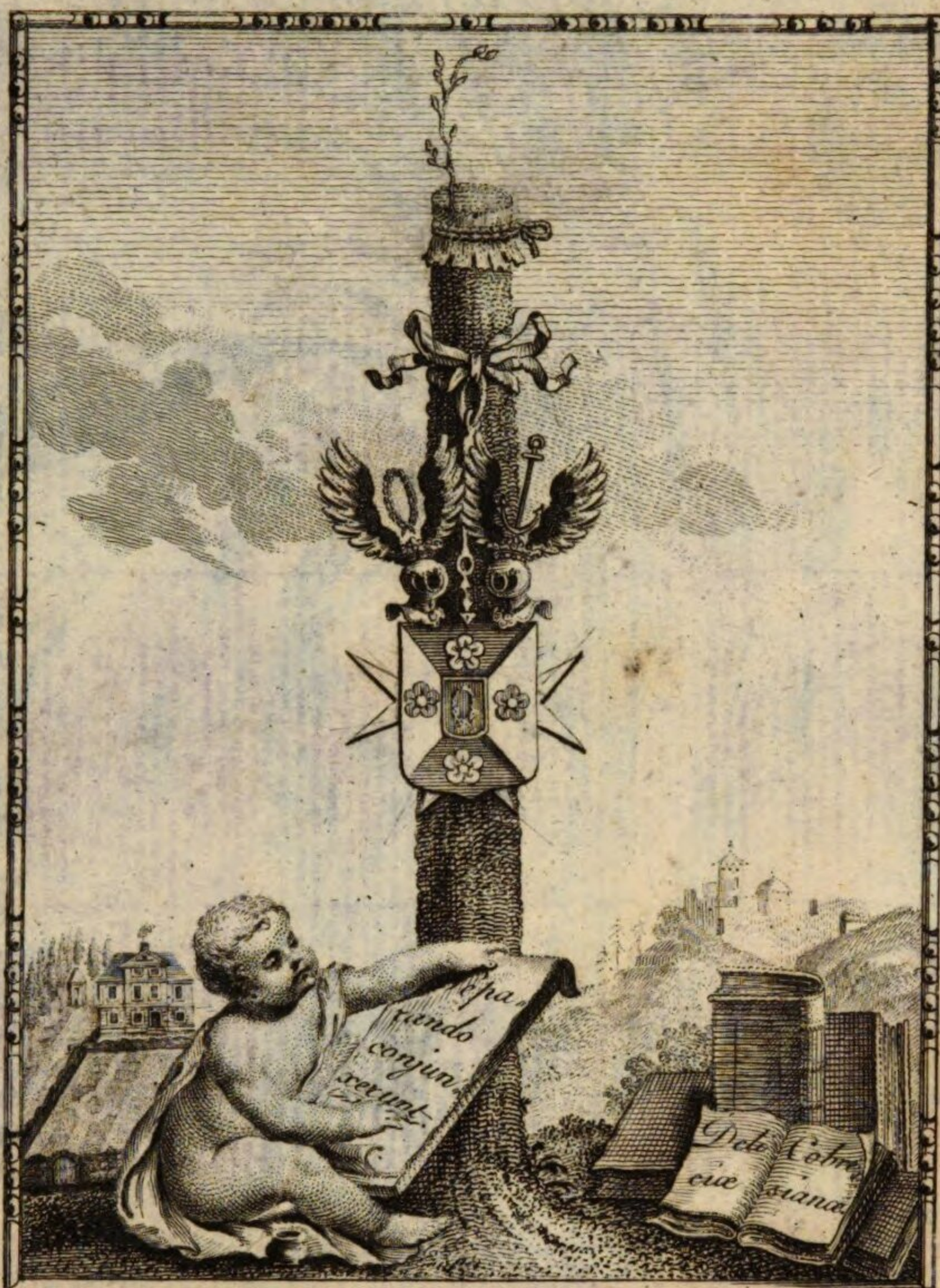




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Systemata & methodi 650.

471

CAROLUS LINNE



PRODUXIT ENIM TERRA GER-
MEN, HERBAM PRODUCENTEM
SEMEN JUXTA SPECIEM SUAM,
ET ARBOREM FACIENTEM FRUC-
TUM, CUI INERAT SEMEN SUUM
JUXTA SPECIEM SUAM VIDITQUE
DEUS QUOD ESSET BONUM.

Gen: C. I. v. 12.

Opera JEHOVÆ magna!
exposita omnibus, qui delectantur illis,
Gloriosum et decorum opus ejus!

J. Miller inv. del. et Sculp.

AN
ILLUSTRATION
of the
SEXUAL SYSTEM,
OF
LINNÆUS,
by
JOHN MILLER.

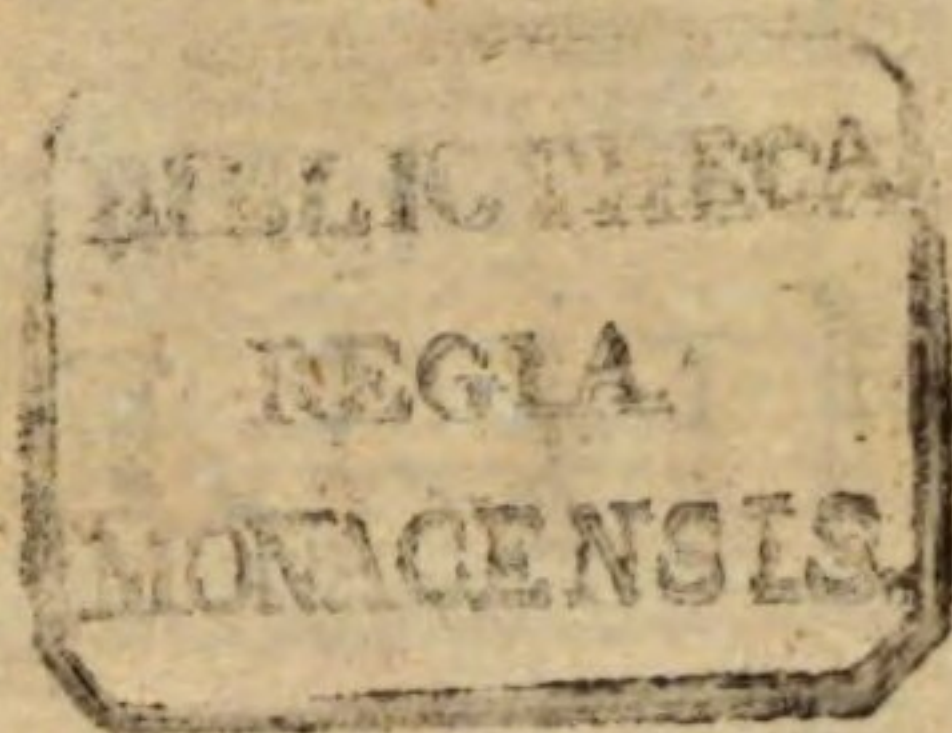


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MDCCLXXIX. ~



P R E F A C E.

SINCE I published the Illustration of the Sexual System of the Genera Plantarum, in the Year 1777, in Folio, containing One Hundred and Eight Prints, coloured, and One Hundred and Four Prints, plain, with One Hundred and Nine Sheets of Letter-Prefs, in Latin and English, I have had numerous Applications, and very persuasive Arguments have been urged, by the real Lovers of the Science, for my publishing that Illustration in the present Form; which, besides the very moderate Price to recommend it to Students in general, being published in Octavo, was thought most convenient for the Pocket, when they were visiting the Gardens, or ranging the Fields. Even the Son and Successor of the Honours and Place of the late illustrious *Linnaeus* spurred me on to this Undertaking, who, in a Letter to me, says:

Nunquam satis testificari possum quantum tibi nomine patris debeo; nullus magis extollit ejus operam, labores, quam tu pulcherrimis tabulis, quæ non solummodo nitore sed etiam exactitudine imitantur naturam, ut nihil similius a mortalibus præstari possit.

I doubt not the candid Lover of Botany will join in my Opinion of the Insufficiency of

the most accurate verbal Description, for conveying to the Mind an adequate Image of the infinitely various Objects in the vegetable Kingdom; and that an accurate Delineation of Figures of the several Parts of Fructification will present a more distinct and perfect Idea of the *Linnæan* System; and, for this Purpose, the minutest Attention has been given.

The Plan of this Work may perhaps be considered as defective by some Botanists, as not including a Representation of the more rare and curious Exotics; but I hope that, on mature Reflection, they will acknowledge the Propriety of such Conduct. Though many of those Exotics often Flower in this Climate, few ever attain to the Maturity that is requisite for producing Fruit or Seeds; and without arriving at this Stage of vegetative Perfection, it is impossible to copy from Nature the Delineation of the Parts which alone are characteristic of the Species; to have attempted to supply this Defect by a Recourse to dried Specimens, would have been in vain; for in a *Hortus-Siccus*, neither Colour nor Shape of the Parts of Fructification long remain in their native State: nay, many of them will, in a very short Time, be irrecoverably obliterated; such, for Instance, are Nectaria, Glandules, Vesicles, Pubes, &c.

Exclusive of these great Inconveniencies, there is an evident Advantage in exhibiting the Characters of several Orders in some of the most common Plants, and those likewise in which the Parts of Fructification are most distinct; because the Access to such being always the easiest, they are the best adapted to accommodate the Situation of every Learner.

I hope the Plates of the Classes and Orders are arranged in such Manner, as with the Explanation will afford the young Student a distinct Idea of the *Linnæan* System.

I think myself particularly happy, that my Endeavours are published in a Country where natural Knowledge, and Botany in particular, has been cultivated with uncommon Success. As long as the Annals of Literature remain, the Name of *Ray* will be distinguished as one of the most celebrated Improvers of the Science. But it is not for the Systematic Cultivation of Botany alone that *England* is renowned; but also for its many princely Collections of Plants in the Royal Gardens at *Kew*, and those of several of the Nobility. Even the Collections of some private Persons exceed many of those in the public Gardens of *Europe*.

Should I be so happy to meet with the Approbation of the Philo-Botanic Judges, it

will encourage me next Year to publish a second Volume, to exhibit and explain the *Linnæan* System in the specific Characters; as, e. g. Radification, Ramification, Foliation, Gemmation, &c. &c.

As to the few Errors and Mistakes that may be found in the following Sheets, the Philosopher will consider, that Man is not a perfect Being, and, with the candid Reader, will look upon them with an indulgent Eye.

E R R A T A.

- Page 8. CALYX, *for* permaneet, *read* permanent.
 Page 18. CALYX, *for* Fig. 4. *read* Fig. 1. COROLLA, *for* Fig. 4. *read* Fig 2.
 Page 23. CALYX, *for* subulous, *read* tubulous.
 Page 25. STAMEN, *for* Fig. 3, 9. *read* Fig. 3, 5.
 Page 58. GERMEN, *for* subround, *read* subrotund.
 Page 72. NECTARIUM, T. *for* Fig. 3, 5. *read* Fig. 4, 5.
 Page 81. CALYX, *for* growing the, *read* growing on the.
 Page 82. *For* in grave, *read* in gravely.
 Page 83. STAMENS, *for* Fig. 6, 5, *read* Fig. 1, 5. PISTILLUM, *for* Fig. 6, 7, *read* Fig. 5, 7.
 Page 87. CALYX, *for* Fig. 6, 6, *read* Fig. 5, 6.
 Page 93. CALYX, *for* Fig. 2, *read* Fig. 1, 2.
 Page 102. The upper side of the Clypeus, *for* Fig. 2, *read* Fig. 4.
 Page 103. CALYPTRA, *for* Fig. 5, *read* Fig. 2.

Omitted after the STAMENS in Page 40.

In this species furnished more or less with Nectaria of different colours, Fig. 8, 10. N. placed round the Germen, and are for the most part sterile.

I N D E X.

I N D E X.

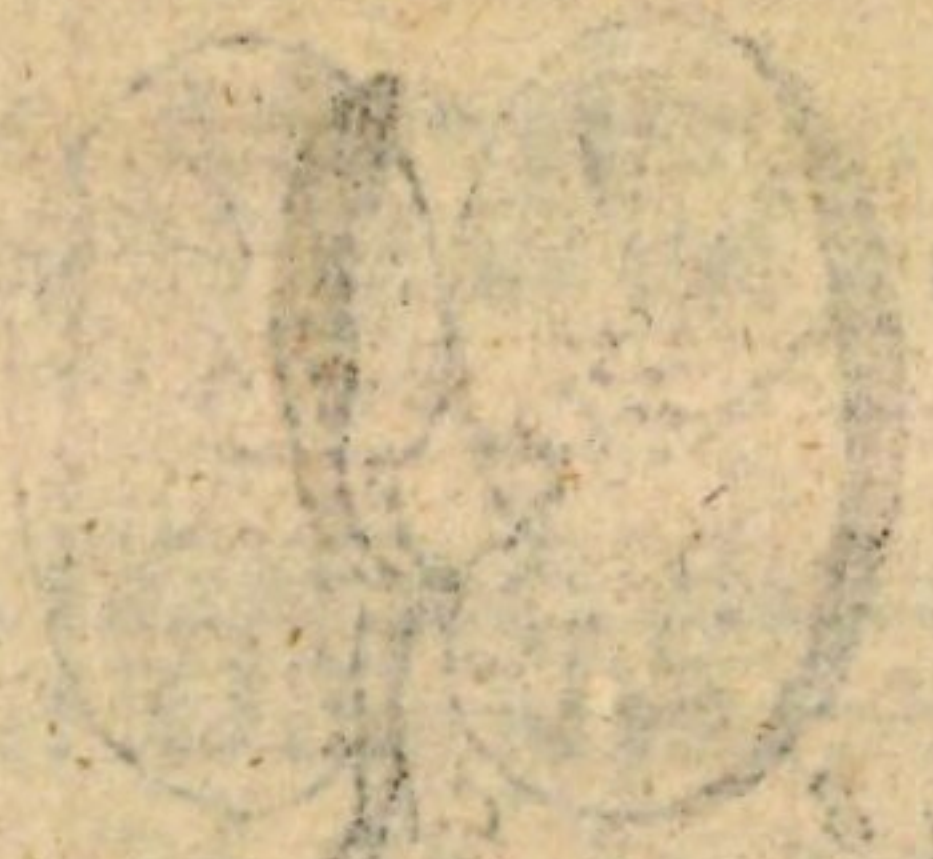
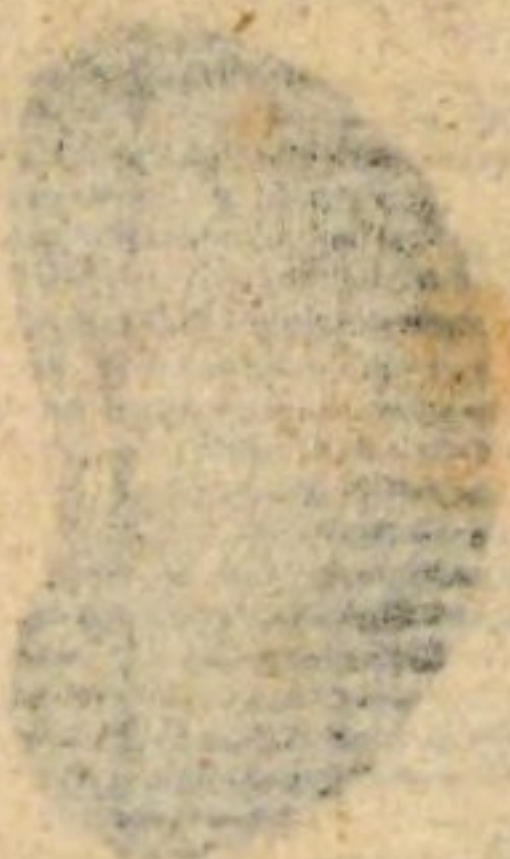
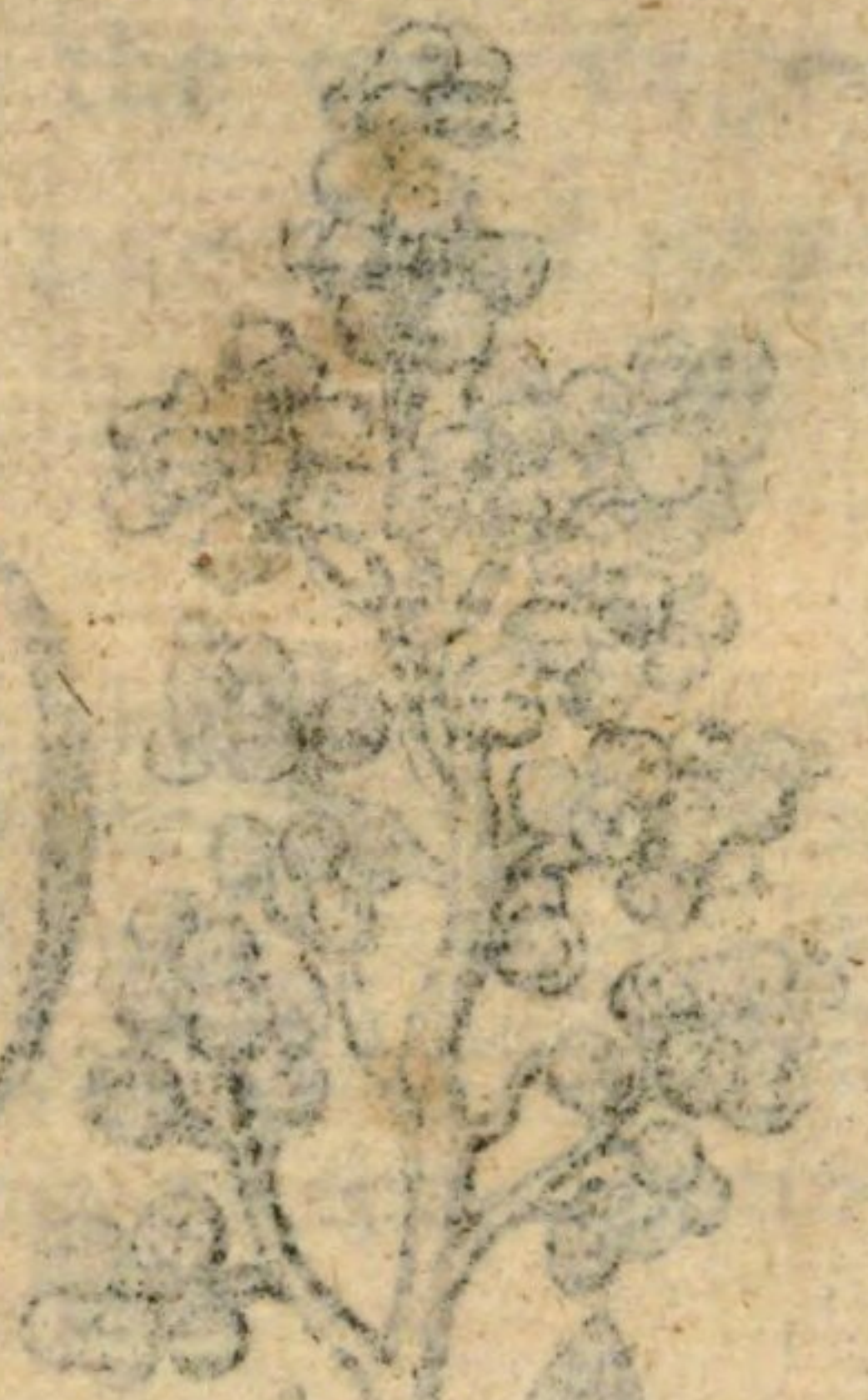
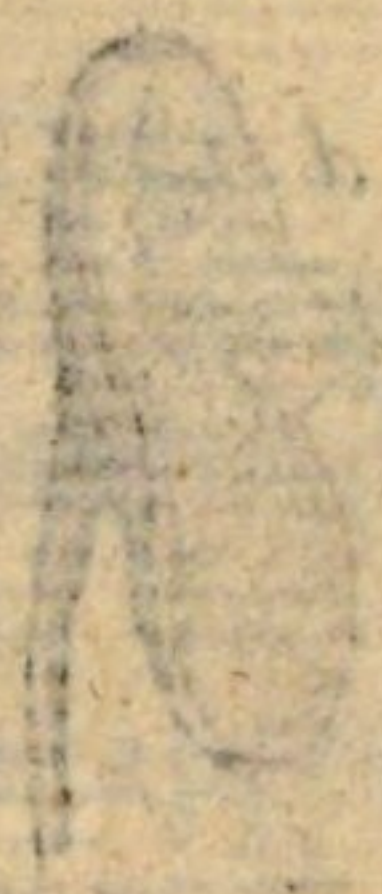
Page	Generic Names.	Trivial Names.	English Names.	Class	Order
	A.				
48	Aconitum,	Napellus,	Wolf's Bane, or, Monk's Hood,	XIII.	III.
28	Adoxa,	Tuberosus,	Tuberous Mof- chatel,	VIII.	IV.
23	Æsculus,	Hippo-castanum,	Horse-chefnut,	VII.	I.
106	Agaricus,	Campestris,	Field Agaric, or, Mushroom,	XXIV.	IV.
38	Agrimonia,	Eupatoria,	Agrimony,	XI.	II.
59	Alcea,	Rosea,	Hollihock, or, Rose Mallow,	XVI.	V.
22	Alisma,	Plantago,	Great Water Plantain,	VI.	V.
18	Amarillis,	Belladonna,	Belladonna,	VI.	I.
84	Andrachne,	Telephioides,	Bastard Orpin,	XXI.	XI.
13	Anethum,	Feniculum,	Fennel, or, Fin- cle,	V.	II.
4	Anthoxanthum,	Odoratum,	Vernal Grass,	II.	II.
49	Aquilegia,	Vulgaris,	Columbine,	XIII.	V.
75	Aristolochia,	Clematis,	Birthwort,	XX.	V.
76	Arum,	Maculatum,	Wake-Robin, or, Cuckoo-Pint,	XX.	VII.
37	Asarum,	Canadense,	Asarum of Ca- nada,	XI.	I.
7	Avena,	Fatua,	Wild Oat,	III.	II.
	B.				
2	Blitum,	Virgatum,	Strawberry Blite,	I.	II.
103	Brium,	Cæspiticiu,	Matted Bryum,	XXIV.	II.
31	Butomus,	Umbellatus,	Water Gladiolus, or, Flowering Rush,	IX.	III.
	C.				
69	Calendula,	Officinalis,	Marigold,	XIX.	IV.
1	Canna,	Indica,	Indian Flowering Reed,	I.	I.
29	Cassya,	Baccifera,	Berry - bearing Cassya,	IX.	I.
55	Cheiranthus,	Incanis,	Stock July-Flow- er,	XV.	II.
64	Citrus,	Aurantium,	Orange,	XVIII.	II.
97	Clusia,	Pulchella,		XXII.	XIV.
94	Cliffortia,	Illicifolia,	Holly - leaved Cliffortia,	XXII.	XI.
16	Crassula,	Coccinea,	African Navel- worth,	V.	V.
42	Cratægus,	Aira,	White Bean-Tree,	XII.	II.

Page	Generic Names.	Trivial Names.	English Names.	Class	Order
6	Crocus, D.	Sativus,	Garden Crocus,	III.	I.
9	Dipsacus, E.	Laciniatus,	Laciniated Teasel,	IV.	I.
70	Echinops,	Sphærocephalus,	Globe-Thistle,	XIX.	V.
86	Empetrum,	Nigrum,	Black - berried Heath,	XXII.	III.
39	Euphorbia, F.	Lathrys,	Burning Thorny Plant, or, Spurge	XI.	III.
100	Ficus,	Carica,	The common Fig,	XXIII.	III.
99	Fraxinus,	Ornus,	Flowering Ash,	XXIII.	II.
105	Fucus,	Cartilagineus,	Scarlet Fucus,	XXIV.	III.
60	Fumaria, G.	Lutea,	Yellow Fumatory	XVII.	II.
26	Galenia,	Africana,	African Galenia,	VIII.	II.
57	Geranium, H.	Africana,	African Geranium	XVI.	II.
10	Hamamelis,	Virginica,	Witch-Hazel,	IV.	II.
68	Helianthus,	Annuus,	Annual Sun- Flower,	XIX.	III.
56	Hermannia,	Alnifolia,	Alder - leaved Hermannia,	XVI.	I.
88	Humulus,	Lupulus,	Hop,	XXII.	V.
65	Hypericum, J.	Perforatum,	St. John's-Wort,	XVIII.	III.
81	Juglans,	Regia,	Walnut,	XXI.	VIII.
95	Juniperus, K.	Communis,	Common Juniper,	XXII.	XII.
32	Kalmia,	Angustifolia,	Narrow - leaved Kalmia,	X.	I.
92	Kiggelaria, L.	Africana,	African Kigge- laria,	XXII.	IX.
62	Lathyrus,	Latifolia,	Everlasting Pea, or, Chickling Vetch,	XVII.	IV.
66	Leontodon,	Taraxacum,	Dandelion,	XIX.	I.
71	Lobelia,	Cardinalis,	Cardinal Flower,	XIX.	VI.
54	Lunaria, M.	Annua,	Moonworth, or, Honesty,	XV.	I.
53	Melianthus,	Major,	Great Melianthus, or, Honey- Flower,	XIV.	II.
52	Melittis,	Melissiphillum,	Balm-leaved Me- littis,	XIV.	I.
93	Menispermum,	Canadense,	Canadian Moon- feed,	XXII.	X.
91	Mercurialis,	Perennis,	Dog's Mercury,	XXII.	VIII.
83	Momordica,	Charantia,	Male Balsam Ap- ple,	XXI.	X.
3	Monarda,	Fistulosa,	Fistulous Monar- da,	II.	I.

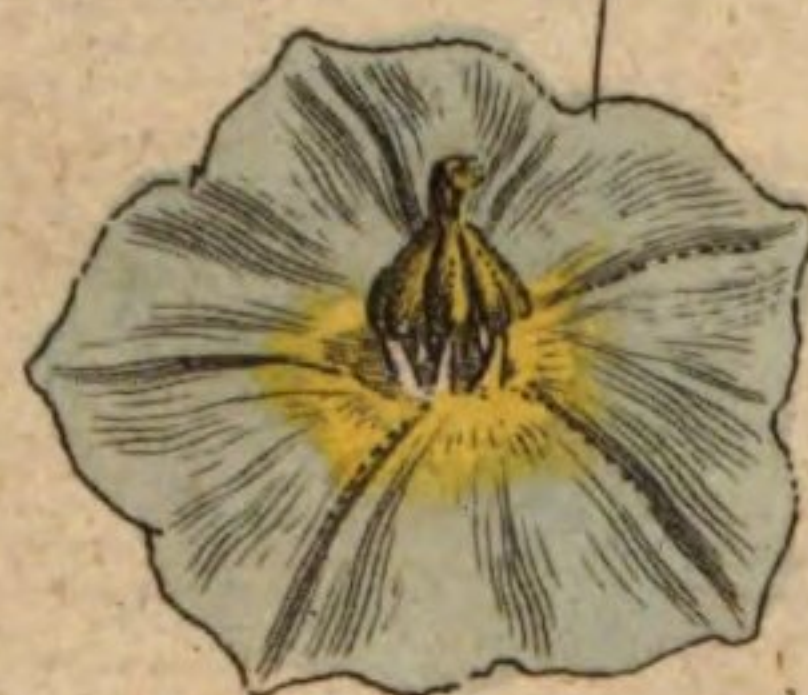
Page	Generic Names.	Trivial Names.	English Names.	Class	Order
8	Molugo,	Verticillatis,	Verticillate Mo- lugo,	III.	III.
17	Myofurus, N.	Minimus,	Mouse-Tail,	V.	VII.
12	Nerium, O.	Oleander,	Rose-Bay,	V.	I.
25	Oenothera,	Biennis,	Tree-Primrose,	VIII.	I.
72	Orchis,	Latifolia,	Broad-leaved Or- chis,	XX.	I.
19	Oryza,	Sativa,	Rice,	VI.	II.
35	Oxalis, P.	Acetocella,	Wood-Sorrel,	X.	IV.
47	Pæonia,	Officinalis,	Piony of the Shops,	XIII.	II.
15	Parnassia,	Palustris,	Grass of Parnassus	V.	IV.
80	Parthenium,	Integrifolia,	Intire-leaved Par- thenium,	XXI.	V.
74	Passiflora,	Cærulea,	Blue Passion Flower,	XX.	IV.
58	Pentapetes,	Phænicea,	Indian Vervain Mallow,	XVI.	IV.
21	Petiveria,	Alliacea,	Garlick Smelling Petiveria,	VI.	IV.
36	Phytolocca,	Decandria,	American Night- Shade,	X.	V.
82	Pinus,	Sylvestris,	Scotch Fir,	XXI.	IX.
5	Piper,	Niger,	Black Pepper,	II.	III.
61	Polygala,	Myrtifolia,	Myrtle - leaved Polygala, or, Milkworth,	XVII.	III.
27	Polygonum,	Fagopyrum,	Buck-Wheat,	VIII.	III.
102	Polypodium,	Aculeatum,	Prickly Polypo- dium,	XXIV.	I.
90	Populus,	Niger,	Black Poplar,	XXII.	VII.
11	Potamogeton,	Natans,	Pondweed,	IV.	III.
41	Punica,	Granatum,	Pomegranate,	XII.	I.
44	Pyrus, R.	Malus,	Apple,	XII.	IV.
51	Ranunculus,	Bulbosus,	Crowfoot, or, Butter-Cup,	XIII.	VII.
30	Rheum,	Palmatum,	Rhubarb,	IX.	II.
45	Rubus,	Fruticosus,	Bramble,	XII.	V.
20	Rumex,	Crispa,	Great curled Dock	VI.	III.
96	Ruscus, S.	Aculeatus,	Butcher's Broom, or, Knee-Holly	XXII.	XIII.
85	Salix,	Fusca,	Brown Willow,	XXII.	II.
46	Sarracenia,	Flava,	Yellow Side- Saddle Flower,	XIII.	I.
24	Saururus,	Cernuus,	Lizard's Tail,	VII.	III.

Page	Generic Names.	Trivial Names.	English Names.	Class	Order
33	Saxifraga,	Granulata,	Granulated Saxi- frage,	X.	II.
40	Sempervivum,	Tectorum,	Great House-leek	XI.	V.
73	Sisyrinchium,	Bermudiana,	Bermudiana,	XX.	II.
43	Sorbus,	Aucuparia,	Quicken Tree, or, Mountain Ash,	XII.	III.
34	Stellaria,	Holosteia,	Greater Stitch- worth,	X.	III.
50	Stratiotes,	Aloides,	Water-Aloe, or, Fresh Water Soldier,	XIII.	VI.
	T.				
89	Tamus,	Communis,	Black Briony,	XXII.	VI.
63	Theobroma,	Augusta,	Great Theobroma,	XVIII.	I.
78	Tripsacum,	Dactiloides,	Jointed Tripsacum	XXI.	III.
14	Turnera, U.	Ulmifolia,	Elm-leaved Tur- nera,	V.	III.
79	Urtica, V.	Pilulifera,	Roman Nettle,	XXI.	IV.
98	Veratrum,	Album,	White Hellebore,	XXIII.	I.
87	Viscum, X.	Album,	White Mistletoe,	XXII.	IV.
67	Xeranthemum, Z.	Annuum,	Eternal Flower,	XIX.	II.
77	Zanichellia,	Palustris,	Triple - headed Pondweed,	XXI.	I.

FRUCTIFICATION.



(i)



FRUCTIFICATION. (I.)

The FRUCTIFICATION is a temporary Part of Vegetables, which is allotted for the Purpose of Generation, terminating the old Vegetable, and beginning a new one; and consists of the following SEVEN Parts.

I. **T**HE CALYX, *flower-cup* or empalement, it is the termination of the cortex, or outer bark, or rind of the plant, and is present in the Fructification; the celebrated Linnæus has given different appellations, according to the circumstances with which it is attended.

I. PERIANTHIUM, a flower-cup, is when it is contiguous or adjoining to the Fructification; e. g. Tab. 10, 12, 14, 16.

Floris, if it incloses the stamens, and not the germen, it is then the perianthium of the flower; e. g. Tab. 1. (86, 87, 89, see male.)

Fructus, if it incloses the germen, but not the stamens, it is then the perianthium of the fruit, e. g. Tab. 86, 87, 89, 94, see female; but if it includes both stamens and germen, it is then the perianthium of the Fructification; e. g. Tab. 10, 12, 14, 16.

2. INVOLUCRUM, is when its station is remote from the flower, e. g. Passiflora, Tab. 74; but in the umbelliferous plants it receives two different appellations.

Universale, an universal involucre, when it includes the whole umbel, vide the annexed plate, Fig. 1, a. Bupleurum.

Partiale, a partial involucre, is when it includes the smaller or partial umbels, vide the annexed plate, Fig. 1, b.

3. *AMENTUM*, a catkin, proceeds from a common receptacle; e. g. Tab. 81, 90.

4. *SPATHA*, a sheath, is when it bursts lengthways, and exposes the included spadix, (e) vide the annexed plate, Fig. 2. *chamærops*, and Tab. 76, 50, 6.

5. *GLUMA*, is the calyx or flower as in grasses, which are valves having an arista or sharp point, sitting on the gluma or chaff; e. g. Tab. 4, 7.

6. *CALYPTRA*, is the calyx of *Moses*, a veil or hood, like a monk's caul, placed over the anthera or top of the stamens; e. g. Tab. 103.

7. *VALVA*, that membranaceous infolding of mushrooms, and is rent on all sides; e. g. Tab. 106.

II. The *COROLLA*, is the determination of the liber or inner bark, continued into a coloured petal; e. g. Tab. 12, 16, 64.

8. *PETALUM*, petals, are the corollaceous or inner tegument to protect the male and female parts; e. g. Tab. 16, 64, 25.

Tubus, the tube, or lower part of a monopetalous flower, the upper part or limb spreading; e. g. Tab. 12, 3.

Limbus, the limb, the upper and spreading part of a monopetalous flower; e. g. Tab. 12, 16.

Campanulatus, bell-shaped, bellying out in the middle, without a tube, vide the annexed plate, Fig. 3. *Campanula* and Tab. 18.

Infundibuliformis, funnel-shaped, and nearly the figure of a tube; e. g. Tab. 12.

Hypocratiformis, salver-shaped, plain or flat, with its limbs, and standing on a tube; e. g. Tab. 32.

Rotatus, wheel-shaped, flat, and without a tube; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 4. *Solanum*.

Ringens, gaping, irregular, with two lips, perforated; e. g. Tab. 3.

Unguis, a claw, is the lower part of the petal of a polypetalous flower, (i. e. with many petals) by which it is fixed to the base; e. g. Tab. 55, 12.

Lamina, thin plates, the upper spreading parts of a polypetalous flower; e. g. Tab. 55, 12.

Cruciformis, cross-shaped, four petals that are equal and spreading; e. g. Tab. 55.

Papilinaceus, butterfly-shaped, an irregular flower, consisting of four petals, the lower resembling the keel of a ship, the upper ascending; the two lateral single; e. g. Tab. 62.

Nectarium, is the part that bears the honey, peculiar to some flowers; e. g. Tab. 53, 15, 92, 49.

III. The STAMEN, the male part of a flower, is viscous, preparing the pollen or farina; e. g. Tab. 3, 18.

Filamentum, the filament or thread, is the part that elevates the anthera, and is connected with the flower; e. g. Tab. 3, 18, 66.

Anthera, the summit or part which contains the pollen or farina, which, when mature, bursts, and discharges the farina; Tab. 3, 18, 6.

Pollen, the meal or farina, contained within the anthera, which, when mature, bursts, and discharges it with an elastic motion; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 5. *Monarda*.

IV. The **PISTILLUM**, is the female part of the flower, fitted for the reception of the pollen or farina; e. g. Tab. 18, 64.

Germen, is the embryo or rudiment of the fruit, yet immature, in the flower; e. g. Tab. 18, 64.

Stylus, is the part that elevates the stigma from the germen; e. g. Tab. 18, 64.

Stigma, is the summit or apex of the pistillum, covered with a menstruous moisture, that breaks and dissolves the pollen, and fits it for impregnation of the germen; e. g. Tab. 18, 64.

V. The **PERICARPIUM**, a capsule or seed-vessel, is the germen grown to maturity, big with seeds, which, when ripe, discharge the seeds; e. g. Tab. 1, 18.

Capsula, is a hollow pericarpium, it cleaves or parts in a determinate manner; e. g. Tab. 1, 4, 7, 15, 49.

Valvula, valves, are the partitions which divide into compartments or cells; e. g. Tab. 1, 4, 7, 15, 49.

Dissepimentum, dissepiment, is that substance which internally passes through the capsule, and connects the several loculaments or partitions where the seeds are lodged; e. g. Tab. 41, 83.

Columnella, is that part in the middle of a pericarpium that connects the several loculaments or compartments with the seeds; e. g. Tab. 8, 46.

Loculamentum, one of the compartments in whose cells or cavity part of the seeds are lodged; Tab. 1.

Siliqua, is a pod or pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened alternately to each future; e. g. Tab. 55, 54.

Legumen, is a pod or pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened on one future only; e. g. Tab. 62.

Conceptaculum, a conceptacle, is a pericarpium of a single valve, and has not the seeds fastened to it; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 6.

Drupa, is a fleshy or pulpy substance, without any valve, containing a nut or stone; e. g. Tab. 81; or as cherries and plumbs.

Pomum, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium, without valves, containing a capsule; e. g. Tab. 44.

Bacca, is a berry, and is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium, without valves; the seeds within have no other covering; e. g. Tab. 42, 43, 63.

Strobilus, a cone, is a pericarpium formed by a calycine cone or amentum into a cone grown larger; e. g. Tab. 82.

VI. SEMEN, the seed, is a deciduous part of a vegetable, and is the rudiment of a new plant, fertilized for vegetation by the springing of the pollen or farina on the pistillum.

Semen, the seed properly is the rudiment of a new vegetable, furnished with sap, and is covered with a vesicular or bladdery tunic or coat; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 9. e. g. Tab. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

Corculum, is the first principle of a new plant within the body of the seed; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 7, a.

Plumula, is the squamous or scaly part of the corculum, which ascends and becomes the stem; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 8, b.

Rostellum, is the plain or simple part of the corculum, which descends and becomes the root; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 8, c.

Cotyledon, is the porous and perishable side lobes of the seed, and fall off soon after the young plant makes its appearance above ground; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 7, 8, d.

Hilum, is the external mark or cicatrix on the seed, where it has been fastened within the fruit; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 9, e.

Arillus, the proper external coat of the seed, which falls off spontaneously; Tab. 74.

Coronulla, the little crown of a seed, and is the little calyx of a floret adhering to the seed, serving as wings; Tab. 9.

Pappus, the down, which is either a feathery or hairy crown, assisting the seed to fly; Tab. 12, 66, 90.

Ala, the wing, or thin membrane of the seed, by which it is dispersed; Tab. 82.

Nux, a nut, is a seed, the epidermis or osseous shell involves a seed or nucleus; Tab. 81.

Propago, the seeds of mosses, they have neither tunic nor cotyledon, but consist of a naked corculum, where the rostellum is inserted with the calyx of the plant; Tab. 103.

VII. RECEPTACULUM, a receptacle, is the base which connects the six foregoing parts of Fructification; Tab. 66, 59, 25, 63, 45, in manner following.

Receptaculum proprium, the proper receptacle, which belongs to the parts of a single Fructification only, and is then called the receptacle of the fruit; Tab. 45.

Fructificationis, of the Fructification, when it is common to both flower and fruit; Tab. 43.

Floris, of the flower, when the parts of the flower only are fastened to it, without the germen; Tab. 46, Fig. a.

Fructus, of the fruit, when it is the base of the fruit only, and is at a distance from the receptacle of the flower; Tab. 47. 17.

Seminum, of the seeds, when it is a base to which the seed is fixed within the pericarpium or seed-vessel; Tab. 25, 51.

Receptaculum commune, a common receptacle, is that which connects several florets together, so that if one of them were taken away, would cause an irregularity; Tab. 4, 66, 67, 68.

Palea, a chaff or husk, is a thin substance, which grows on the common receptacle, and separates the florets; Tab. 67, 68.

Umbella, an umbel, is a receptacle, when from the same centre arise a number of filiform or thread-shaped footstalks, in a proportionate height, and form an even surface at the top; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 10. Androface.

Simplex, a simple umbel, when it has no subdivision; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 10. Androface.

Composita, a compound umbel, is when each footstalk terminates in an umbella or little umbel; Tab. 13.

Universalis, an universal umbel, is when on the apex of its footstalks it bears umbellulæ or little or partial umbels; Tab. 13, and the annexed plate, Fig. 1. Bupleurum.

Partialis, a partial umbel, is that which is on the apex of the footstalk of the universal umbel; Tab. 13, and the annexed plate, Fig. 1. b.

Cyma, a cyme, is a receptacle, when out of the same centre arise a number of long fastigated footstalks, (*growing thinner towards the top*) and from them arise little footstalks, which are irregularly dispersed; but both universal and partial footstalks rise to an equal height; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 11. Viburnum.

Spadix, is the receptacle of the palms, is branched, growing out from within the spathe, and the branches bear the fruit; vide the annexed plate, Fig. 2, c.

It is also used to signify the flower-stalk of other plants, that originally were contained within a spathe; but in this case, it is generally simple or undivided; Tab. 76.

EXPLANATION
 OF THE
 TWENTY-FOUR CLASSES
 OF THE
 GENERA PLANTARUM.

THE Sexual System, as invented and given to the World by *Linnaeus*, is built or founded on the MALE and FEMALE Parts of FRUCTIFICATION. By Fructification is meant FLOWER and FRUIT; and is disposed according to the Number, Proportion and Situation of the *Stamens* or *Pistils*, or the Male and Female Organs.

For the Sake of Brevity of Expression, he has had Recourse to the Greek Language. ANDRIA, a *Husband*, he has applied to the Stamen; and GYNIA, a *Wife*, to the Pistil. The STAMEN consists of Two Parts:—the *first*, FILAMENT, is that Part which elevates the Anthera;—*second*, the ANTHERA is the Part that bears the Pollen, or Farina Fæcundans, that impregnates the Pistillum or Germen.

First, The PISTILLUM consists of Three Parts; the GERMEN or Embryo of a future Fruit;—*second*, the STYLE, which elevates the Stigma;—*third*, the STIGMA or Summit, which is covered with a Moisture, that dissolves the Farina Fæcundans of the Anthera, fitting it for Vivification.

TITLES and ORDERS of the XXIV
CLASSES, with the Names of the Plants
in each Order, as are delineated in this
Work.

MONANDRIA CONTAINS II ORDERS.

One Stamen in the Hermaphrodite Flower.

Class I. { Order I. *Monogynia*
 { Order II. *Digynia —* } E. G. { Canna.
 } { Blitum.

DIANDRIA CONTAINS III ORDERS.

Two Stamens in the Hermaphrodite Flower.

Class II. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Order I. } \textit{Monogynia} \\ \text{Order II. } \textit{Digynia} \\ \text{Order III. } \textit{Trigynia} \end{array} \right. \text{E. G. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Monarda.} \\ \textit{Anthoxanthum} \\ \textit{Piper.} \end{array} \right.$

TRIANDRIA CONTAINS III ORDERS.

Three Stamens in the Hermaphrodite Flower.

Class III. { Order I. *Monogynia*
Order II. *Digynia* — } E. G. { Crocus.
Order III. *Trigynia* — } Avenna.
Mollugo.

TETRANDRIA CONTAINS III ORDERS.

Four Stamens in the Flower with the Fruit.

(If two proximate Stamens are shorter, let it be referred to Cl. XIV.)

Class IV. { Order I. *Monogynia*
Order II. *Digynia* — } E. G. { *Dipsacus.*
Order III. *Tetragynia* } { *Hammamelis.*
 { *Potamogeton.*

PENTANDRIA CONTAINS VI ORDERS.

Five Stamens in the Hermaphrodite Flower.

Clafs V.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Nerium.
		Order II.	Digynia —				Anethum.
		Order III.	Trigynia —				Turnera.
		Order IV.	Tetragynia				Parnassia.
		Order V.	Pentagynia				Crassula.
		Order VI.	Polygynia —				Myofurus.

HEXANDRIA CONTAINS V ORDERS.

*Six Stamens in the Hermaphrodite Flower.**(If of this two opposite Stamens are shorter, it belongs to Clafs XV.)*

Clafs VI.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Amaryllis.
		Order II.	Digynia —				Oryza.
		Order III.	Trigynia —				Rumex.
		Order IV.	Tetragynia				Petiveria.
		Order V.	Polygynia —				Alisma.

HEPTANDRIA CONTAINS IV ORDERS.

Seven Stamens in the same Flower with the Pistillum.

Clafs VII.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Aesculus.
		Order II.	Digynia —				Saururus.
		Order III.	Tetragynia				
		Order IV.	Heptagynia				

OCTANDRIA CONTAINS IV ORDERS.

Eight Stamens in the same Flower with the Pistillum.

Clafs VIII.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Oenothera.
		Order II.	Digynia —				Galenia.
		Order III.	Trigynia —				Polygonum.
		Order IV.	Tetragynia				Adoxa.

ENNEANDRIA CONTAINS III ORDERS.

Nine Stamens in the Hermaphrodite Flower.

Clafs IX.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Cassia.
		Order II.	Trigynia —				Rheum.
		Order III.	Hexagynia				Butomus

DECANDRIA CONTAINS V ORDERS.

Ten Stamens in the Hermaphrodite Flower.

Class X.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Kalmia.
		Order II.	Digynia —				Saxifraga.
		Order III.	Trigynia —				Stellaria.
		Order IV.	Pentagynia				Oxalis.
		Order V.	Decagynia —				Phytolacca.

DODECANDRIA CONTAINS V ORDERS.

Stamens from Twelve to Nineteen in the Hermaphrodite Flower.

Class XI.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Asarum.
		Order II.	Digynia —				Agrimonia.
		Order III.	Trigynia —				Euphorbia.
		Order IV.	Pentagynia				Sempervivum.
		Order V.	Dodecagynia				

ICOSANDRIA CONTAINS V ORDERS.

The Stamens inserted (not in the Receptacle, but) in the Inside of the Calyx.—Commonly Twenty, often more.

Class XII.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Punica.
		Order II.	Digynia —				Cratægus.
		Order III.	Trigynia —				Sorbus.
		Order IV.	Pentagynia				Pyrus.
		Order V.	Polygynia —				Rubus.

POLYANDRIA CONTAINS VII ORDERS.

The Stamens inserted in the Receptacle from Twenty to an Hundred, in the same with the Pistil in the Flower.

Class XIII.	{	Order I.	Monogynia	}	E. G.	{	Sarracenia.
		Order II.	Digynia —				Pæonia.
		Order III.	Trigynia —				Aconitum.
		Order IV.	Tetragynia			{	Aquilegia.
		Order V.	Pentagynia				Stratiotes.
		Order VI.	Hexagynia				Ranunculus.
		Order VII.	Polygynia —				

DIDYNAMIA CONTAINS II ORDERS.*Four Stamens, of which two are close together, and are longer.*

Class XIV. { Order I. *Gymnospermia* } E. G. { *Melittis*.
 { Order II. *Angiospermia* } { *Melianthus*.

TETRADYNAMIA CONTAINS II ORDERS.*Six Stamens; four of which are long, the two opposite short.*

Class XV. { Order I. *Siliculosa* — } E. G. { *Lunaria*.
 { Order II. *Siliguosa* — } { *Cheiranthus*.

MONADELPHIA CONTAINS V ORDERS.*The Filaments of the Stamens grown together into One Body.*

Class XVI. { Order I. *Pentandria* } E. G. { *Hermannia*.
 { Order II. *Enneandria* } {
 { Order III. *Decandria* } { *Geranium*.
 { Order IV. *Dodecandria* } { *Pentapetes*.
 { Order V. *Polyandria* } { *Alcea*.

DIADELPHIA CONTAINS IV ORDERS.*The Filaments of the Stamens grown together into Two Bodies.*

Class XVII. { Order I. *Pentandria* } E. G. { *Fumaria*.
 { Order II. *Hexandria* } { *Polygala*.
 { Order III. *Octandria* } { *Lathyrus*.
 { Order IV. *Decandria* }

POLYADELPHIA CONTAINS III ORDERS.*The Filaments of the Stamens grown together into Three, or more, Bodies.*

Class XVIII. { Order I. *Pentandria* } E. G. { *Theobroma*.
 { Order II. *Icosandria* } { *Citrus*.
 { Order III. *Polyandria* } { *Hypericum*.

SYNGENESIA CONTAINS VI ORDERS.

The Stamens with the Antheras grown together in Form of a Cylinder (having rarely Filaments.)

Cl. XIX.	{	Order I.	<i>Polygamia Æqualis</i>	E. G.	{	Leontodon.
		Order II.	<i>Polygamia Superflua</i>			Xeranthemum.
		Order III.	<i>Polygamia Frustranea</i>			Helianthus.
		Order IV.	<i>Polygamia Necessaria</i>			Calendula.
		Order V.	<i>Polygamia Segregata</i>			Echinops.
		Order VI.	<i>Monogamia</i> —			Lobelia.

GYNANDRIA CONTAINS VIII ORDERS.

The Stamens inserted on the Pistil (not on the Receptacle.)

Class XX.	{	Order I.	<i>Diandria</i> —	E. G.	{	Orchis.
		Order II.	<i>Triandria</i>			Sisyrinchium.
		Order III.	<i>Tetrandria</i>			
		Order IV.	<i>Pentandria</i>			Passiflora.
		Order V.	<i>Hexandria</i>			Aristolochia.
		Order VI.	<i>Decandria</i> —			
		Order VII.	<i>Dodecandria</i>			
		Order VIII.	<i>Polyandria</i>			Arum.

MONOECIA CONTAINS XI ORDERS.

The Male and Female Flowers on the same Plant.

Class XXI.	{	Order I.	<i>Monandria</i>	E. G.	{	Zanichellia.
		Order II.	<i>Diandria</i> —			
		Order III.	<i>Triandria</i>			Triplacum.
		Order IV.	<i>Tetrandria</i>			Urtica.
		Order V.	<i>Pentandria</i>			Parthenium.
		Order VI.	<i>Hexandria</i>			
		Order VII.	<i>Heptandria</i>			Juglans.
		Order VIII.	<i>Polyandria</i> —			Pinus.
		Order IX.	<i>Monadelphica</i>			Momordica.
		Order X.	<i>Syngenesia</i> —			Andrachne.
		Order XI.	<i>Gynandria</i>			

DIOECIA CONTAINS XIV ORDERS.

The Male Flowers on a different Plant from the Female.

Class XXII.	{	Order I.	<i>Monandria</i>	}	E. G. {	
		Order II.	<i>Diandria</i> —			Salix.
		Order III.	<i>Triandria</i>			Empetrum.
		Order IV.	<i>Tetrandria</i>			Viscum.
		Order V.	<i>Pentandria</i>			Humulus.
		Order VI.	<i>Hexandria</i>			Tamus.
		Order VII.	<i>Octandria</i>			Populus.
		Order VIII.	<i>Enneandria</i>			Mercurialis.
		Order IX.	<i>Decandria</i>			Kiggelaria.
		Order X.	<i>Dodecandria</i>			Menispermum.
		Order XI.	<i>Polyandria</i>			Cliffortia.
		Order XII.	<i>Monadelphina</i>			Juniperus.
		Order XIII.	<i>Syngenesia</i> —			Ruscus.
		Order XIV.	<i>Gynandria</i>			Clusia.

POLYGAMIA CONTAINS III ORDERS.

Hermaphrodite and Male or Female Flowers on the same Plant.

Class XXIII.	{	Order I.	<i>Monoecia</i> —	}	E. G. {	Veratrum.
		Order II.	<i>Dioecia</i> —			Fraxinus.
		Order III.	<i>Trioecia</i> —			Ficus.

CRYPTOGAMIA CONTAINS IV ORDERS.

The Flowers within the Fruit ; or in so singular a Mode, as not to be perceptible to the Eye.

Class XXIV.	{	Order I.	<i>Filices</i> —	}	E. G. {	Polypodium.
		Order II.	<i>Musci</i> —			Bryum.
		Order III.	<i>Algæ</i> —			Fucus.
		Order IV.	<i>Fungi</i> —			Agaricus.

THE ORDERS are taken from the **FEMALES** or **PISTILS**, as the **CLASSES** are from the **MALES** or **STAMENS**; but in the Classes of the Syngenesia the Orders differ from the rest: *For Example*;—

MONOGYNIA, DIGYNIA, TRIGYNIA, &c. Γυνή *Fe-*
mina, with the prefixing of the Greek Number *μόνος* one,
dis two, *τρεῖς* three, *τεσσαρες* four, &c.

Which means, The Pistil, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.—Here the Number of the Pistils is taken from the Basis of the Styles; if the Basis should be deficient, then the Calculation is to be made from the Number of the Stigmas.

P O L Y G A M I A Æ Q U A L I S.

That is, Of many Flosculi furnished with Stamens and Pistils. Flowers of this Sort are for the most Part commonly called *flosculous*.

P O L Y G A M I A S P U R I A.

That is, Where Hermaphrodite Flosculi occupy the Disk, and that Female Flosculi surround the Margin, which are deprived of Stamina, and that in a three-fold Manner.

S U P E R F L U O U S.

That is, That when the Flowers of the Hermaphrodite Disk are furnished with a Stigma, and produce Seeds, the Female Flowers also, that constitute the Radius, produce Seeds in like Manner.

F R U S T R A N E O U S.

That is, When the Flowers of the Hermaphrodite Disk are furnished with a Stigma, and produce Seeds; but the Flosculi constituting the Radius, being deprived of a Stigma, cannot produce Seeds.

N E C E S S A R Y.

That is, When the Hermaphrodite Flowers, through a Defect of the Stigma or Pistil, cannot perfect their Seeds; but the Female Flowers in the Radius produce perfect Seeds.

S E G R E G A T E D.

That is, When several floriferous Calyxes are contained in a Calyx common to all, so as to form only one Flower.



Class I. Order I.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
C A N N A.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 3. { The PERIANTHIUM triphyllous (*consisting of three leaves*), lanceolate (*shaped like a lance*), erect, small, coloured, permanent.
- C. C*. The COROLLA, Fig. 1, 2, 4. { monopetalous, sexpartite (*divided into six segments*), the segments lanceolate, growing together at the base, the three exterior (C*) erect, larger than the calyx, the three interior (C) larger than the exterior, (two erect, one reflexed) constituting the superior lip.
- N. The NECTARIUM, Fig. 2, 5. { petaloid (*shaped like a petal*), bipartite (*divided into two segments*), of the length and figure of the petals: the upper segment ascendent (*mounting upwards archwise*), the under revolute (*rolled back*), resembling the inferior lip of the corolla.
- The STAMEN, Fig. 2, 5. { the FILAMENT wanting.
a. the ANTHERA linear (*having its sides nearly parallel*), adhering to the margin of the superior segment of the nectarium.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 1, 3, 6. { g. the GERMEN subrotund (*roundish*), Fig. 1, 3, 6, scabrous, inferous (*placed under the receptacle of the flower*), on a peduncle (*footstalk*), Fig. 1, 3, p.
s. the STYLE one alone, Fig. 2, 6, ensiform (*sword-shaped*), adhering to the nectarium, lanceolate, of the length and figure of the petals.
t. the STIGMA linear, Fig. 2, 6, growing to the margin of the style.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 7, 8, 9. { a CAPSULE subrotund, scabrous, crowned with the calyx, K. Fig. 7, trifurcate (*having three furrows*), trilocular (*having three cells*), Fig. 8, trivalvular (*having three valves or openings*), Fig. 9.
- S. The SEEDS. Fig. 10. { a few (*many of them not coming to maturity*), globose, turning black, hard, having neither hilum, nor cicatrix (*spot nor scar*), but in a little cell, extending through the middle of their substance, is lodged a small oblong body, detached from the cell on all sides, except that it adheres by its base to the coat of the seed internally; this is the corculum or first principle of a new plant. Fig. 11. * Magnified.

Its common name is the INDIAN FLOWERING REED.—It is a native within the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America. Sp. Pl.

Class I. Order II.

MONANDRIA DIGYNIA.
BLITUM.

K. The CALYX, { A PERIANTHIUM tripartite,
 Fig. 1, 2, 3. { patent, (*spreading*)
 * Magnified. { permanent;
 { the segments ovate, (*egg-shaped*)
 { equal,
 { two of them having a wider opening be-
 { tween them, (*where the stamen is placed*)
 { f. Fig. 4.

The COROLLA, none.

The STAMEN, { f. the FILAMENT fetaceous, (*bristly*)
 Fig. 4, 5. { longer than the calyx,
 * Magnified. { placed at its larger opening, (Fig. 4. f.)
 { erect.
 { a. the ANTHERA twins.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN ovate,
 Fig. 6. { acuminate.
 * Magnified. { s. the STYLES two,
 { erect,
 { spreading wide asunder,
 { the length of the stamen.
 { t. the STIGMAS simple.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { a CAPSULE very thin, (*being little more*
 Fig. 8, 9. { *than the shell of the seed*)
 * Magnified. { ovate,
 { a little compressed,
 { lodged in the calyx, which assumes the
 { appearance of a berry.

S. The SEED, { one,
 Fig. 8, 9, 10. { globose,
 * Magnified. { compressed,
 { of the size of the capsule.

The common name BLITUM VIRGATUM, or VIRGATE STRAWBERRY BLIGHT.—Is a native of Tartary, Spain, Savoy, and the southern parts of France.
 Sp. Pl.

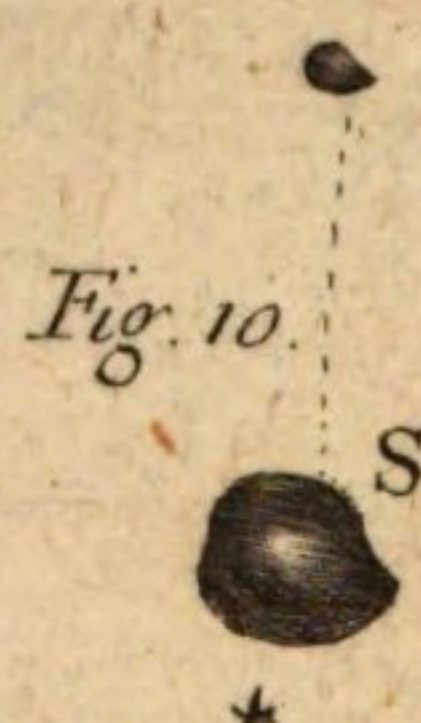
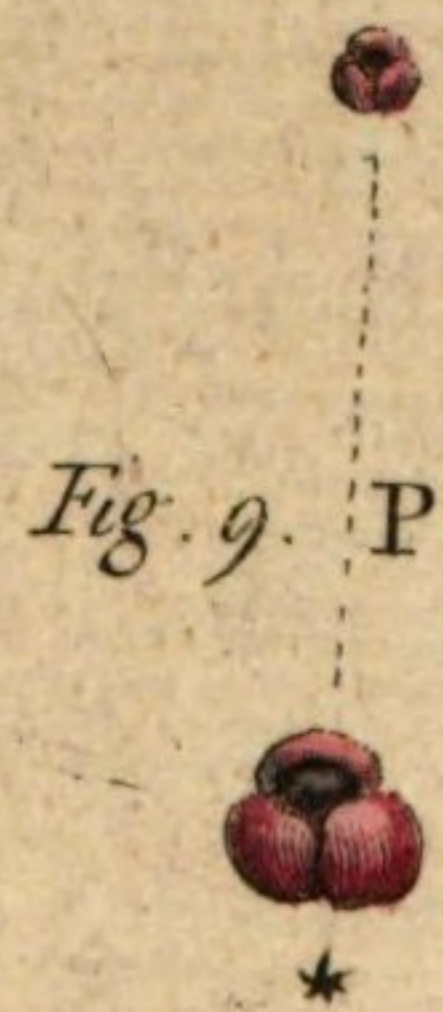
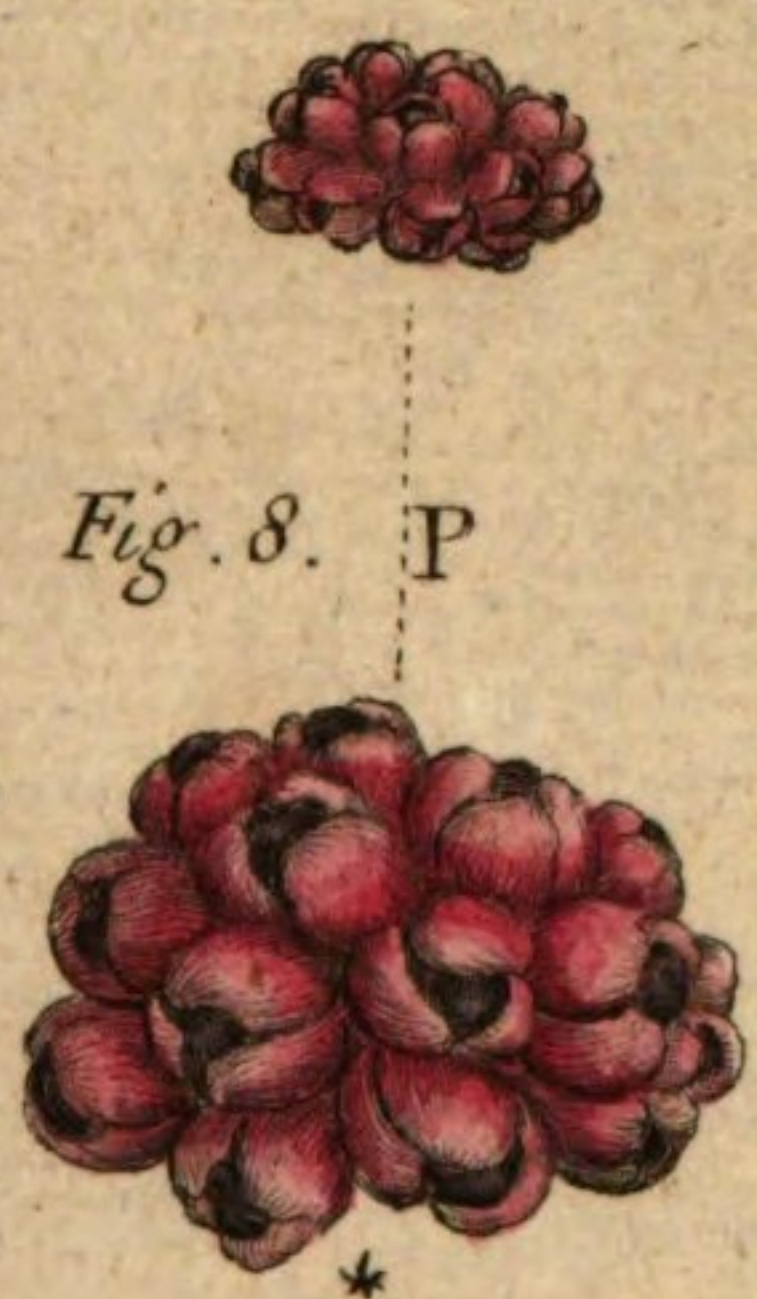
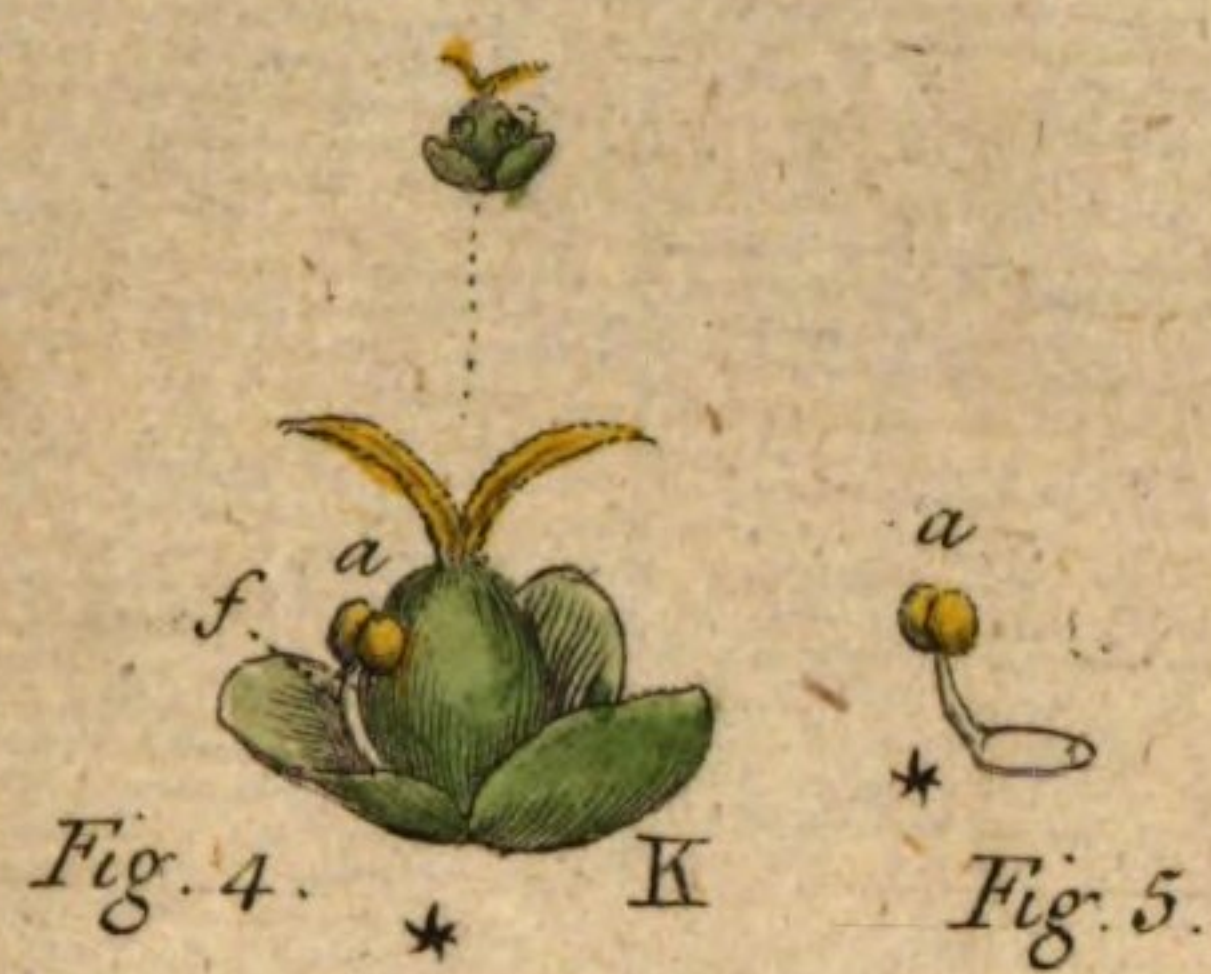




Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

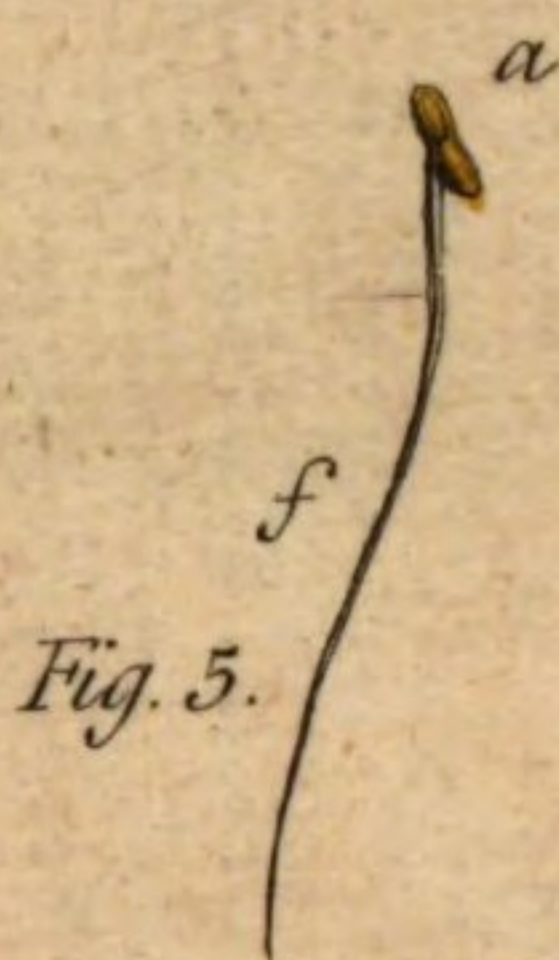


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

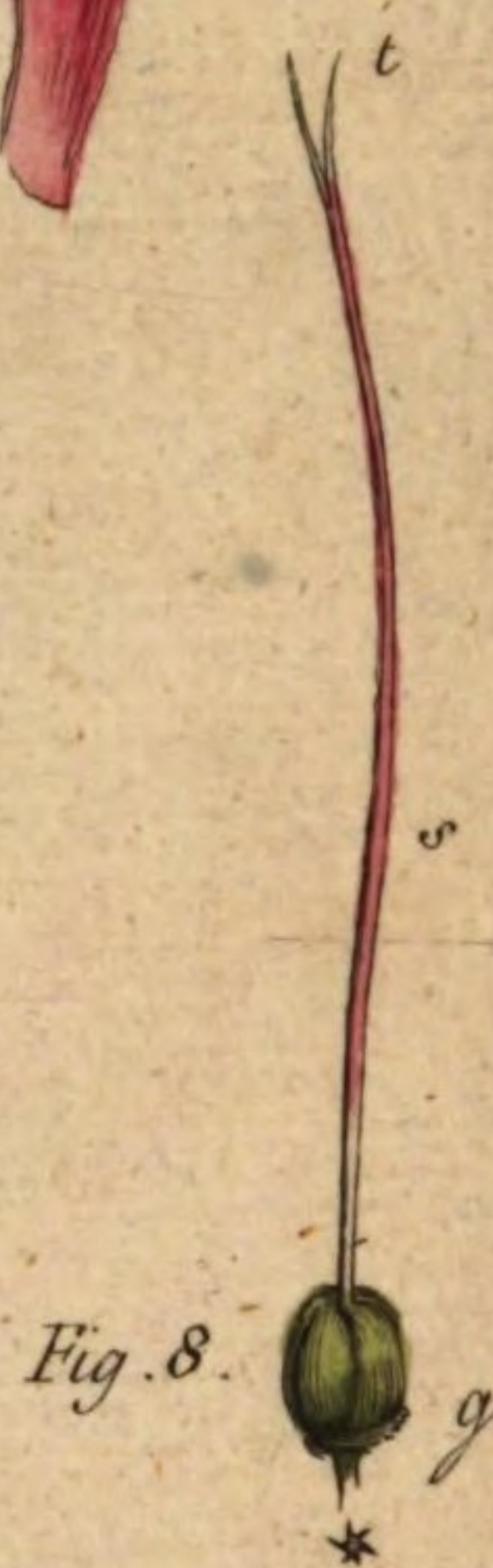


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Class II. Order I.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

MONARDA.

K. The CALYX, { A PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, (*of one leaf*)
Fig. 1, 2. { tubular, cylindrical, striated;
at the brim quinquedentate (*having five teeth or notches*), equal, permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { one PETAL, (C.)
Fig. 1, 3. { the TUBE cylindrical, longer than the calyx, (T.)
the LIMB ringent (*having two gaping lips*), (L.)
the Upper LIP erect, (x) narrow, linear, entire.
the Under LIP reflexed, (z) broader, trifid:
the middle segment the longer, narrower, emarginate; the lateral ones obtuse.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS two, setaceous,
Fig. 4, 5. { the length of the upper lip, in which they are involved.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS compressed,
the upper side truncate (*as if cut off*), Fig. 6. *.
the under side convex, erect.

* a. Fig. 6. one of the antheras burst open and covered with the farina.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN quadrifid.
Fig. 7, 8. { s. the STYLE filiform, and involved with the stamens.
* Magnified. { t. the STIGMA bifid, acute.

The PERICARPIUM, { none; the seeds being lodged at the bottom
* Magnified. { of the calyx, (Fig. 9, 10. *)

S. The SEEDS, { four,
Fig. 10, 11. { subrotund.
* Magnified.

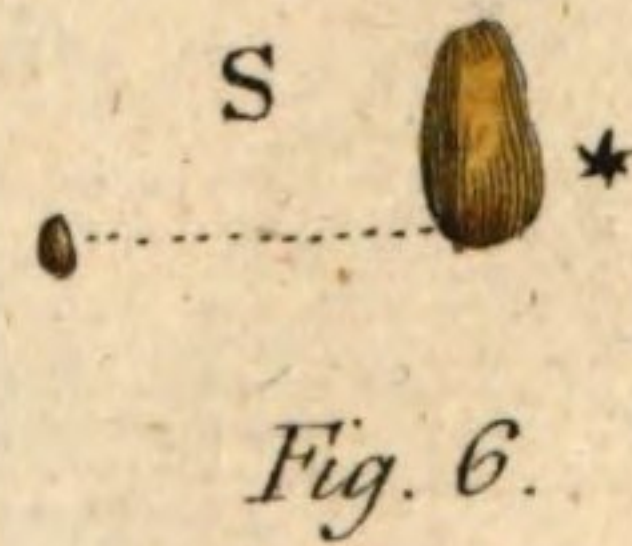
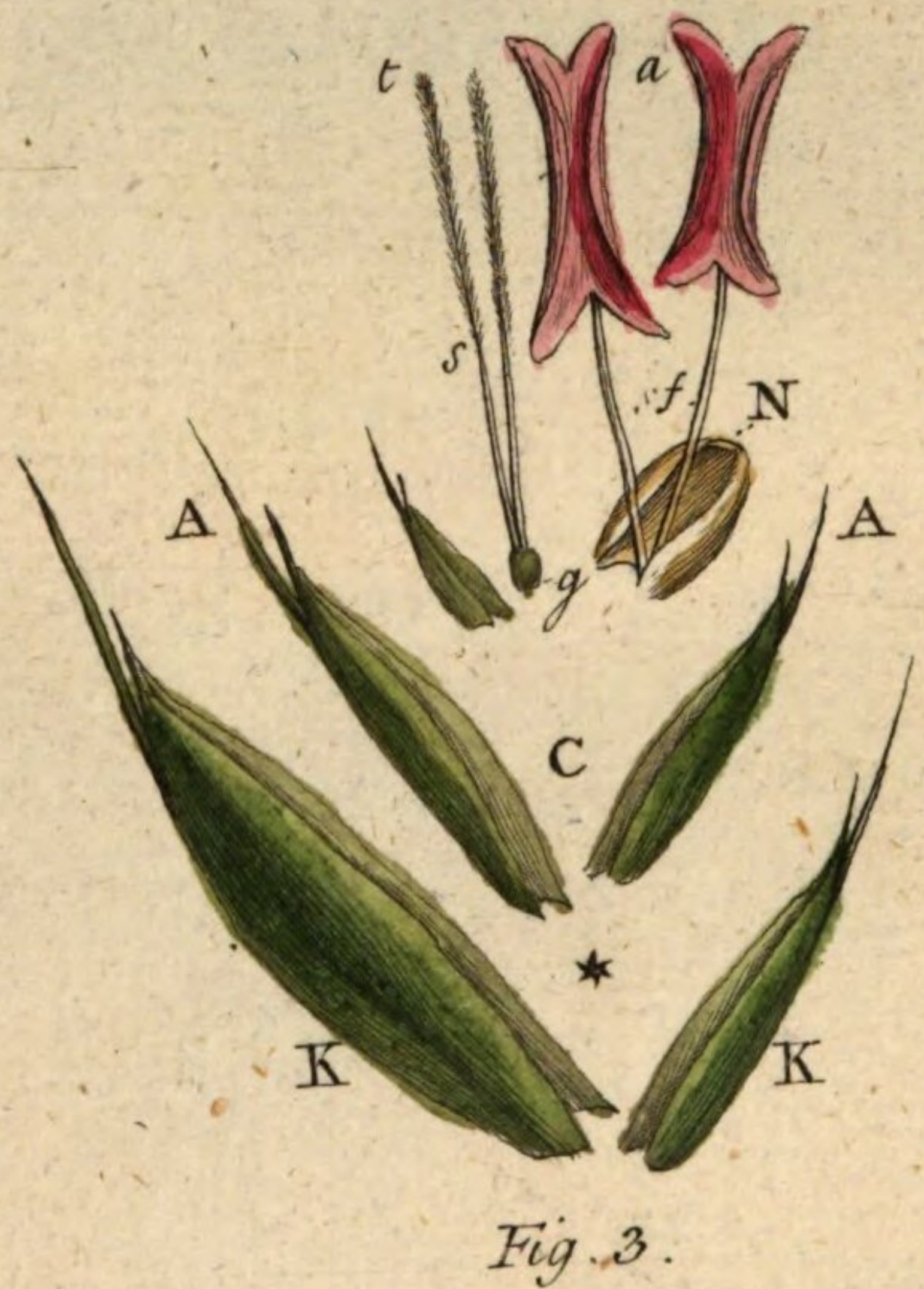
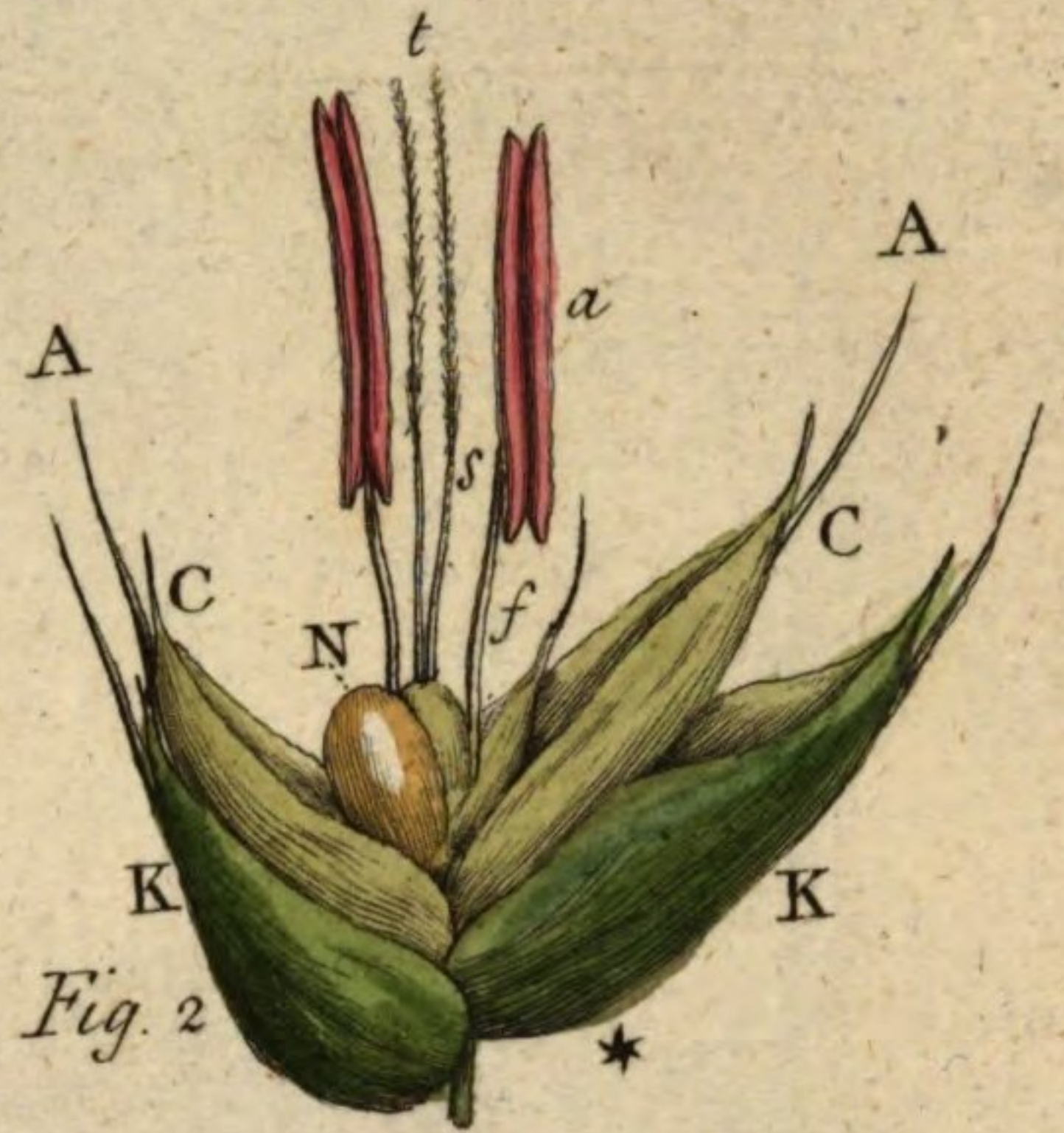
The common name, the FISTULOUS MONARDA, or OSWEGO TEA.—Is a native of Canada. Sp. Pl.

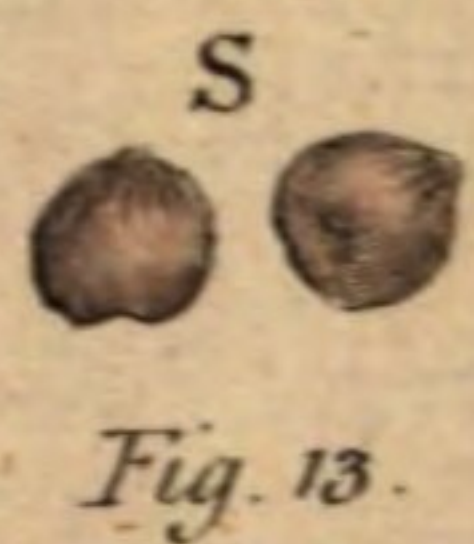
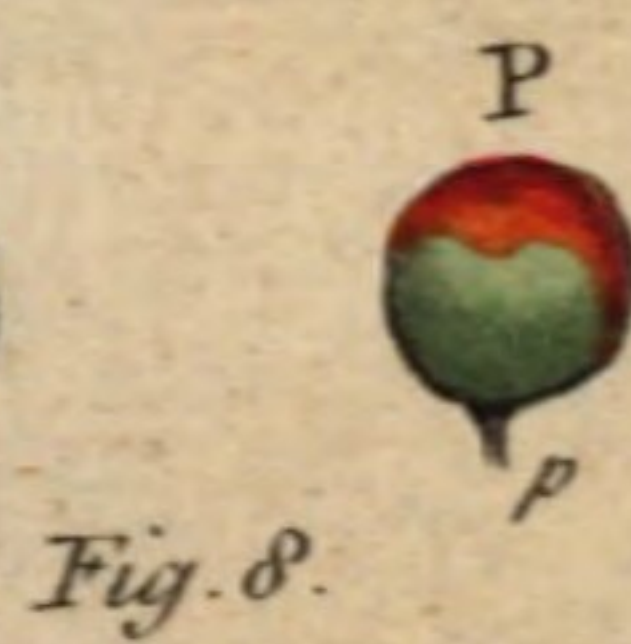
Class II. Order II.

DIANDRIA DIGYNIA.
ANTHOXANTHUM.

- K. The CALYX, { A GLUME (*husk or chaff*) uniflorous (*with one flower*),
Fig. 1, 2, 3. { bivalvular (*having two valves*),
* Magnified. { the valves ovate,
acuminate,
concave,
the interior larger.
- C. The COROLLA, { a GLUME uniflorous,
Fig. 2, 3. { bivalvular,
* Magnified. { of the length of the larger valve of the
calyx;
each valve having a dorsal arista, (A.)
(*a beard springing from the back of the valve*),
one of which is geniculate, (*bending like a knee or joint*).
- N. The
NECTARIUM, { diphyllous, very thin, cylindrical;
Fig. 2, 3. { the folioles subovate,
* Magnified. { embracing, (*viz. the germen, stamen and style*) Fig. 2. N.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS two,
Fig. 2, 3. { capillary, (*like a hair*)
* Magnified. { very long.
a. the ANTHERAS oblong,
at each end bifurcate, (*doubly forked*).
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oblong,
Fig. 2, 3. { s. the STYLES two,
* Magnified. { filiform (*thread-shaped*).
t. the STIGMAS simple.
- The
PERICARPIUM, { The GLUME of the corolla grows to and
* Magnified. { incloses the seed, (C. Fig. 4, 5.)
- S. The SEED, { one,
Fig. 6. { narrow at both ends,
* Magnified. { roundish.

The common name VERNAL GRASS.—
Is a native of the meadows in Europe,
Sp. Pl.





Class II. Order III.

DIANDRIA TRIGYNIA.
P I P E R.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 2, 3. { An imperfect SPATHA.
 the SPADIX filiform, (Fig. 1. S.)
 very simple,
 covered with flowers.
 the PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, (K.
 Fig. 2, 3, * Magnified).
 narrowing at each end, and swelling out
 in the middle,
 at the mouth with three teeth,
 deciduous.
- The COROLLA, { none, (except the calyx is taken for the
 corolla).
- The STAMENS, Fig. 4.
 * Magnified. { FILAMENTS none.
 a. the ANTHERAS two,
 opposite,
 at the root of the germen,
 subrotund.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 5.
 * Magnified. { g. the GERMEN large,
 ovate.
 STYLES none.
 t. the STIGMAS three,
 bristly.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 7, 8, 9. { a BERRY carnose,
 subrotund,
 unilocular, (u. Fig. 10.)
 with little footstalks, (p.)
- S. The SEED, Fig. 10, 13.
 * Magnified. { one,
 subglobous,
 wrinkled,
 surrounded with an arillus.
 Fig. 10, the dry berry, surrounded with
 its arillus.
 Fig. 12, the arillus cut open from the seed,
 expanded.
 Fig. 14, the seed without its arillus, (* S.
 Magnified).

The common name BLACK PEPPER.—
Is a native of the East Indies. Sp. Pl.

Class III. Order I.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

C R O C U S.

K. The CALYX, { A SPATHA
Fig. 1, 2, 3. { monophyllus,
radical, (*springing from the root*).

C. The COROLLA, { y. the TUBE
Fig. 2, 3. { simple,
long.
z. the LIMB
separtite,
erect;
the segments ovately oblong (*of an egg-
shaped oblong*),
equal.

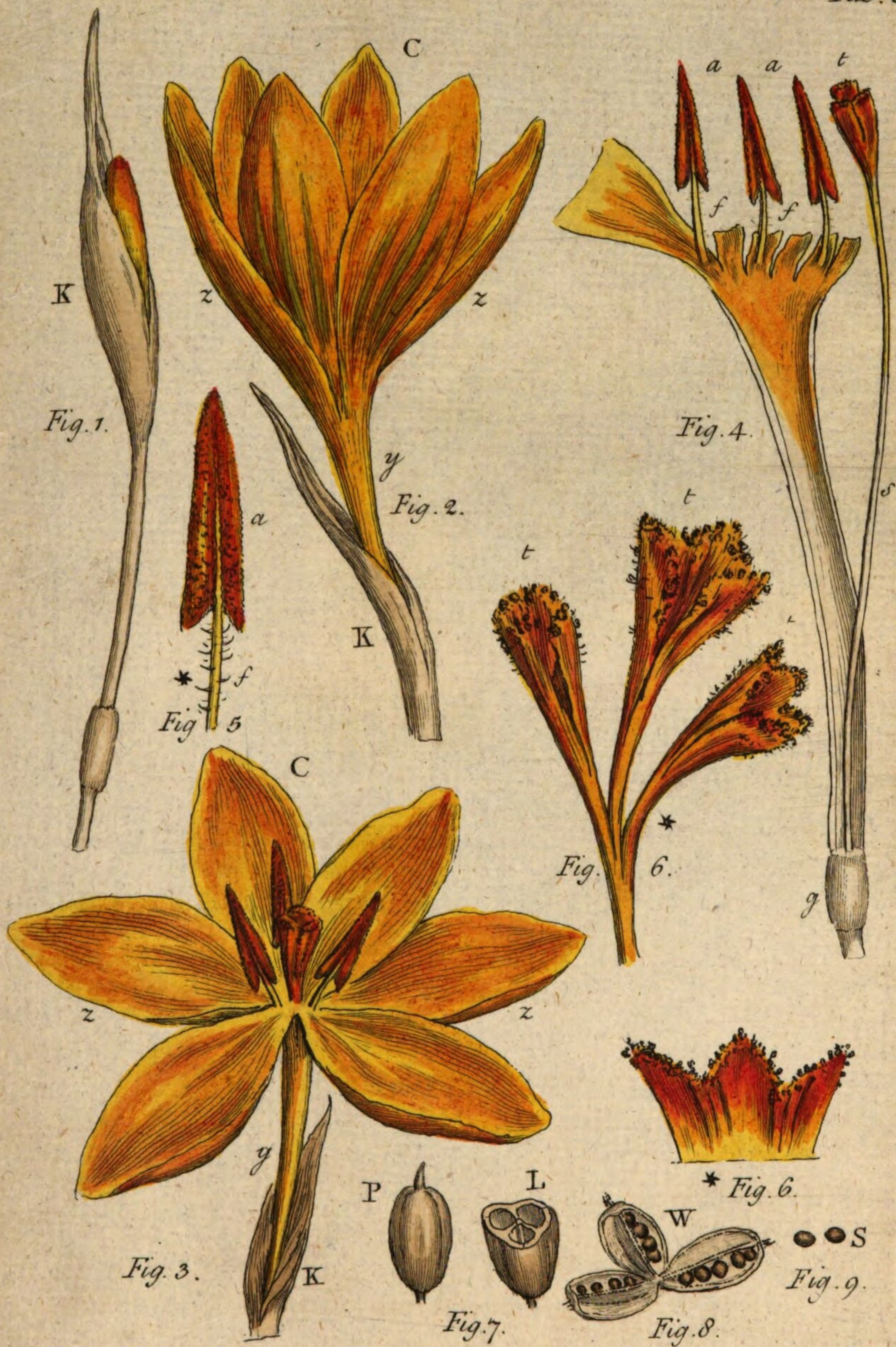
The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS
Fig. 4, 5. { three,
* Magnified. { subulate (*awl-shaped*).
shorter than the corolla, (Fig. 3.)
a. the ANTHERAS
sagittate (*arrow-shaped*).

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN
Fig. 4. { inferous,
subrotund.
s. the STYLE
filiform (*thread-shaped*),
of the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS (Fig. 6. * Magnified)
three,
convolute,
ferrated.

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { a CAPSULE
Fig. 6, 7, 8. { subrotund,
P. trilobate,
L. trilocular,
W. trivalvular.

S. The SEEDS, { many,
Fig. 9. { round.

The common name GARDEN CROCUS,
Sp. Pl.



178 B





Class III. Order II.

TRIANDRIA DIGYNIA.

AVENA.

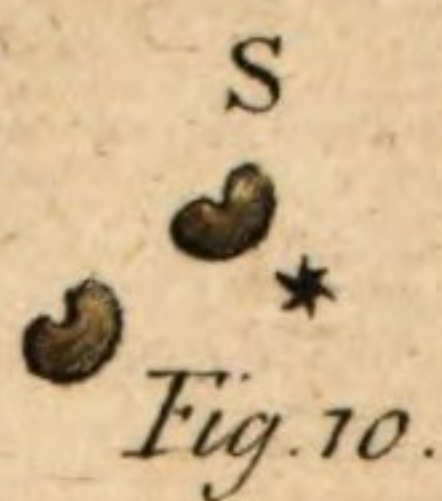
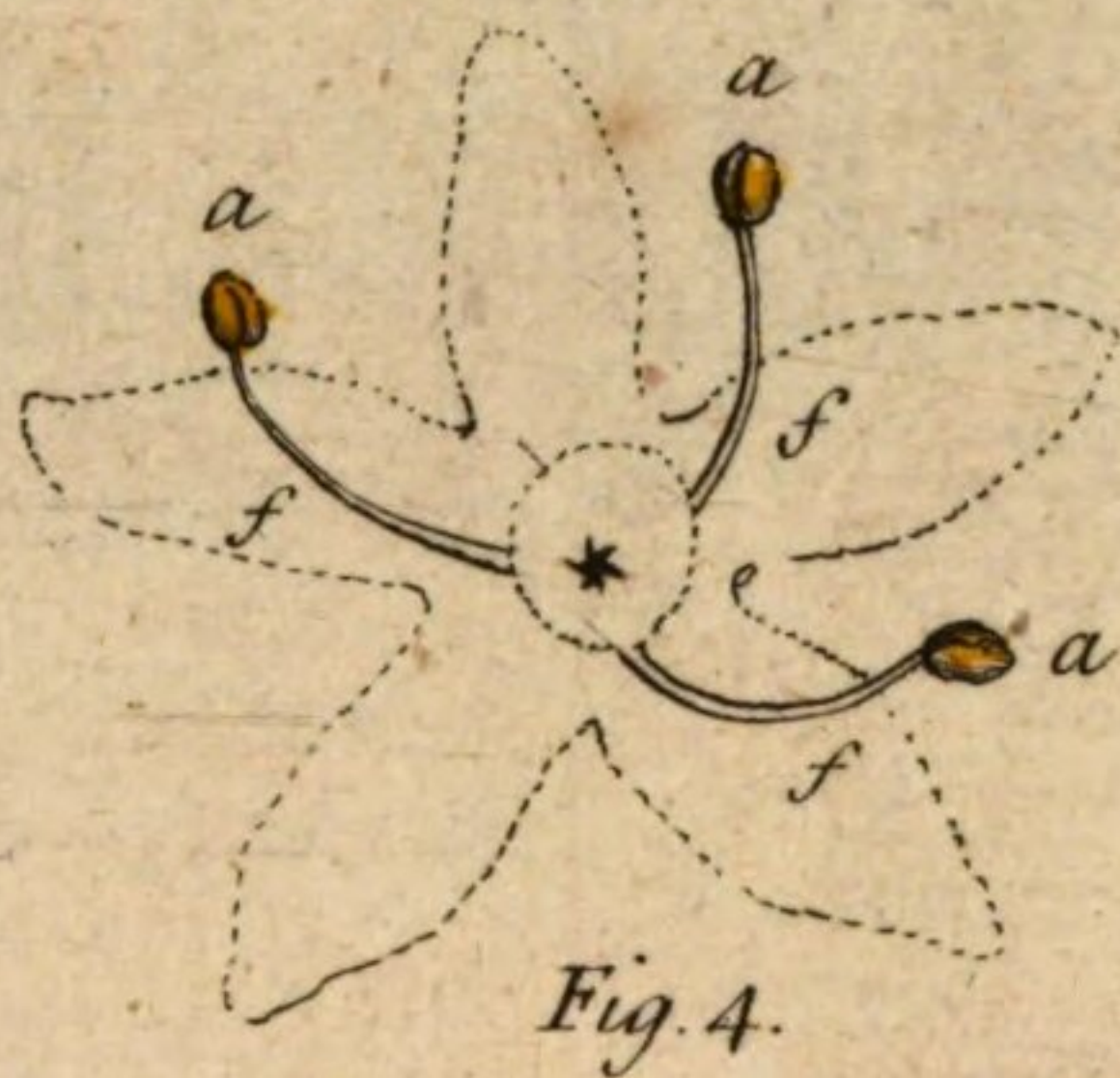
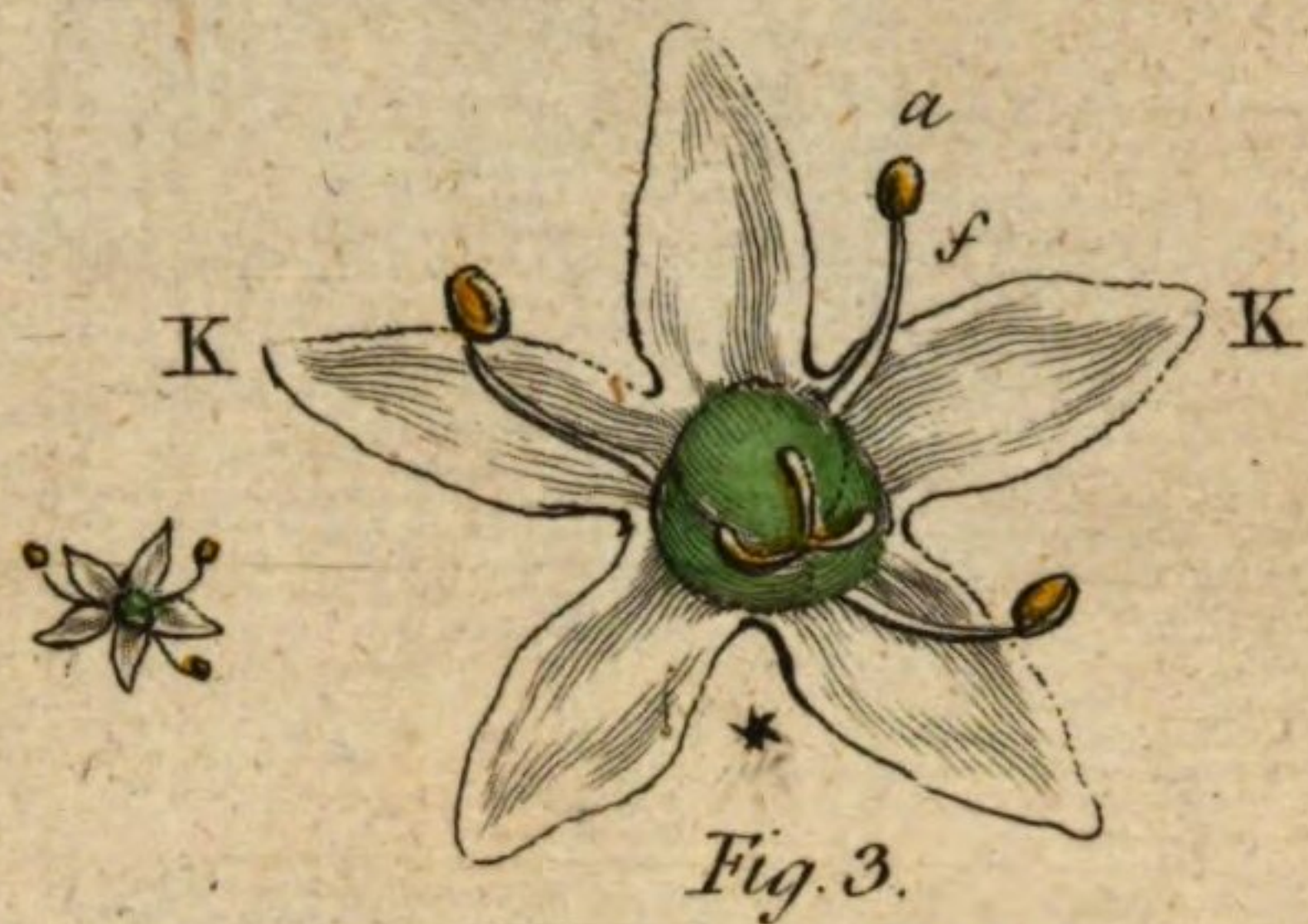
- K. The CALYX, { A GLUME most commonly multiflorous
Fig. 1, 2. (having many flowers), bivalvular, wrap-
* Magnified. ping up the flowers loosely together;
the valves lanceolate, acute, ventricose
(swelling in the middle), lax, large, mu-
tuous (having no arista or beard).
- C. The COROLLA, { N. B. The wild oat having an arista, (A.)
Fig. 3. bivalvular; the inferior valve being harder
* Magnified. than the calyx, of the same size, roundish,
ventricose, acuminate at both ends, hav-
ing an ARISTA spirally wreathed, and
bending like a knee, growing out at its
back, (A. Fig. 1, 2, 3.)
- A. Fig. 8, the arista of the wild oat in a
dry state twisted like a cord, and bend-
ing with a knee or joint.
- A. Fig. 10, the same moistened with water,
whereby it becomes less twisted and bent.
- A. Fig. 11, the same thoroughly mace-
rated in water, and very wet, in which
state both the twisting and bending dis-
appear, and the part that was twisted
separates into three or four slender,
straight, linear threads.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS three,
Fig. 4. capillary.
* Magnified. a. the ANTHERAS oblong, bifurcate.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN obtuse.
Fig. 4, 5. s. the STYLES two, reflex, pilose, in the
* Magnified. upper part plumose (feathered).
t. the STIGMAS simple (undivided).
- The PERICARPIUM, { the COROLLA closely surrounds and adheres
Fig. 6. to the seed, without any opening.
- S. The SEED, { a single one, of a slender oblong figure,
Fig. 7, 8, 9. acuminate at both ends,
* Magnified. marked with a longitudinal furrow.

The common name AVENA FATUA,
or WILD OAT.—Is a native of Europe,
growing in corn fields. Sp. Pl.

↑

30

A



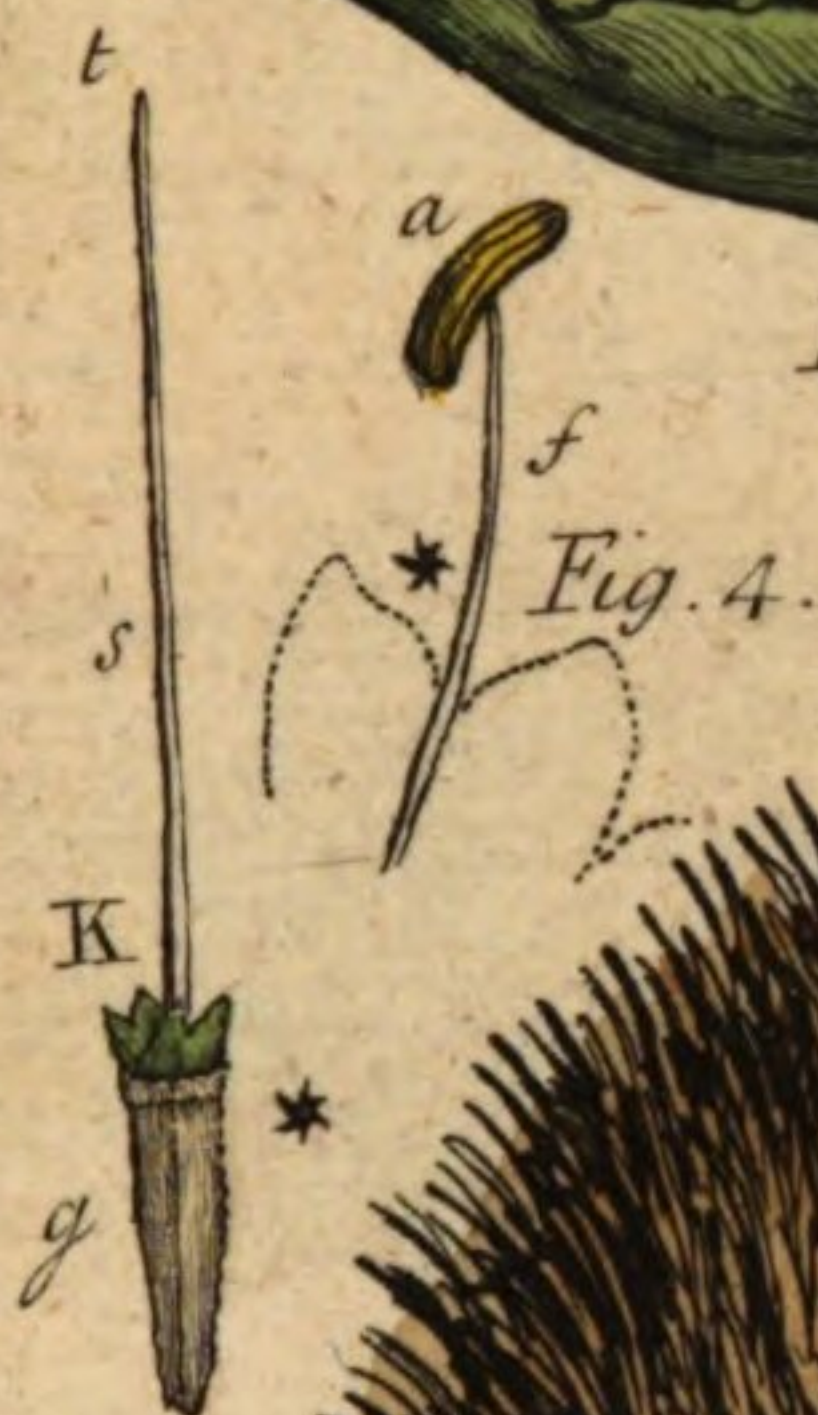
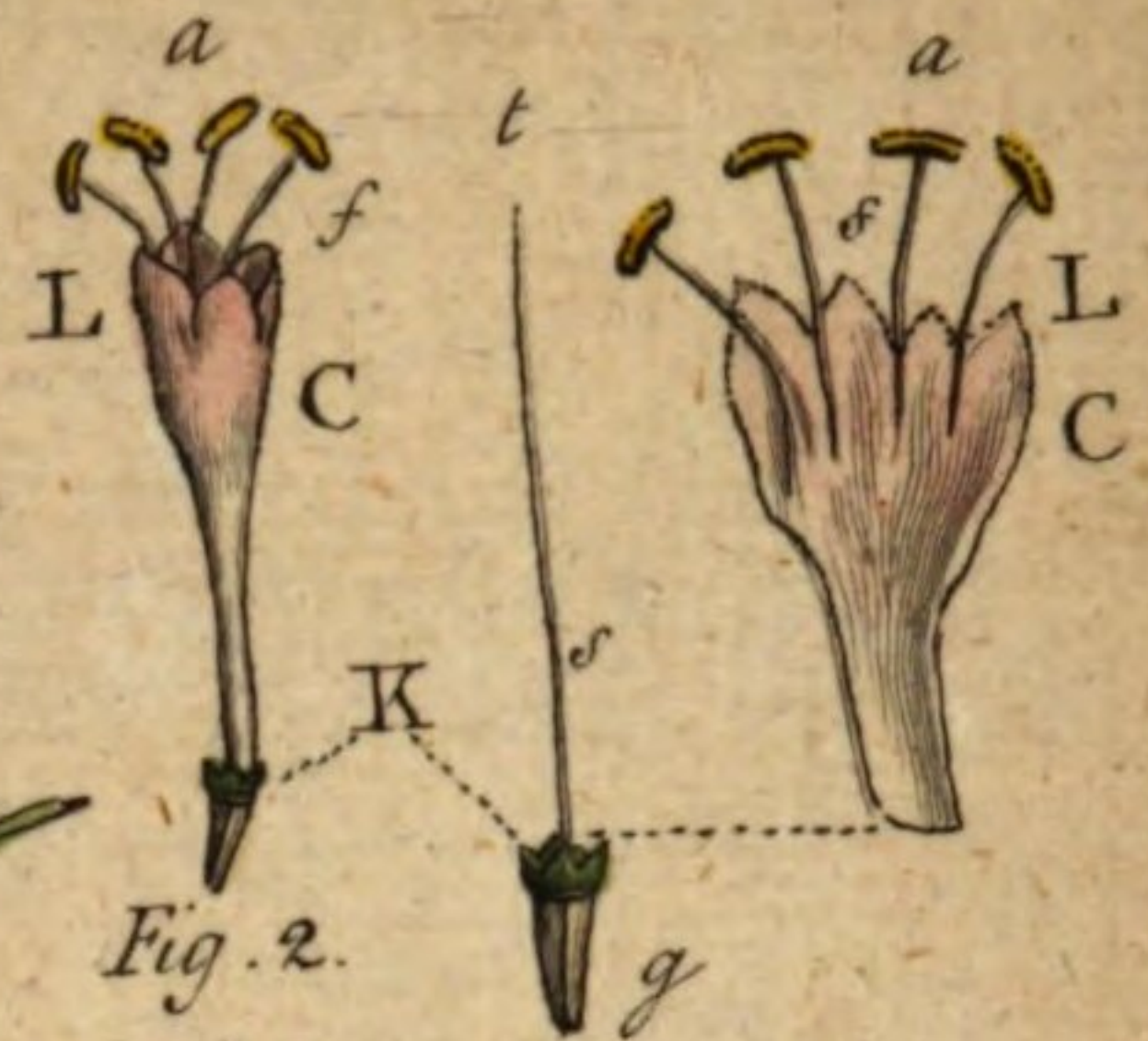
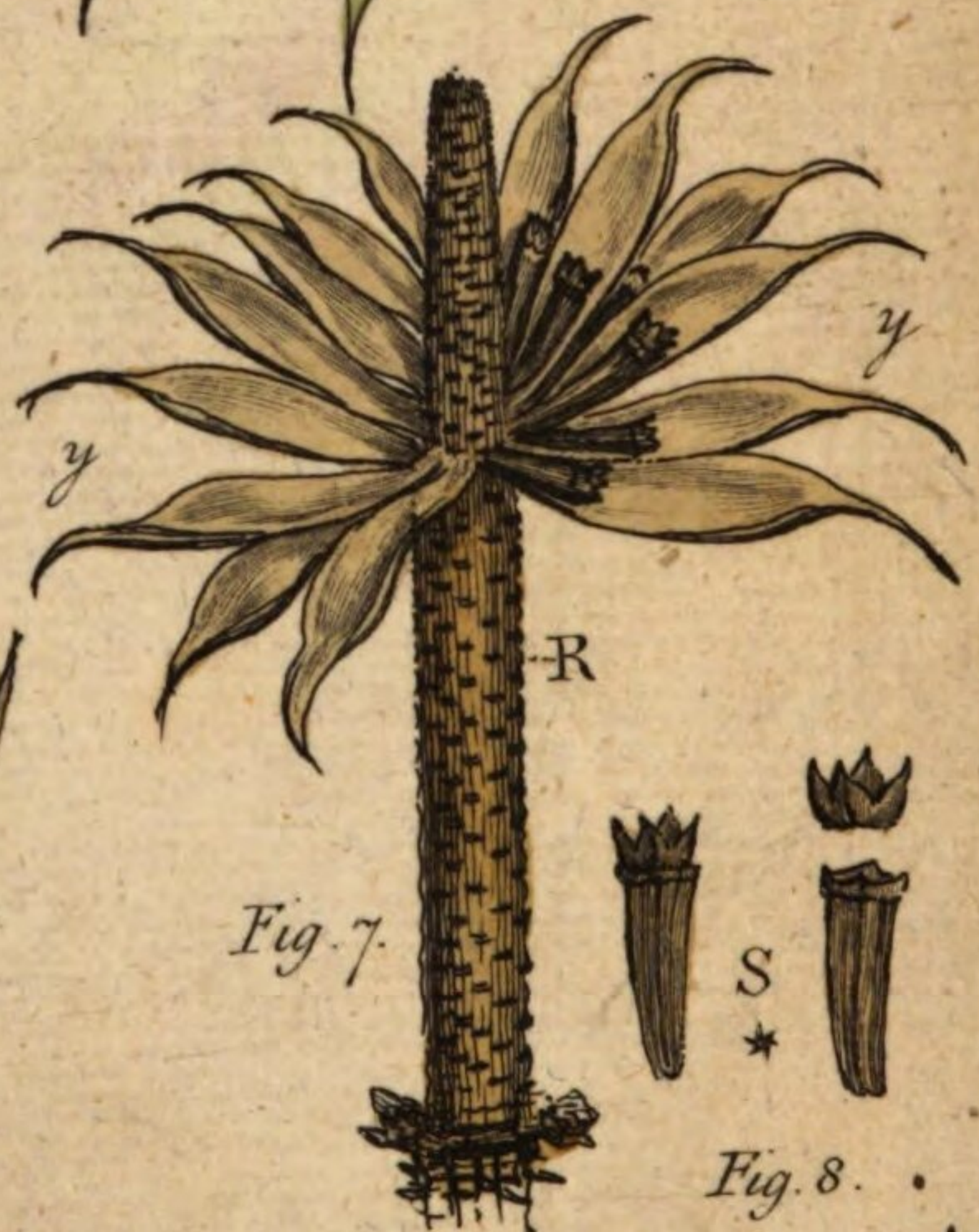


Fig. 5.



Class IV. Order I.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

DIPSACUS.

- The common PERIANTHIUM multiflo-
rous, K. 1. Fig. 1.
- K. The CALYX, { polyphyllous (*consisting of many leaves*),
Fig. 1, 2. { the leaves being longer than the floscules,
* Magnified. { lax, permanent, K. Fig. 6.
 { the proper PERIANTHIUM scarce distin-
 { guishable to the naked eye, K. Fig. 2, 3.
 { superous (*placed above the germen*).
- 3 C. The COROLLA, { the universal corolla equal, C. Fig. 1.
Fig. 2. { the proper monopetalous, C. Fig. 2.
* Magnified. { tubulose: the limb quadrifid, L. erect:
 { the outer segment larger, more acute.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS four, capillary,
Fig. 2. { longer than the corolla.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS incumbent, (*fixed to*
 { *the filaments by their middle, so as to seem*
 { *incumbent on them*). Fig. 4. f. a.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN inferous.
Fig. 2, 5. { s. the STYLE filiform,
* Magnified. { of the length of the corolla.
 { t. the STIGMA simple.
- The PERICARPIUM, none.
- S. The SEEDS, { solitary, Fig. 8, 7.
Fig. 8. { columnary (*shaped like a column*),
* Magnified. { crowned with the proper calyx, whose
 { edge is entire or undivided, Fig. 8.
- R. The { the common one is of a conical figure,
RECEPTACLE, { Fig. 6. K.
Fig. 6, 7, 3. { compounded of long chaffs, which form
 { distinct cells, (*the proper receptacle of each*
 { *seed*) Fig. 7. y.
 { their points recurvate (*bending backwards*).

The common name LACINIATED
TEASEL.—Is a native of Alsace,
Azow, and Carniola. Sp. Pl.

Class IV. Order II.

TETRANDRIA DIGYNIA.
HAMAMELIS.

- I. The INVOLUCRUM, { Triphyllous, triflorous: the two interior FOLIOLI subrotund (i.), small, obtuse; the third and outermost larger, (e.) lanceolate.
Fig. 1, 2.
* Magnified.
- K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM double: the EXTERIOR diphyllous (e), small, subrotund; the INTERIOR tetraphyllous (i), Fig. 3, 4, erect: the FOLIOLES oblong, acute, equal, ciliated.
Fig. 3, 4.
* Magnified.
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS four, linear, equal, very long, obtuse, at the apex reflexed.
Fig. 4, 1, 2.
* Magnified.
- N. The NECTARIUM, { four folioles, truncated, grown to the corolla.
Fig. 5, 6.
* Magnified.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS four, linear, shorter than the calyx.
Fig. 5, 6.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS obovate, like two together, with a small elevated top.
- The PISTILLUM. { g. the GERMEN ovate, hairy.
Fig. 6, 5.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLES two, the same length with the stamens.
{ t. the STIGMAS truncated, with an elevated top.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, { a NUT ovate, half-way covered with the calyx, obtuse, on the upper part on both sides fulcated, having two horns; the horns erect, bilocular (Fig. 8, 9, 10.), bivalvular; the valves spreading horizontally, each with two horns (Fig. 8.)
Fig. 7.
- S. The SEEDS, { one in each cell, oblong, narrow at the base.
Fig. 11.

OBS. Fig. 7, the whole nut; Fig. 8, the nut opened; Fig. 9, a longitudinal section of the nut; Fig. 10, a transverse section of the nut.

The common name VIRGINIA HAMAMELIS, or WITCH HAZEL.—Is a native of Virginia. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

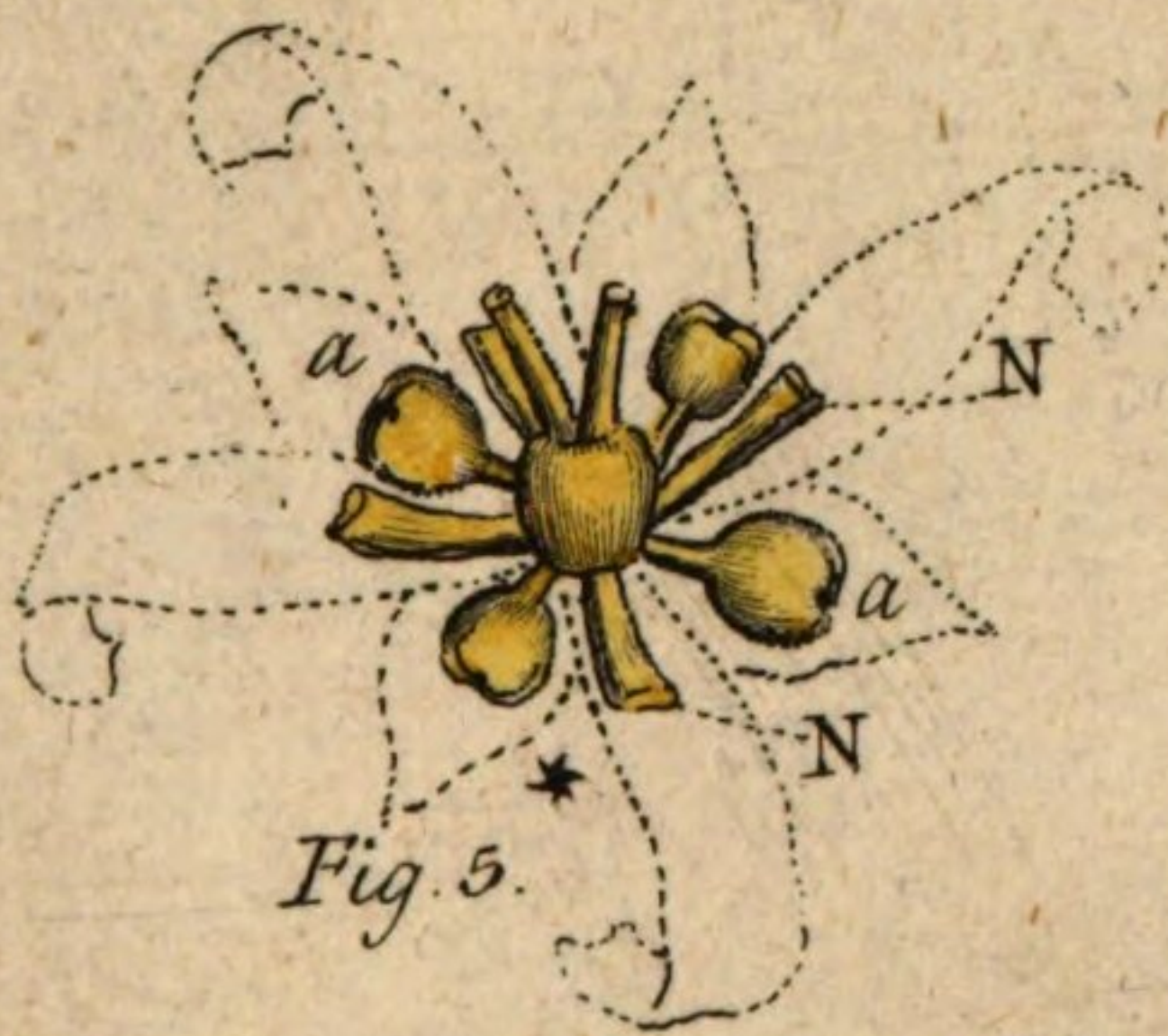


Fig. 5.

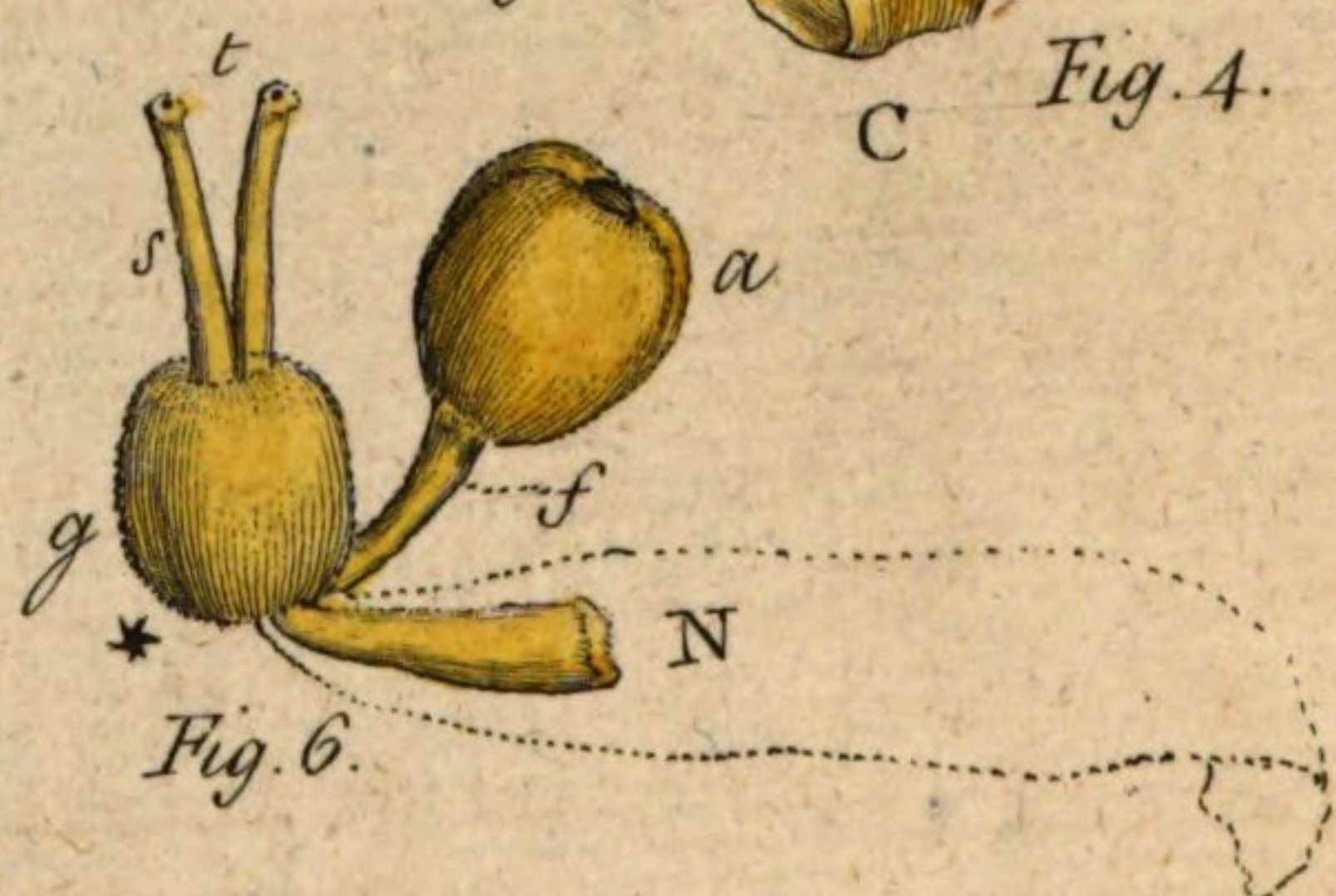


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



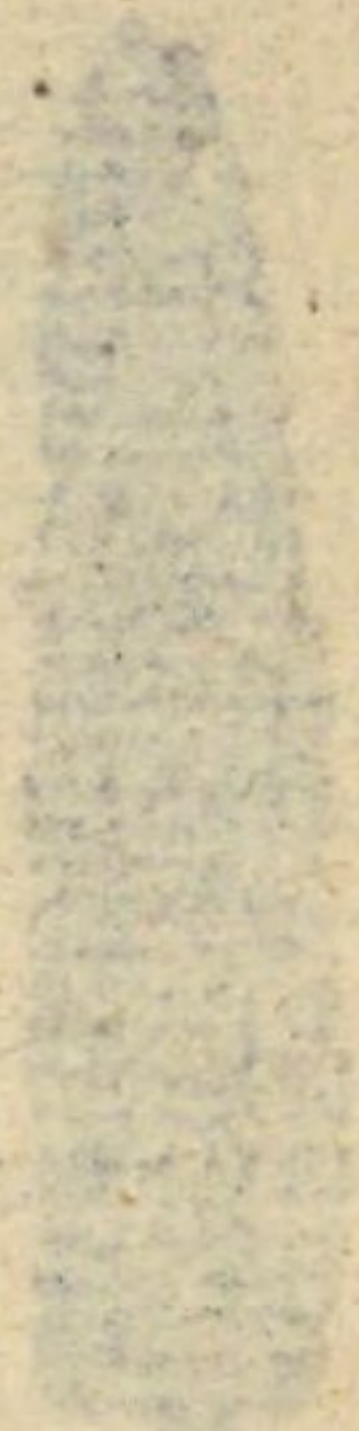
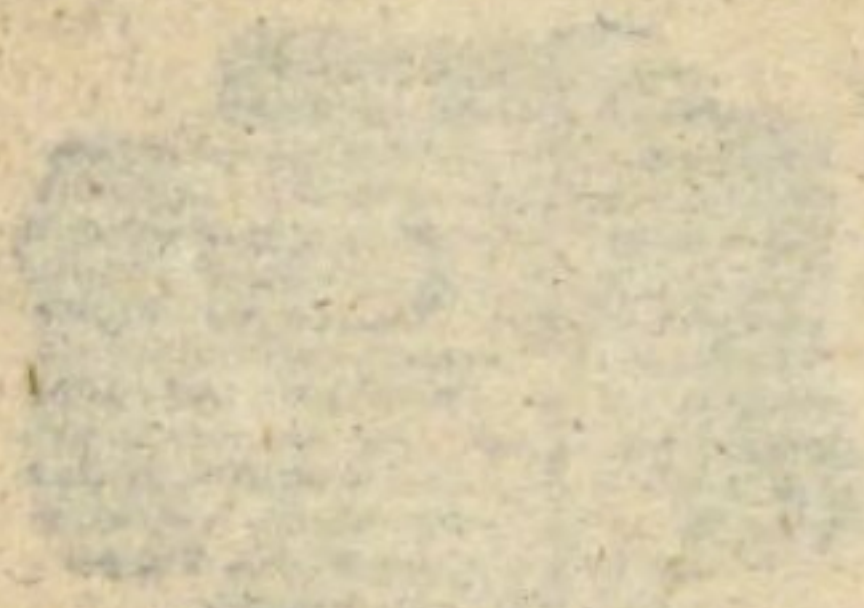
Fig. 10.

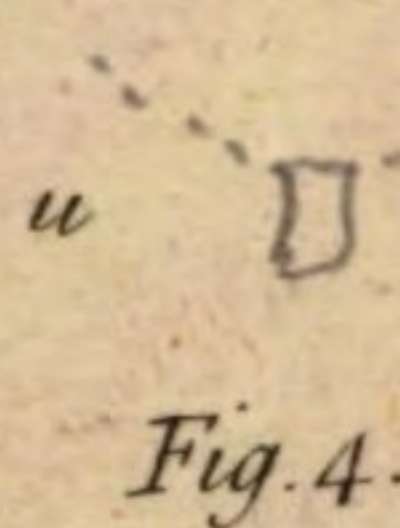
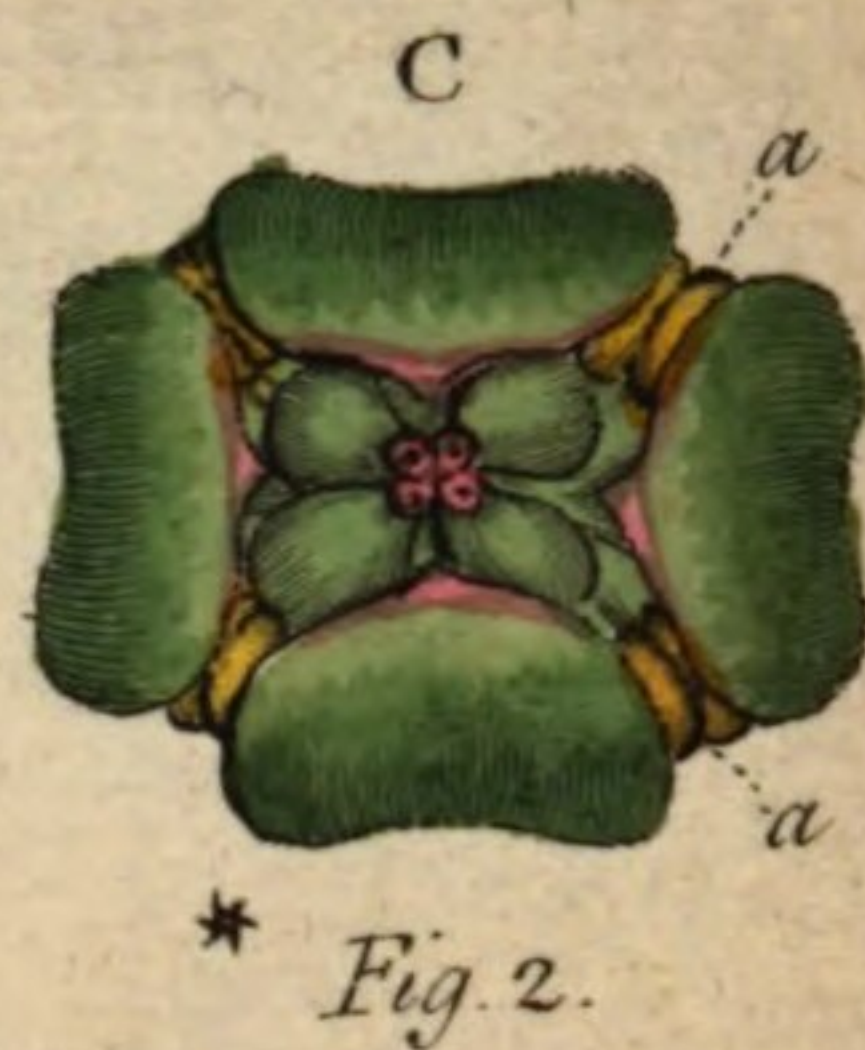
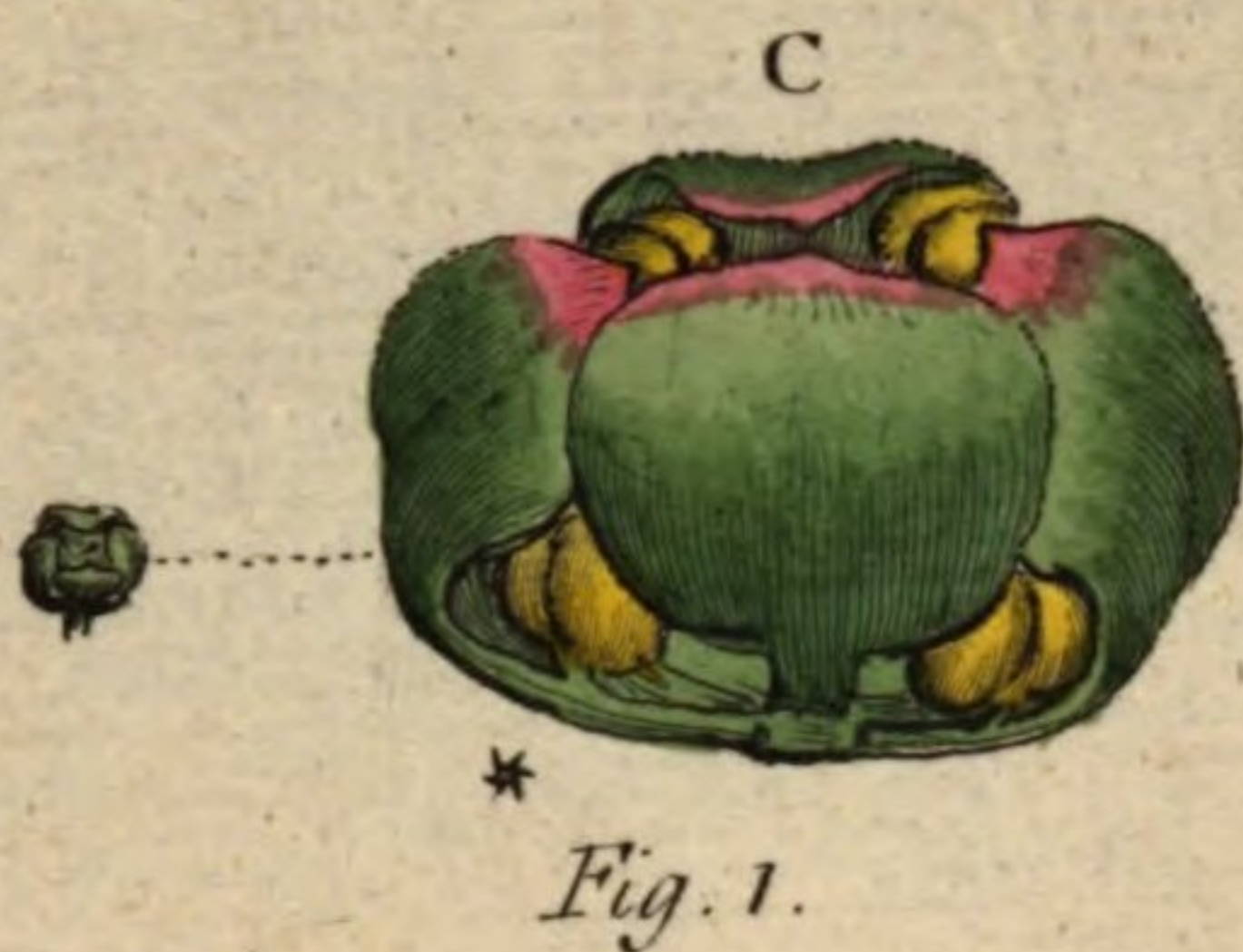


Fig. 11.



Faint, illegible text or labels, possibly handwritten or printed, located below the sketches.





Class IV. Order III.

TETRANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

POTAMOGETON.

C A L Y X, None.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS four,
 Fig. 1, 2, 3. subrotund,
 * Magnified. { concave,
 erect,
 having an unguis, (Fig. 4, u.)
 deciduous.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS four,
 Fig. 3. plain,
 * Magnified. { obtuse,
 very short.
 a. the ANTHERAS twins, (Fig. 2, 3.)
 short.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMENS four,
 Fig. 5. ovate-attenuated.
 * Magnified. { the STYLE none.
 t. the STIGMAS obtuse.

PERICARPIUM, none.

S. The SEEDS, { four,
 Fig. 6. subrotund,
 * Magnified. { on one side gibbous,
 on the inner side compressed, (Fig. 7, *.)
 angulated.
 the flowers in a spike, Fig. 8.
 the seeds also, Fig. 9.

The common name PONDWEED.—Is a
 native of Europe, in lakes and rivers.
 Sp. Pl.

Class V. Order I.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

NERIUM.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1, 2. { quinquepartite;
the LACINIAS subulate, erect; permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { monopetalous and infundibuliform, (*of one*
Fig. 1, 3. { *leaf and funnel-shaped*): the TUBE cy-
lindraceous (t), narrow at the base,
shorter than the limb: the LIMB large
(l), quinquepartite: the LACINIAS ob-
ovate, obtuse, obliquely.

N. The
NECTARIUM, { the TUBE terminating in a crown (t),
Fig. 4, 1. { quinquepartite: the LACINIAS bifid
(*divided*): the LACINULAS lanceolate,
separated from the obovate lacinias,
fimbriate (*fringed*).

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS five, subulate, very
Fig. 5. { short, in the tube of the corolla (t. f.)
a. the ANTHERAS sagittate (*arrow-shaped*),
connivent (*inclining together*), termi-
nating in a long thread.

PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN subrotund, bifid.
Fig. 6, 7. { s. the STYLE cylindraceous, the length of
* Magnified. { the tube.
t. the STIGMA truncate (*as if the apex was*
cut off), sitting on an orb.

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { the FOLICULES two (f), roundish, long,
Fig. 8. { acuminate (*narrowing at both ends*),
erect, univalvular, longitudinally dehis-
cent (*gaping lengthways*).

S. The SEEDS, { numerous, oblong, placed imbricate (*one*
Fig. 9, 8. { *over another, as tiles*), crowned with a
PAPPUS (*hair*), (p).

The common name OLEANDER, or
ROSE-BAY.—Is a native of Cadix, and
the East Indies, in places somewhat
moist, Sp. Pl.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.

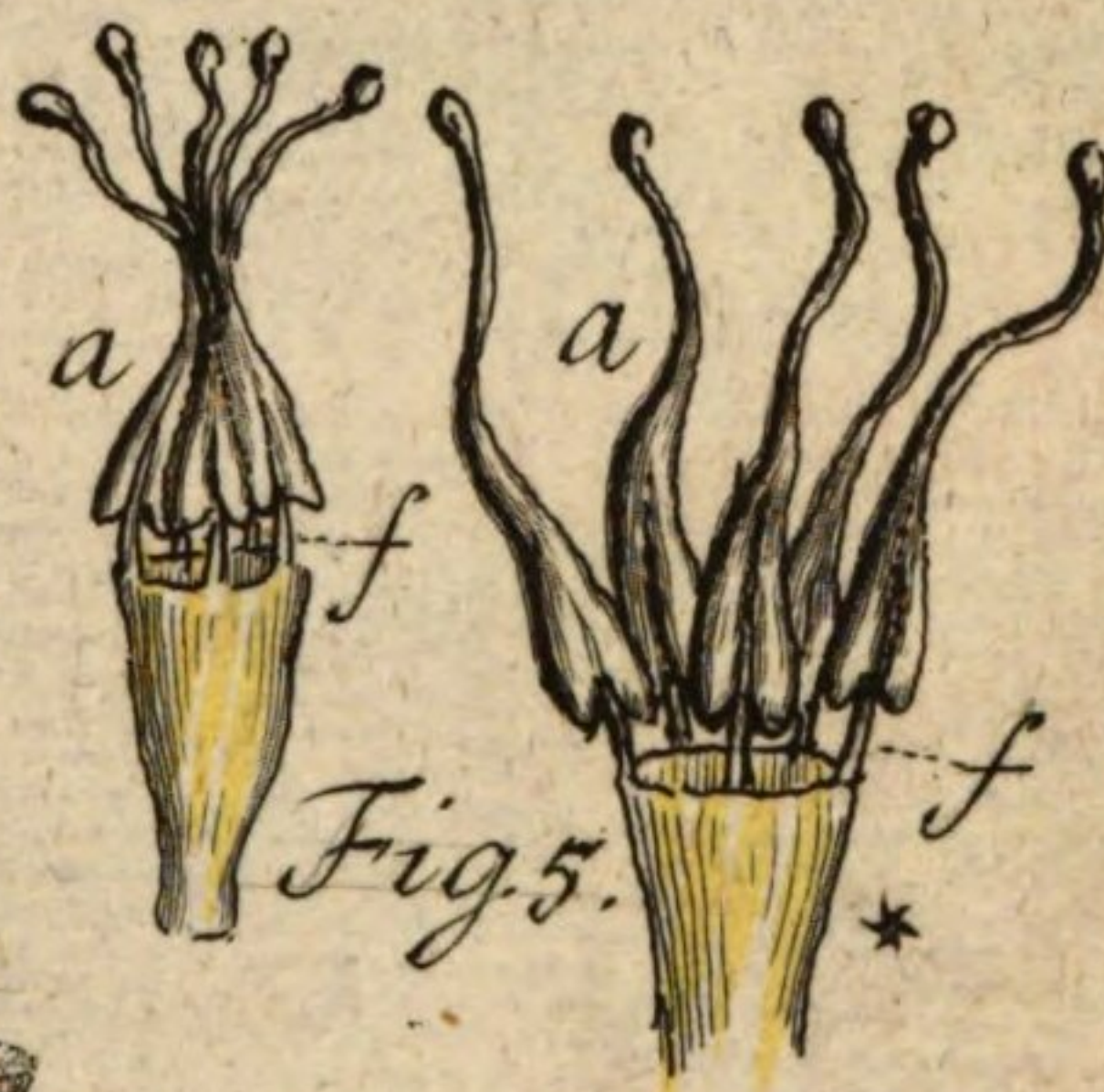


Fig. 5.

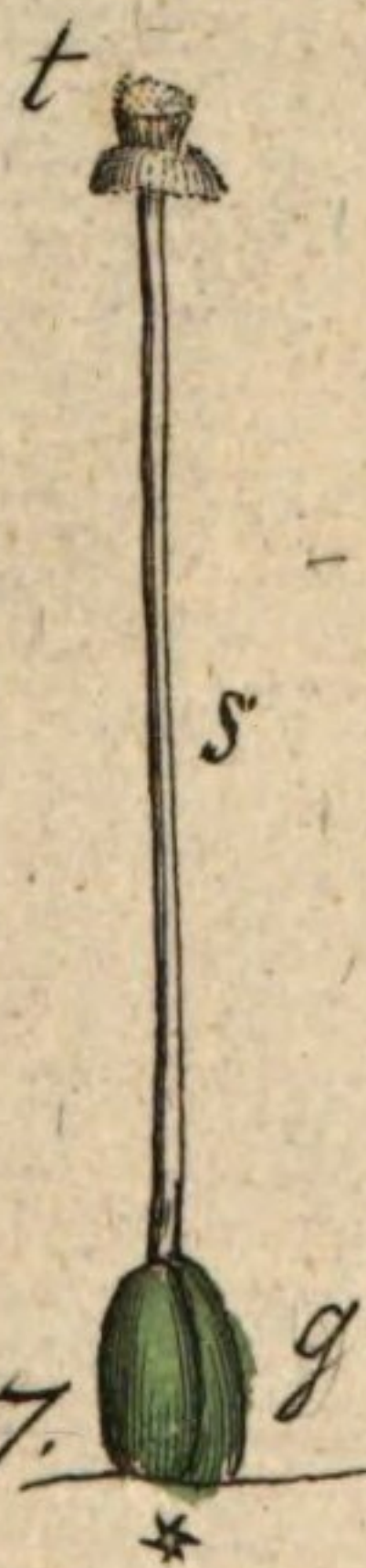


Fig. 7.



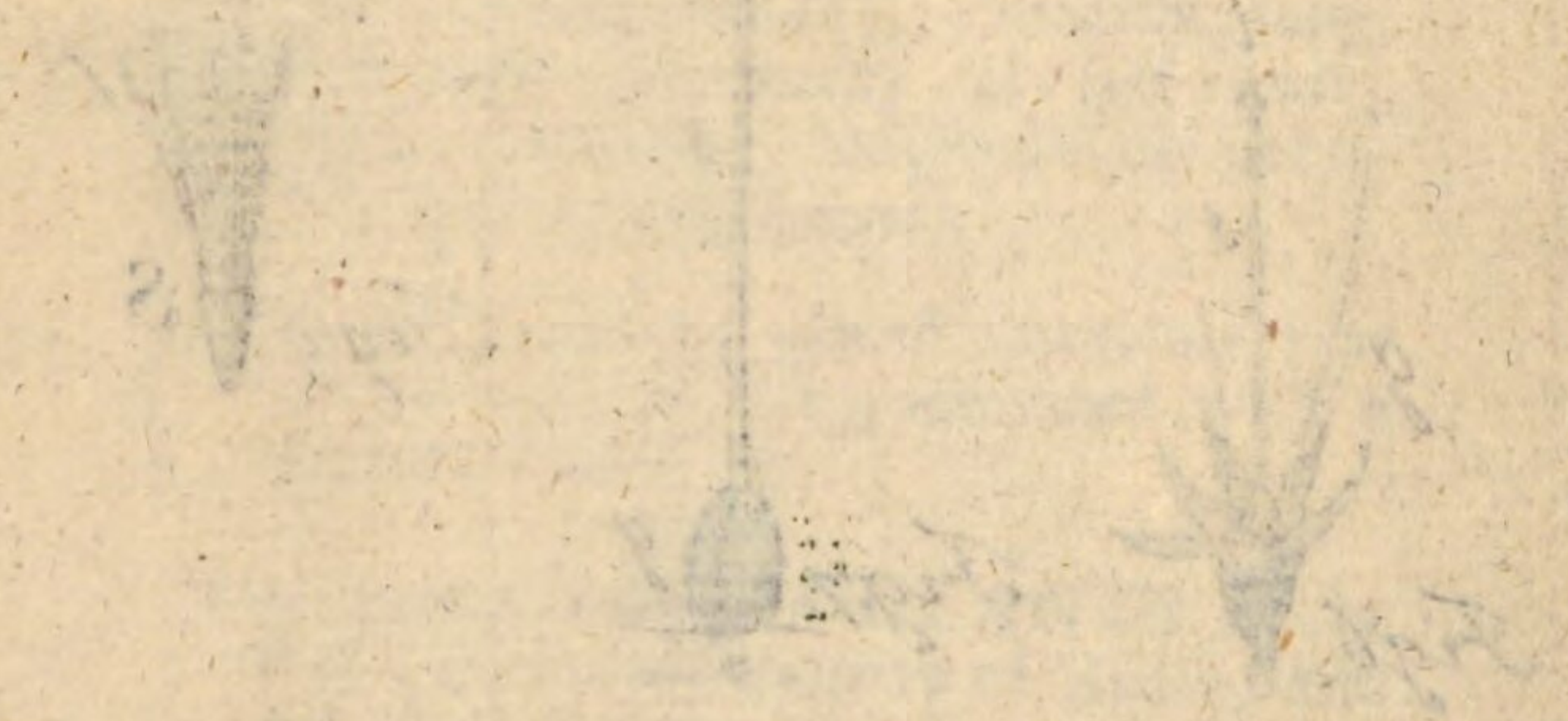
Fig. 6.



Fig. 9.

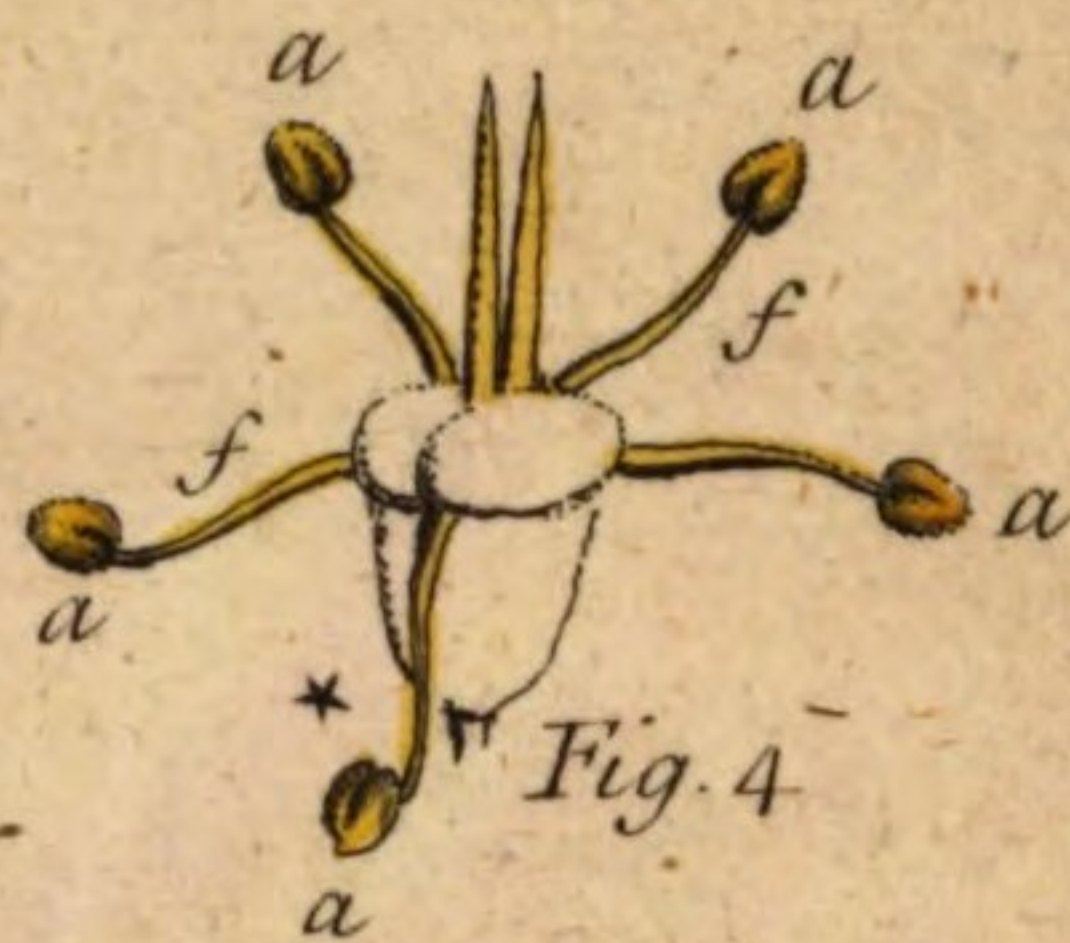


Fig. 8.



11. 11.





Class V. Order II.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.
ANETHUM.

K. The CALYX, { The UNIVERSAL UMBEL consists of
Fig. 1, 2. { many partial umbels.
the PARTIAL UMBEL, (Fig. 2. K.)
an UNIVERSAL INVOLUCRUM none.
a PARTIAL none.
the PROPER PERIANTHIUM obsolete.

C. The COROLLA, { the UNIVERSAL uniform.
Fig. 2, 3. { all the FLOSCULES fertile.
* Magnified. { consisting of five petals (p),
involute, entire, very short.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS five,
Fig. 4. { capillary.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS subrotund.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN inferior.
Fig. 5, 3. { s. the STYLES two,
* Magnified. { approximate, obsolete.
t. the STIGMAS obtuse.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { none.
Fig. 6, 7. { the FRUIT subovate,
* Magnified. { compressed, striated,
dividing into two.

S. The SEEDS, { two, subovate, margined,
Fig. 6, 7. { convex on one side, striated,
* Magnified. { flat on the inner side.

OBS. The seeds of the dill have a membranaceous margin; the seeds of the fennel are destitute of that margin.

the UMBEL terminating, (Fig. 1, K.)
convex, with about twenty radii.
the little UMBELS short (Fig. 2.)
with about sixteen radii.

The common name FENNEL, or
FINCLE.—Is a native of England, Nar-
bone, Britany, Madeira, on chalky hills.
Sp. Pl.

Class V. Order III.

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.
TURNERA.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, infundibuliform, deciduous. the TUBE somewhat cylindrical, erect, the LIMB somewhat spreading, quinquepartite : the LACINIAS lanceolate, acute, the length of the tube.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2. { the PETALS five, obcordate, plain, erect and spreading : the UNGUES narrow (Fig. 3, u.) inserted into the tube of the calyx.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 4. { f. the FILAMENTS five, subulate, shorter than the corolla, inserted into the tube of the calyx. a. the ANTHERAS acuminate, erect.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 5. { g. the GERMEN in form of a cone. s. the STYLES three, filiform, the length of the stamens. t. the STIGMAS many hairs bundled together : one of the STYLES magnified, (Fig. 6.)
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 7. { the CAPSULE ovate, unilocular. having three valves.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 7. { many, oblong, obtuse, the SEEDS adhering to the receptacle, (Fig. 8, *.)
* Magnified. { the FLOWERS standing on the footstalk of the leaves. Fig. 8.

The common name TURNERA, with an elm leaf.—Is a native of Jamaica and hot parts of America. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

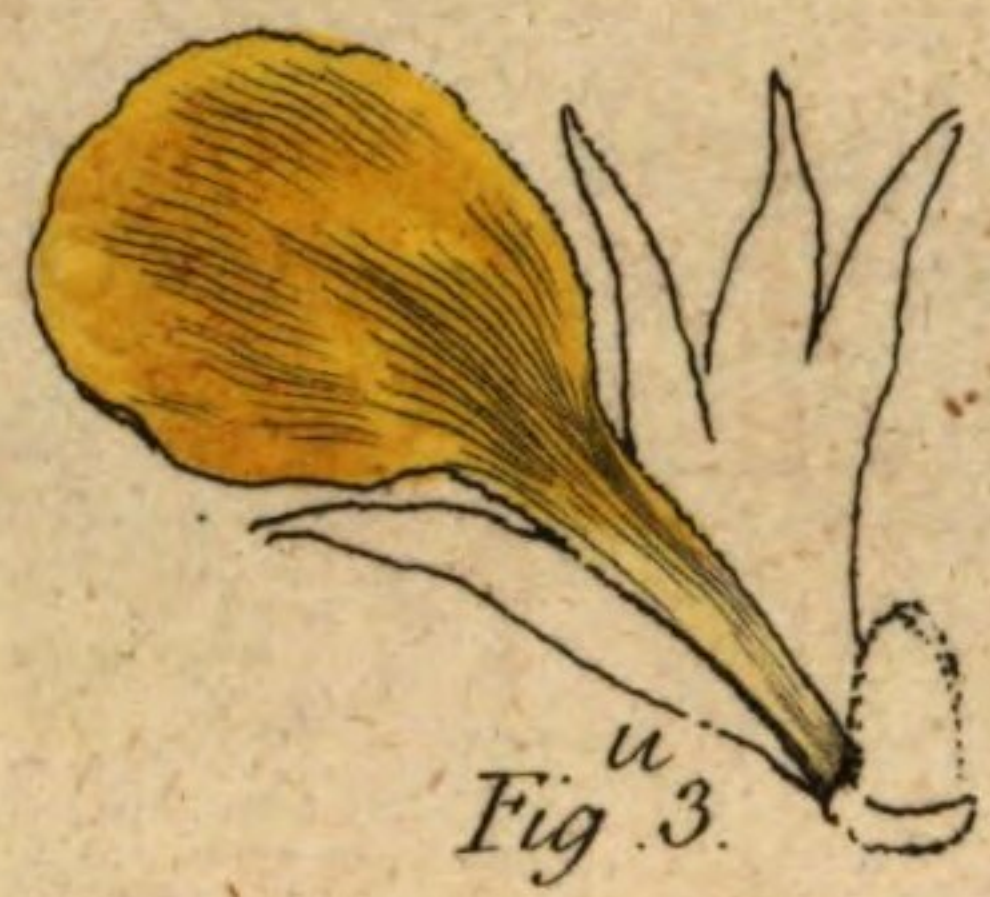


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



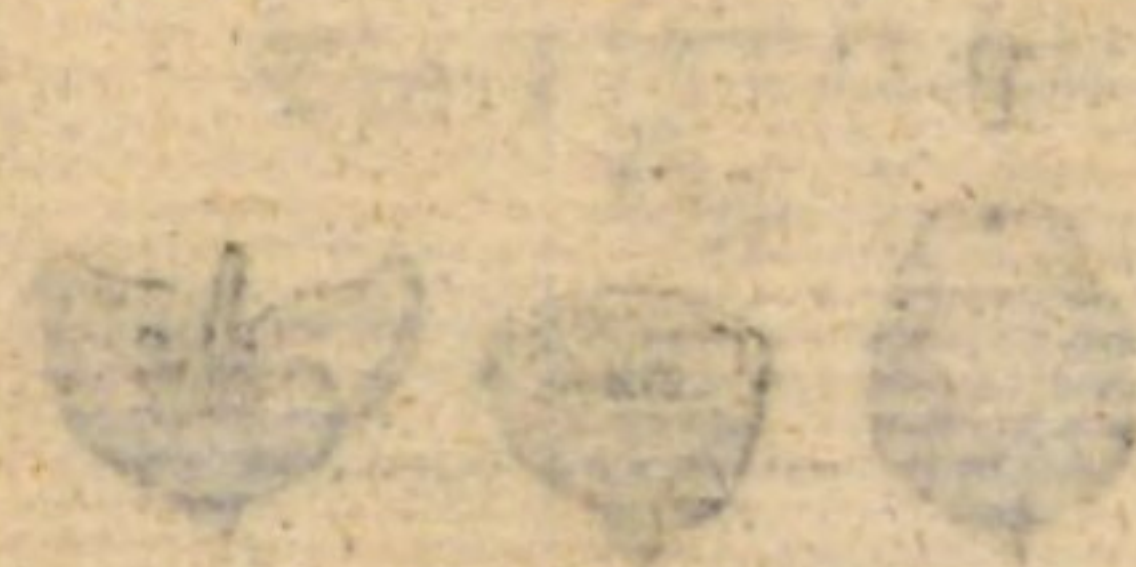
Fig. 7.



*Fig. 8.



*Fig. 7.



Tab. 17





Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

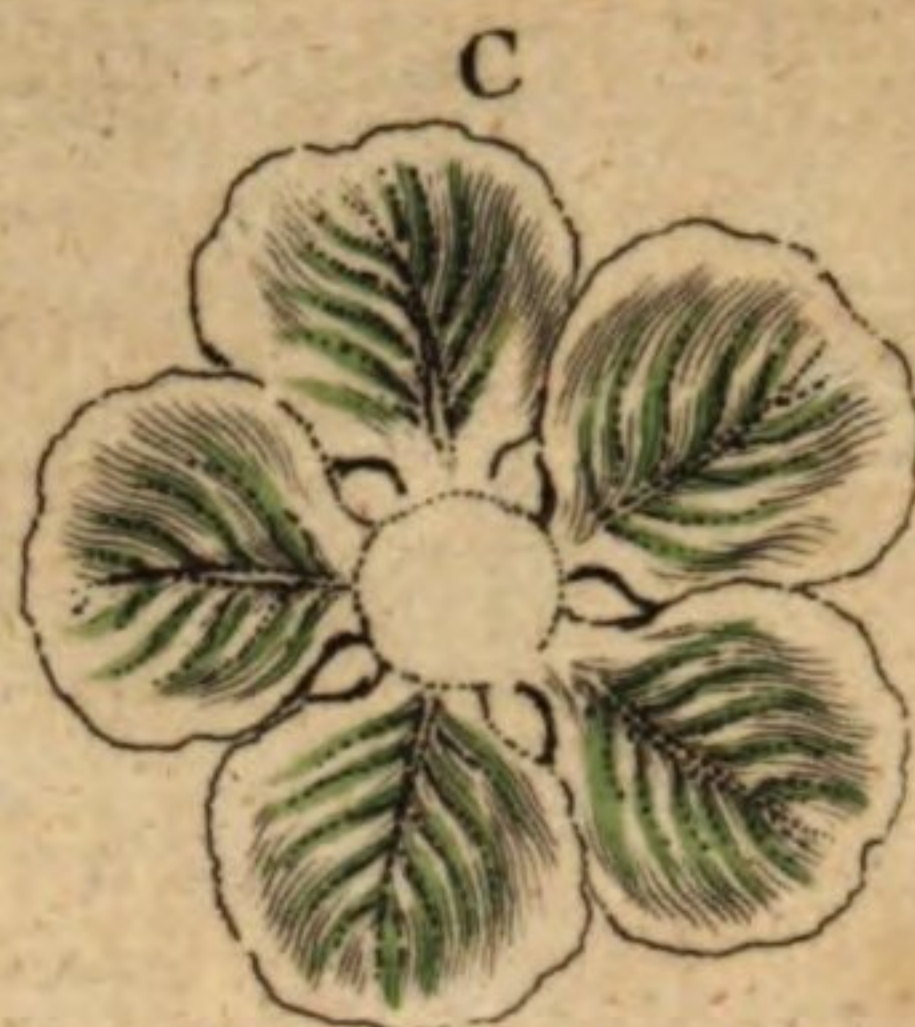


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

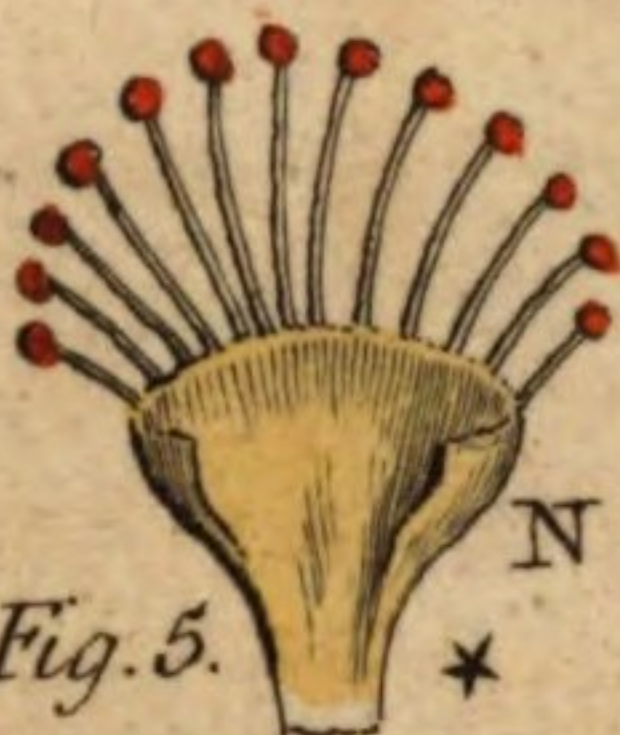


Fig. 5.

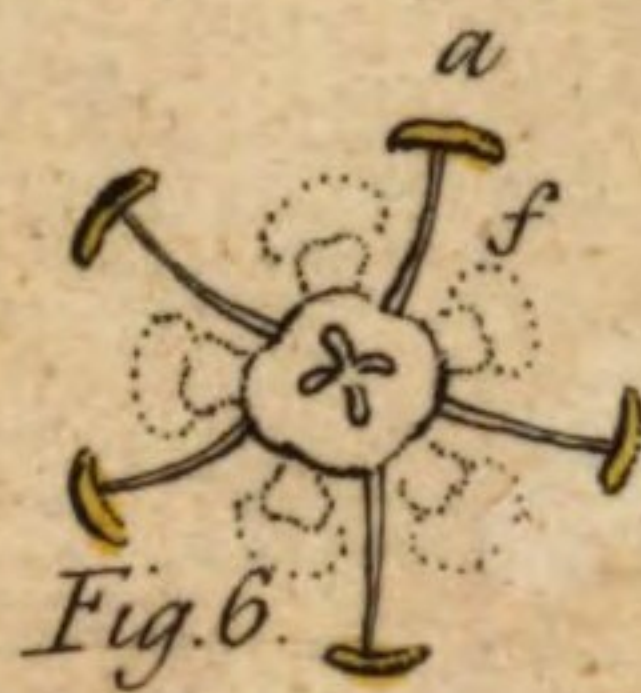


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

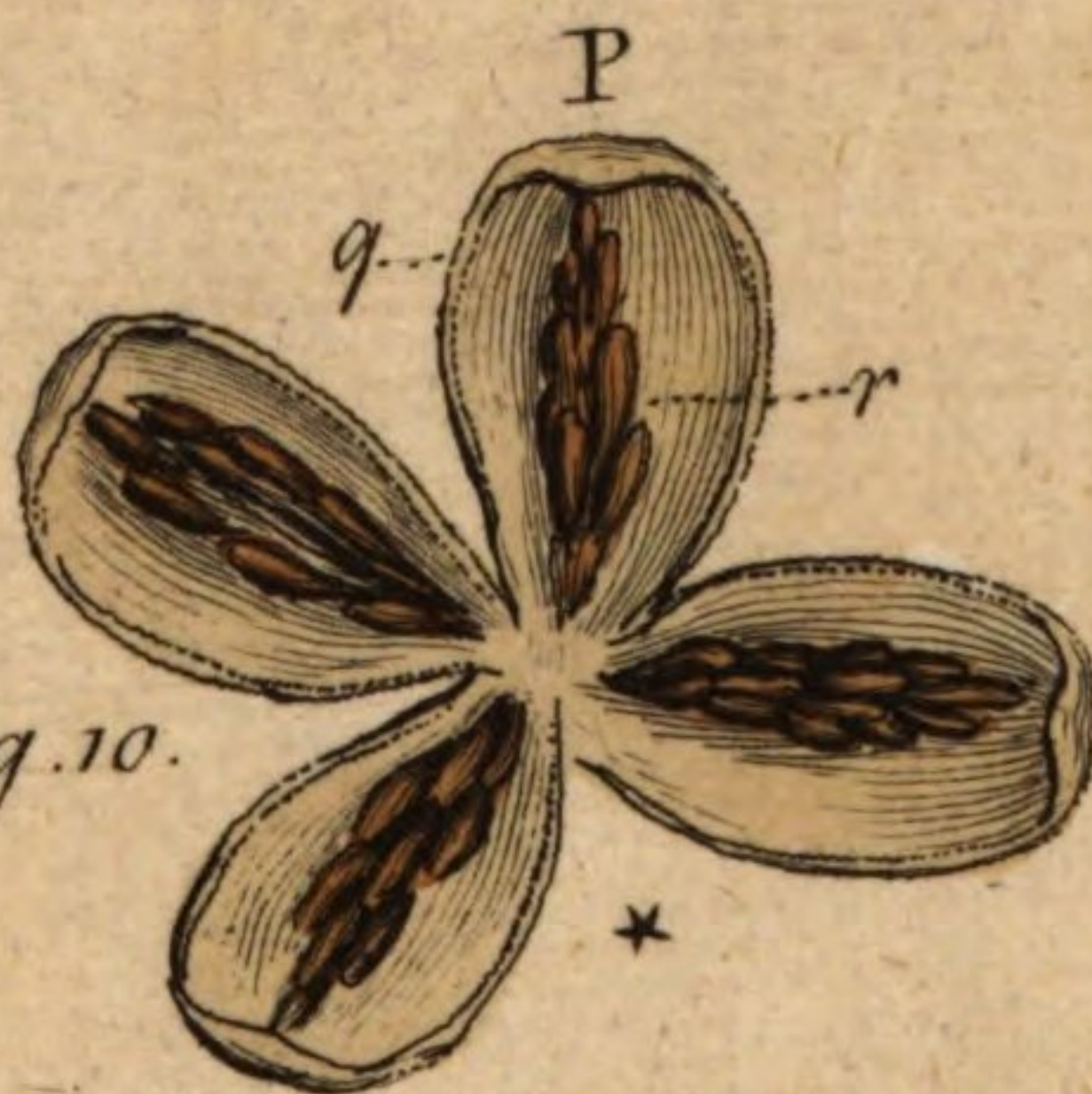


Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

Class V. Order IV.

PENTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

PARNASSIA.

- 13
- K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM quinquipartite;
Fig. 1. { the LACINIAs oblong,
acute, patent, permanent.
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 2, 3. { subrotund, emarginate,
striated, concave, patent.
- N. The
NECTARIA, { five;
Fig. 4. { each nectarium consists of a cordate squama;
concave,
with thirteen styles, which gradually form
the margin,
to the middle increasing in height,
each having a globe at the end,
one much magnified. (Fig. 5.)
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS five, subulate,
Fig. 6. { the length of the corolla.
a. the ANTHERAS depressed, incumbent,
one magnified. (Fig. 7.)
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN ovate, bluntly four cor-
Fig. 8. { nered, large.
* Magnified. { the STYLE none,
in its place having a hole.
t. the STIGMAS four,
obtuse, permanent,
larger on the fruit.
- P. The
PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE tetragonous and ovate,
Fig. 9. { unilocular, (u)
having four valves. (q) Fig. 10.
the RECEPTACLE quadruplex, (four-
fold) (r)
united with the valves, Fig. 11.
- S. The SEEDS, { a great many,
Fig. 12. { oblong.
* Magnified.

OBS. The nectarium affords the essential character.

The common name GRASS of PARNASSUS.—Is a native of Europe, in marshy places. Sp. Pl.

Class V. Order V.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

C R A S S U L A.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 2. { The PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous.
the FOLIOLES lanceolate,
canaliculate and concave, erect, acute,
connivent into a tube, permanent.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 1, 3, 4. { the PETALS five.
the UNGUES long, (U.)
linear, straight, connivent,
united at the base.
the LACINIAS of the limb ovate, (l.)
acute, reflexed and patent.
- N. The NECTARIUM, Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7.
* Magnified. { five;
each single nectarium is a small squama,
truncated, (*like cut off on the apex*)
joined at the outer side to the base of the
germen.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 4. { f. the FILAMENTS five, subulate,
the length of the tube,
inserted in the unguis of the corolla.
a. the ANTHERAS simple,
oblong, incumbent.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 6, 4. { g. the GERMENS five,
oblong, acuminate,
terminating in a subulate STYLE, (s.)
the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS obtuse,
a single germen. (Fig. 7.)
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 8. { the CAPSULES five, oblong,
acuminate, straight, compressed,
opening longitudinally on the inner side. (d)
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 9.
* Magnified. { many,
small.

OBS. Has an affinity to the sedum, but differs in the number of the stamens.

The common name the Scarlet Flowered CRASSULA, or AFRICAN NAVEL-WORTH.—Is a native of Æthiopia. Sp. Pl.

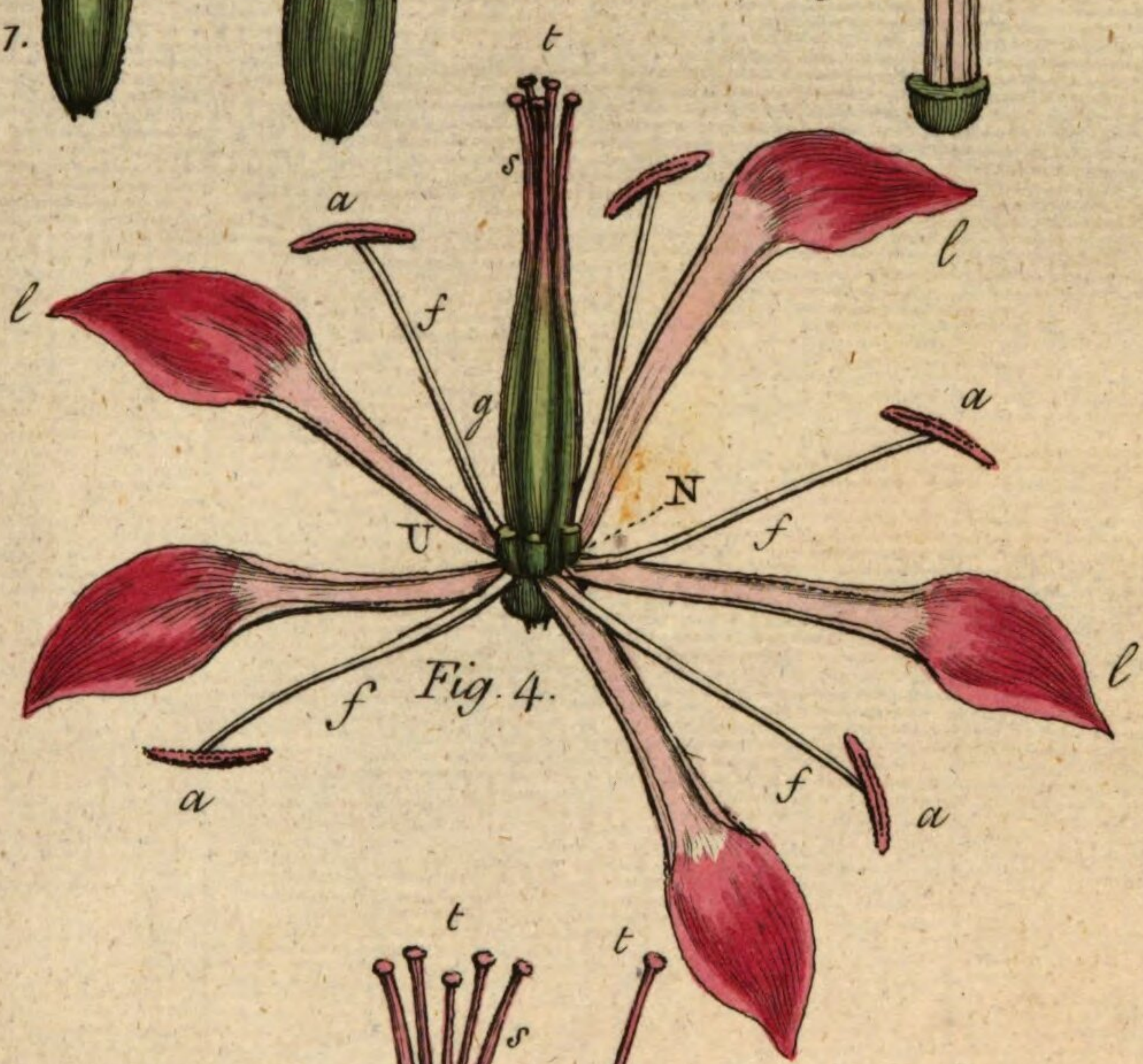
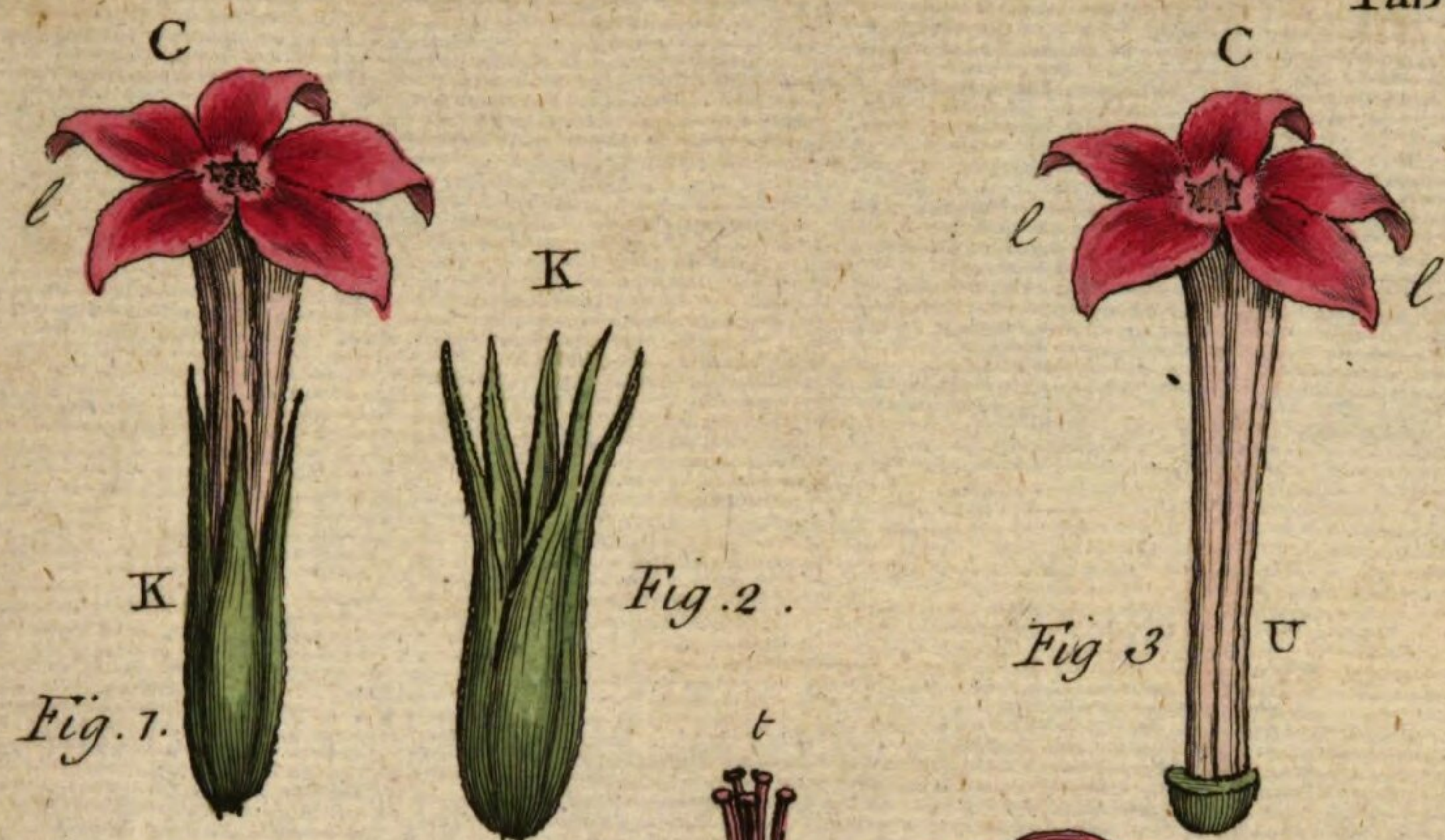
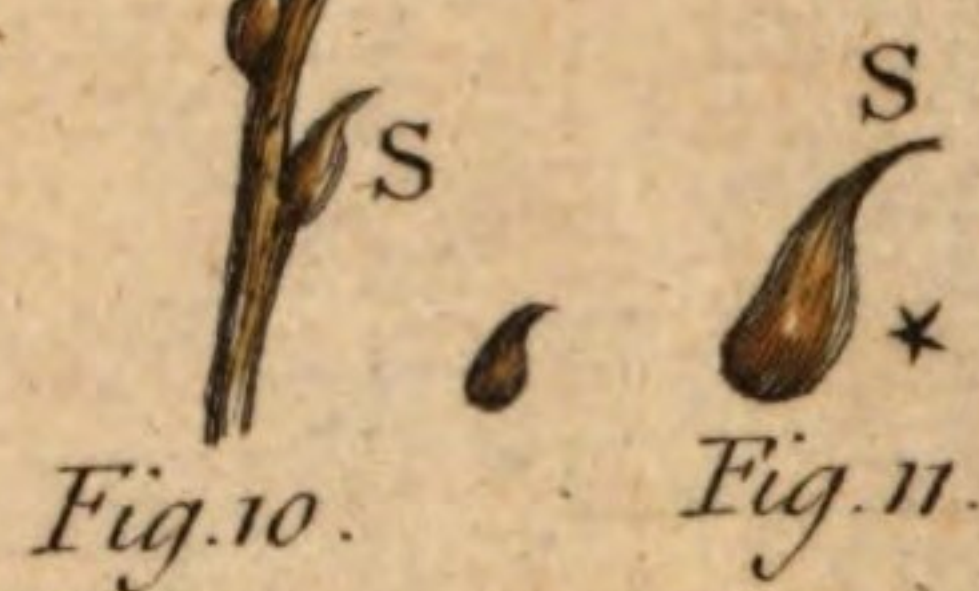
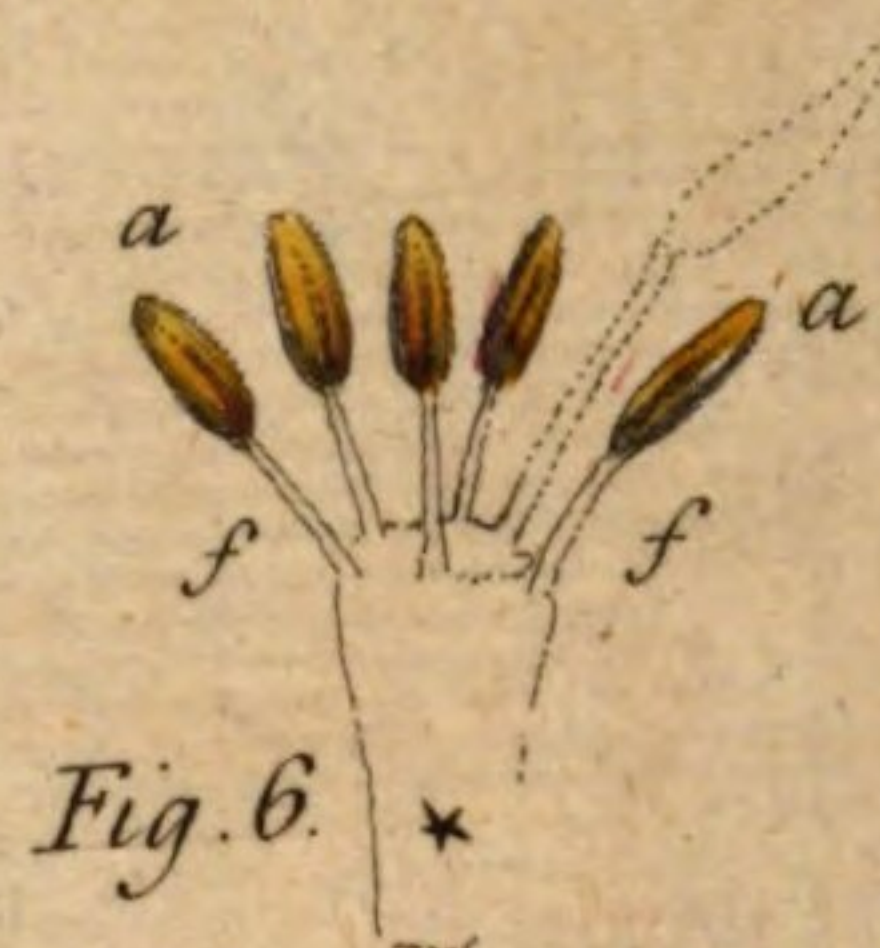
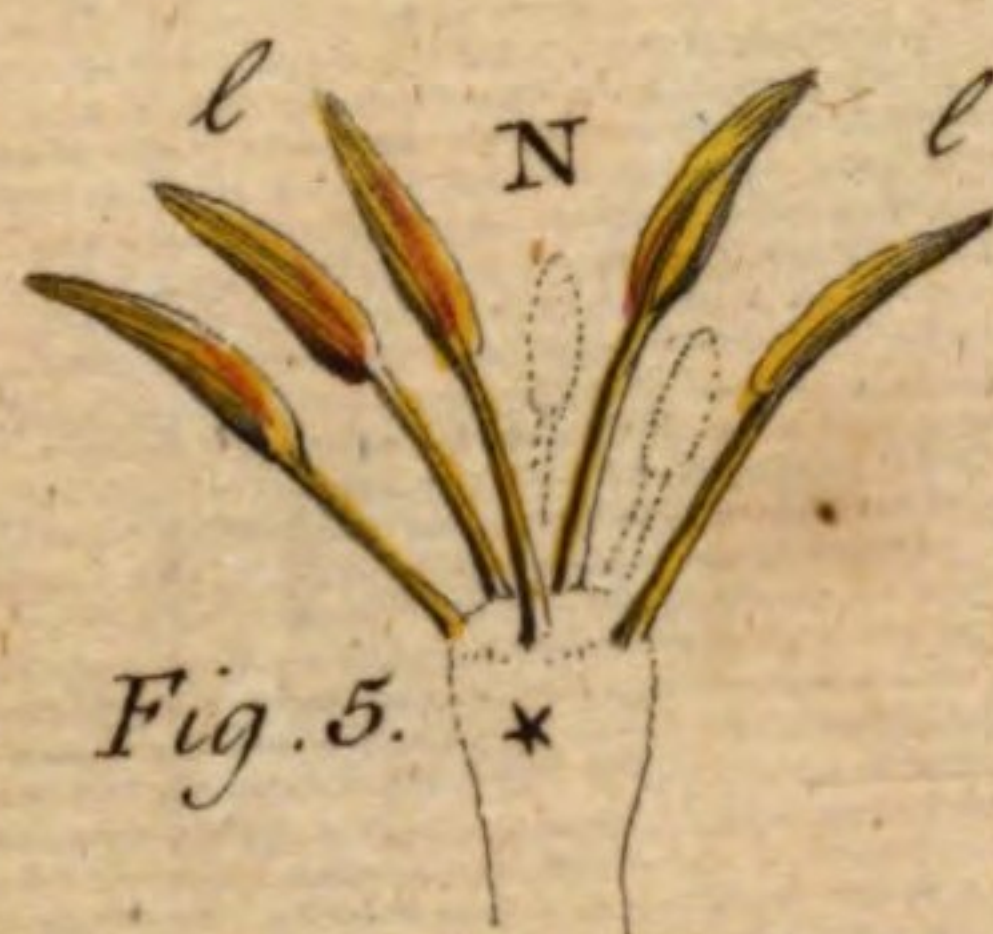


Table 10



100
100
100
100
100



Class V. Order VI.

PENTANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

M Y O S U R U S.

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 1.
* Magnified.

The PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous:
the FOLIOLES oblong and linear, obtuse,
downwards subulate (Fig. 2, s.), fixed a
little below the middle to the sides of the
receptacle (Fig. 3, a.), above its fixtures
spreading, reflex, concave (r); although
free below (Fig. 4, l, *.), pressing close
to the stem, membranaceous.

The COROLLA, none.

N. The
NECTARIAS,
Fig. 5, 4.
* Magnified.

five, like stamens, inserted on the recep-
tacle between the calycine folias (Fig. 5,
N.), filiform, round, somewhat subulate,
on the upper side oblique, on the inner
side with a small linear lamina, spread-
ing lengthways in an oval form (Fig. 4,
5, N, l.), a little shorter than the calyx.

The STAMENS,
Fig. 6, 4.
* Magnified.

f. the FILAMENTS five, fitting within the
folioles of the calyx (a, f, Fig. 4.),
filiform, a little shorter than the nec-
tarias.

a. the ANTHERAS oblong, erect.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 7.
* Magnified.

g. the GERMENS very numerous, standing
above the receptacle, the receptacle in
form of a cylindraceous cone, fitting
upon it lengthways, pressed together,
conic (Fig. 8.), smooth.

STYLES none.

t. the STIGMAS simple.

PERICARPIUM, none.

R. The
RECEPTACLE,
Fig. 9, 10.

very long,
cylindraceous,
the seeds imbricate, close pressed together.

S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 10.
* Magnified.

numerous, of an oblong conic form,
acute, pressed together, naked;
a single seed (Fig. 11.)

OBS. The laminas of the nectarias before
they wither are often taken for antheras.

The common name MOUSE-TAIL.—Is
a native of Europe in open, sunny, dry
places. Sp. Pl.

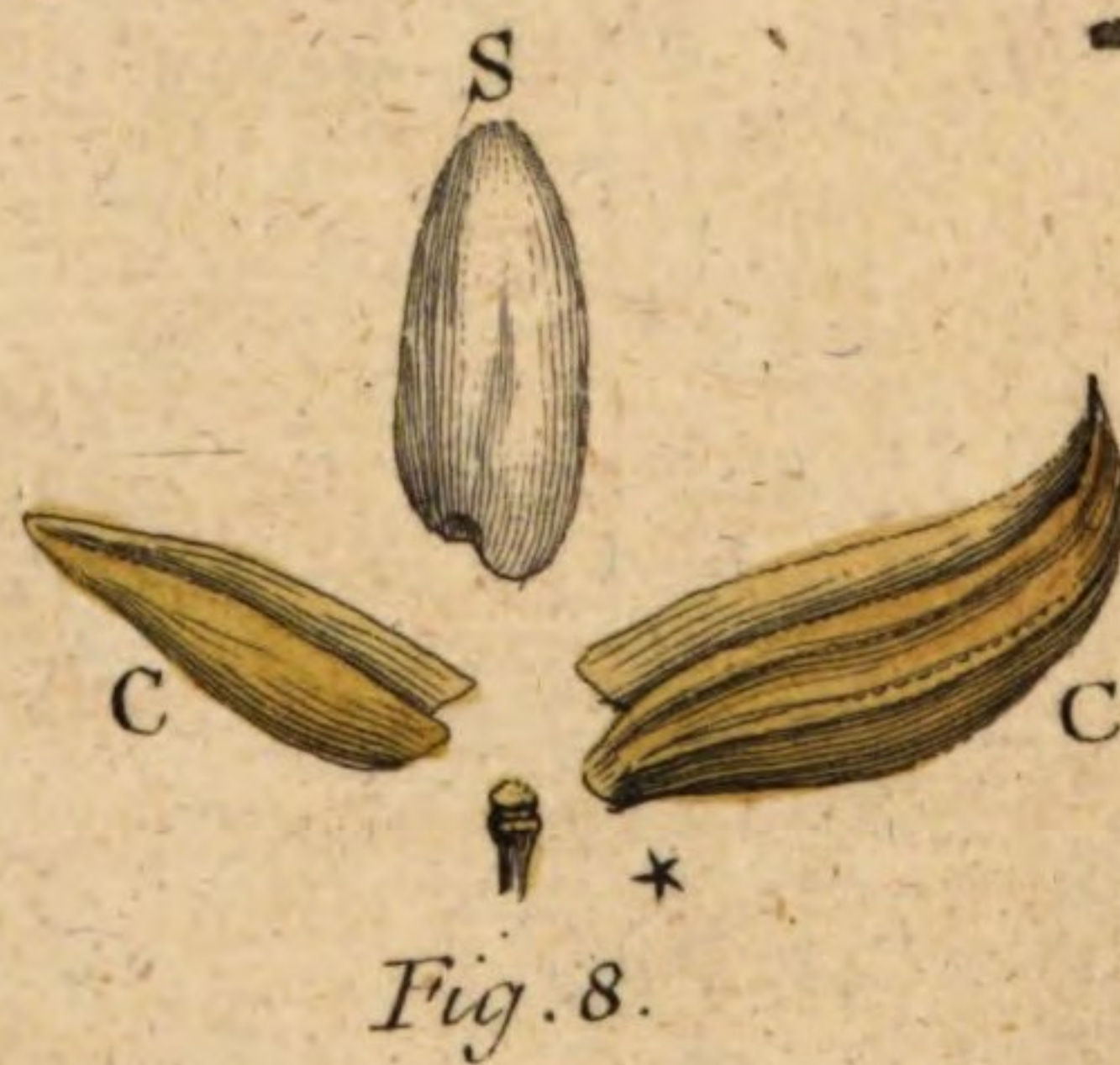
Class VI. Order I.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.
AMARYLLIS.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { A SPATHA
multiflorous,
oblong,
blunt,
flattened,
emarginate or notched,
withering.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2. { hexapetalous,
bell-shaped,
with lanceolate petals,
with a hook on the tip of every other petal
(Fig. 2, Z.)
- The STAMENS, Fig. 3. { f. the FILAMENTS six,
declinate,
awl-shaped,
unequal.
a. the ANTHERAS oblong,
incumbent,
affurgent.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 4. { g. the GERMEN (Fig. 3, 4.) roundish,
furrowed,
under the receptacle of the flower.
s. the STYLE (Fig. 3, 4.)
filiform,
declinate.
t. the STIGMA (Fig. 3, 4.)
three-cornered,
slender.
- N. The NECTARIUM, Fig. 3, 4. { some very short scales external to the base
of the filaments :
N.*. the same magnified.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 5. { a CAPSULE
nearly ovate or egg-shaped,
trilocular, Fig. 6.
trivalvular, Fig. 7.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 8. { many,
roundish.

The common name BELLADONNA.—
Is a native of the Caribbee islands, Bar-
badoes and Surinam. Sp. Pl.





Class VI. Order II.

HEXANDRIA DIGYNIA.
ORYZA.

- K. The CALYX, { The GLUME uniflorous,
Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4. { having two valves, very small,
* Magnified. { acute, somewhat equal.
- C. The COROLLA, { bivalve: the valves navicular (*shaped like*
Fig. 2, 3, 4. { *a boat*), concave, compressed; having
* Magnified. { five large angles, the larger quinquan-
gular, acuminate (*narrowing to a point*).
- N. The
NECTARIUM, { diphyllous (*two petals*), plain, flat on each
Fig. 6. { side of the germen, very little: the Fo-
* Magnified. { LIQLES narrow at their base, at the apex
blunted, caducous (*falling off at the open-
ing of the flower*).
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS fix, capillary,
Fig. 5, 3, 2. { the length of the corolla.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS at the base bifid.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN turbinated (*shaped like a*
Fig. 6, 7. { *top*).
* Magnified. { s. the STYLES two,
capillary, patent.
t. the STIGMAS clavated (*club-shaped*),
plumous (*feathery*).
- P. The
PERICARPIUM, { none:
Fig. 8, 9. { the COROLLA grown to the seeds (Fig. 9,
* Magnified. { C, *.),
of an oblong oval shape,
compressed, thin at the margin,
on both sides marked with two streaks or
channels.
- S. The SEEDS, { one, large, oblong,
Fig. 8. { obtuse, compressed,
* Magnified. { on both sides marked with two streaks.

The common name Cultivated RICE.—Is a native of Æthiopia, and cultivated in the moist parts of China, India, and South America. Sp. Pl.

Class VI. Order III.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.
RUM EX.

- K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM triphyllous:
Fig. 1, 2, 3. { the FOLIOLES ovate,
* Magnified. { acute,
{ reflexed,
{ permanent.
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS three,
Fig. 2, 3, 4. { ovate,
* Magnified. { larger than the calyx,
{ like the calyx,
{ connivent,
{ permanent.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS six,
Fig. 5, 6. { like hairs,
* Magnified. { very short.
{ a. the ANTHERAS erect,
{ didymous.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN turbinate and triquetrous.
Fig. 7. { s. the STYLES three,
* Magnified. { like hairs,
{ reflexed,
{ coming out from the clefts of the connivent petals.
{ t. the STIGMAS large,
{ laciniated.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, { none:
Fig. 8. { the COROLLA connivent,
* Magnified. { triquetrous,
{ contains the seed.
- S. The SEED, { one,
Fig. 9. { triquetrous.
* Magnified.

The common name GREAT CURLED DOCK.—Is a native of Europe, in ditches and watery places. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 1.

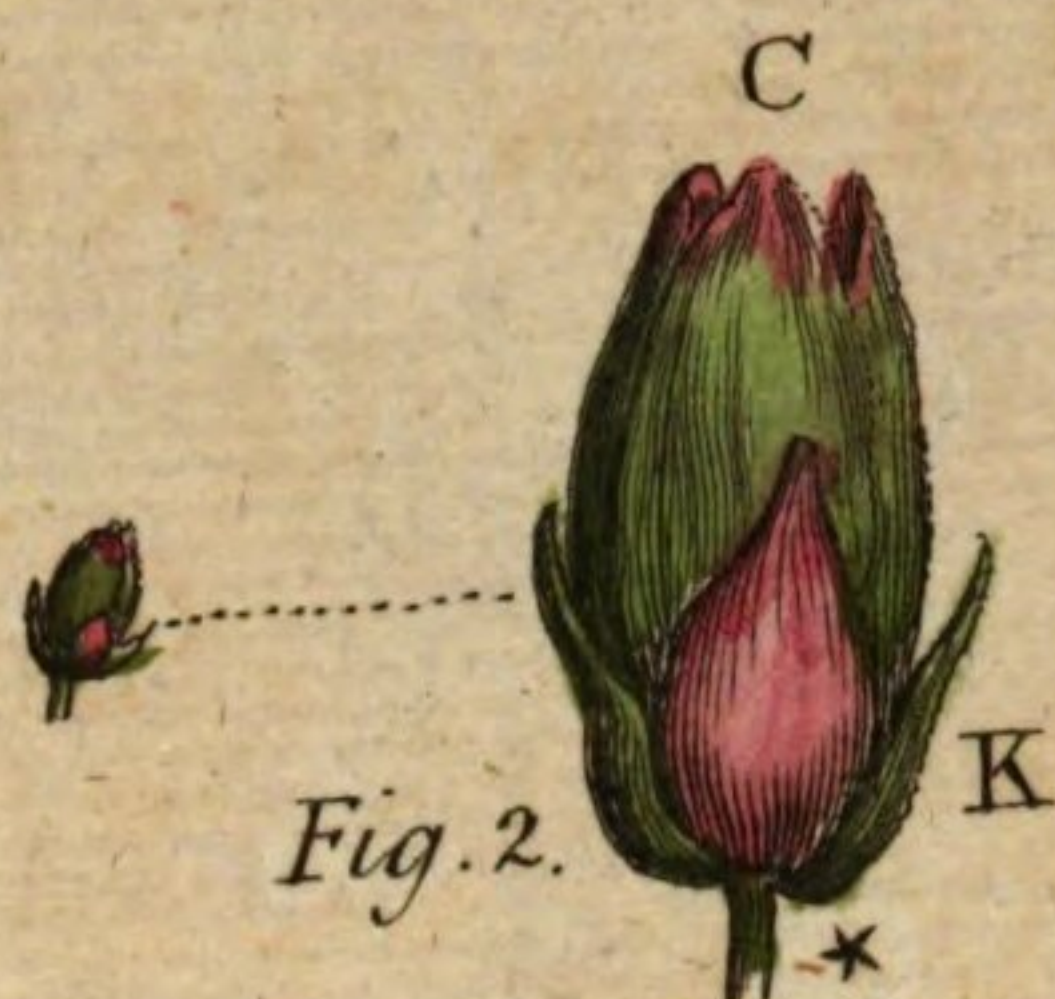


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3. *

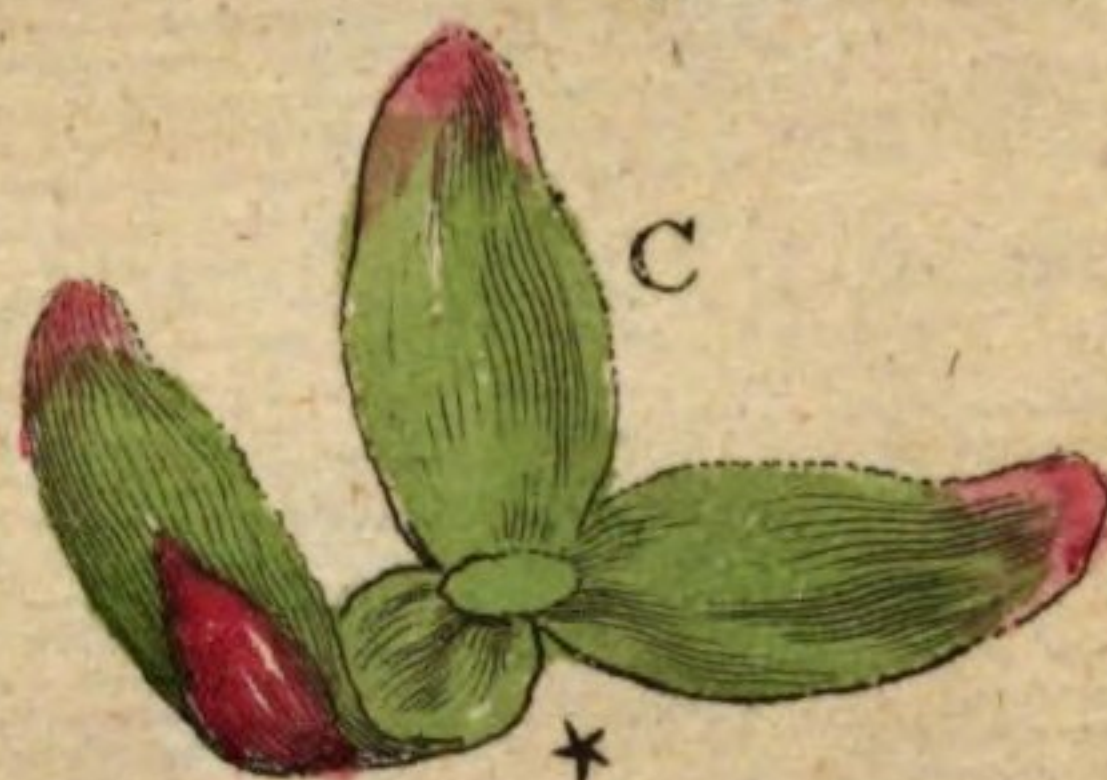


Fig. 4.

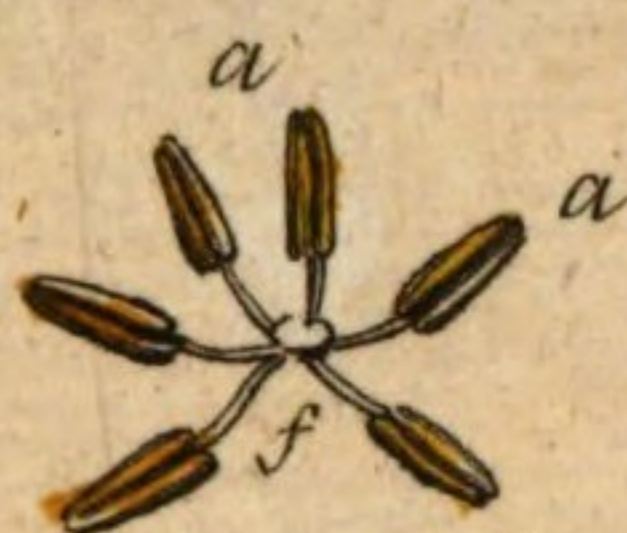


Fig. 5. *



Fig. 6.



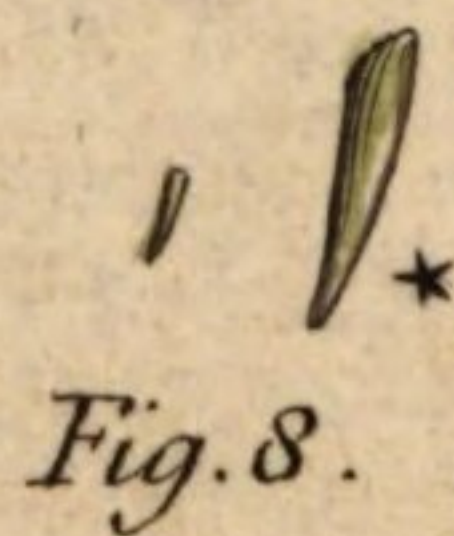
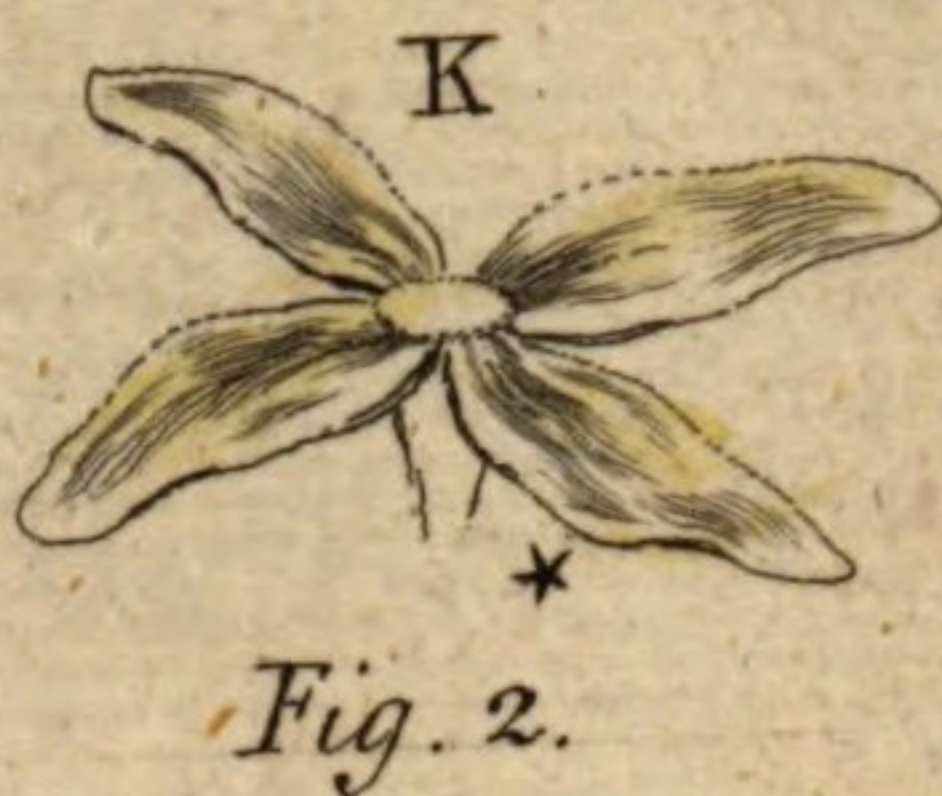
Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Class VI. Order IV.

HEXANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

P E T I V E R I A.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
 Fig. 1, 2, 3. quadripartite, (almost to the base;)
 * Magnified. the LACINIAS oblong and linear,
 obtuse, patent, permanent.

COROLLA, none, (except the coloured calyx.)

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS six,
 Fig. 3, 4. subulate, erect,
 * Magnified. equal, short.
 a. the ANTHEAS oblong, erect,
 on both sides emarginated,
 the length of the corolla.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN compressed,
 Fig. 5. oblong, villous.
 * Magnified. s. the STYLES four, subulate,
 reflexed, or bending outwardly.
 t. the STIGMAS acute, permanent.

The PERICARPIUM, { none, except a crust or skin that covers
 the seed (*, Fig. 6.)

S. The SEEDS, { oblong,
 Fig. 7. on the under side narrow, roundish,
 * Magnified. on the upper side broad, compressed:
 the STYLES reflexed outwardly (s),
 rigid (*stiff*), acute,
 permanent;
 the seed taken out of its covering, Fig. 8.

The common name PETIVERIA, with a
 garlick smell.—Is a native of the West
 Indies, in woods. Sp. Pl.

Class VI. Order V.

HEXANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

A L I S M A.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM triphyllous;
 Fig. 1. { the FOLIOLES ovate,
 * Magnified. { concave,
 permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS three,
 Fig. 2, 3. { roundish,
 * Magnified. { large,
 plain,
 spreading very much.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS six,
 Fig. 4. { subulate,
 * Magnified. { shorter than the corolla.
 a. the ANTHERAS roundish.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMENS more than five.
 Fig. 5. { s. the STYLES simple.
 * Magnified. { t. the STIGMAS obtuse.
 a single germen, Fig. 6.

P. The
 PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE compressed.
 Fig. 7.
 * Magnified.

S. The SEEDS, { one in each capsule,
 Fig. 8. { small.
 * Magnified.

The common name GREAT WATER
 PLANTAIN.—Is a native of the wa-
 tery places of Europe, on the banks of
 rivers and lakes. Sp. Pl.

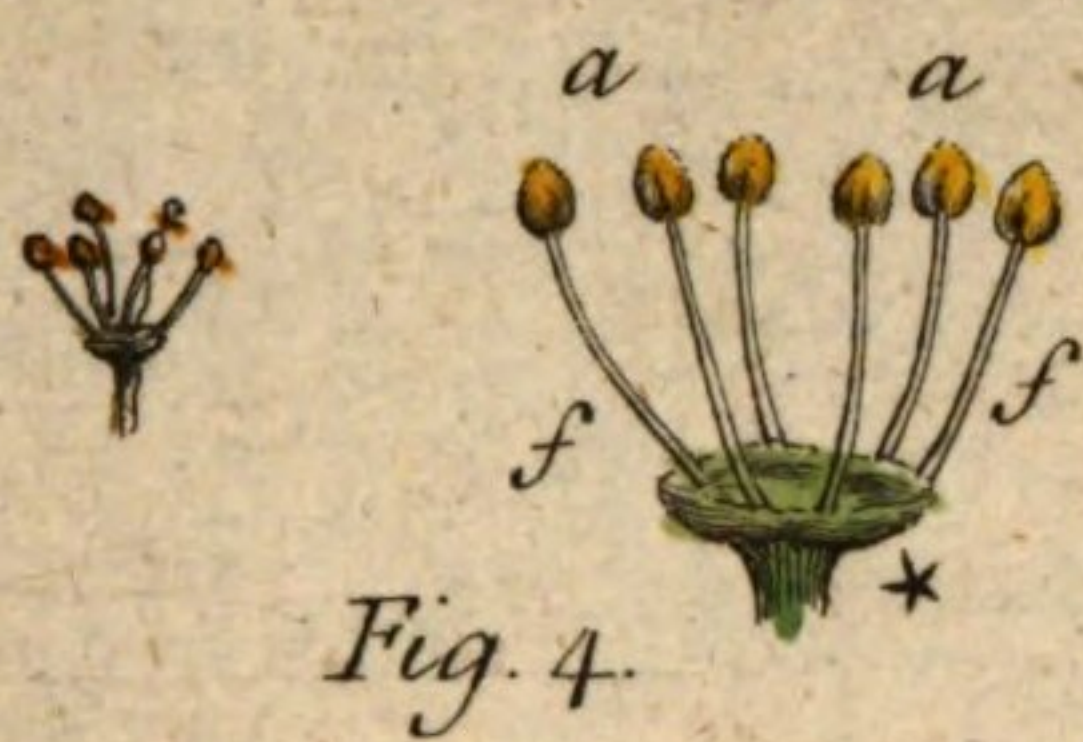




Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

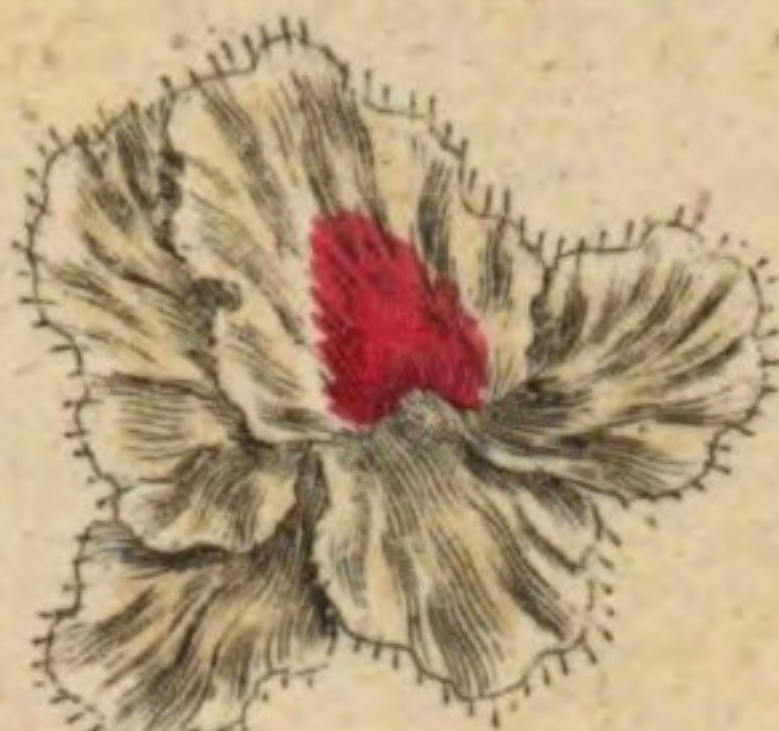


Fig. 3.



*

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

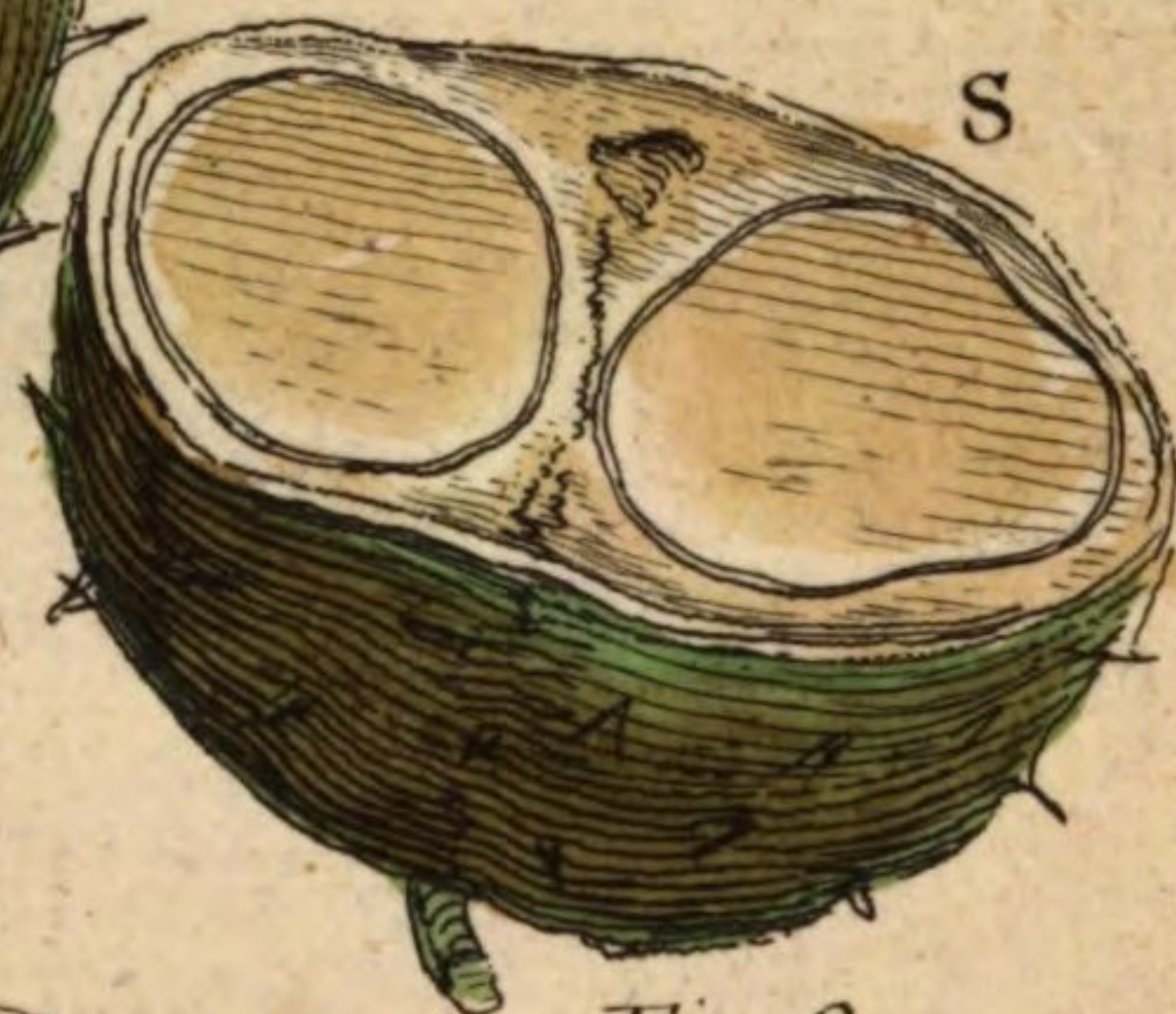


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

Class VII. Order I.

HEPTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Æ S C U L U S.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1. { tubulous, quinquefid:
* Magnified. { the lacinias (in this species) lanceolate and
oblong, obtuse, at the apex villous.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five, subrotund,
Fig. 2, 3. { the margin plicate and undulate,
ciliate, plain, patent, unequal:
the UNGUES narrow (u),
inserted in the calyx (* Fig. 4, magnified).

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS seven,
Fig. 5. { inserted in the receptacle,
* Magnified. { subulate, the length of the corolla,
bending downwards, pilous.
a. the ANTHERAS ovate,
affurgent (*rising upright*).

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN ovate, villous,
Fig. 6. { ending in a subulate style (s).
* Magnified. { t. the STIGMA acuminate.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE coriaceous, subrotund,
Fig. 7. { echinate (*with bristles like a hedgehog*),
trilocular (Fig. 8.), trivalvular (Fig. 9.);
a horizontal section, (Fig. 8.)

S. The SEEDS, { two,
Fig. 10, 9, 8. { somewhat globose.

OBS. Although very seldom more than one
seed ripens in each seed-vessel, the natu-
ral number is two, which may be seen
by opening a young fruit or embryo.

The common name HORSE CHESNUT.
—Is a native of the northern part of
Asia. (Brought into Europe A. D. 1550.)
Sp. Pl.

Class VII: Order III.

HEPTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

SAURURUS.

K. The CALYX, { The AMENTUM (*catkin*) oblong (A),
 covered with flowers:
 the PROPER PERIANTHIUM monophyl-
 lous (Fig. 2, 3, 4.)
 Fig. 1.
 * Magnified. { ovate,
 lateral,
 coloured,
 pilous (*hairy*),
 permanent.

COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS seven,
 filiform.
 Fig. 2, 3, 4, 5.
 * Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS oblong,
 erect.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMENS four,
 ovate.
 Fig. 6.
 * Magnified. { s. the STYLES thickish,
 subulate.
 t. the STIGMAS simple,
 acute,
 adhering within the apex of the ger-
 mens.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the BERRIES four,
 ovate (Fig. 8, * magnified),
 Fig. 7. { unilocular.

S. The SEED, { one,
 Fig. 9.
 * Magnified. { ovate.

The common name LIZARD'S TAIL.—
 Is a native of Virginia. Sp. Pl.

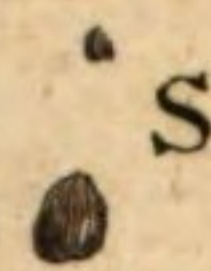


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

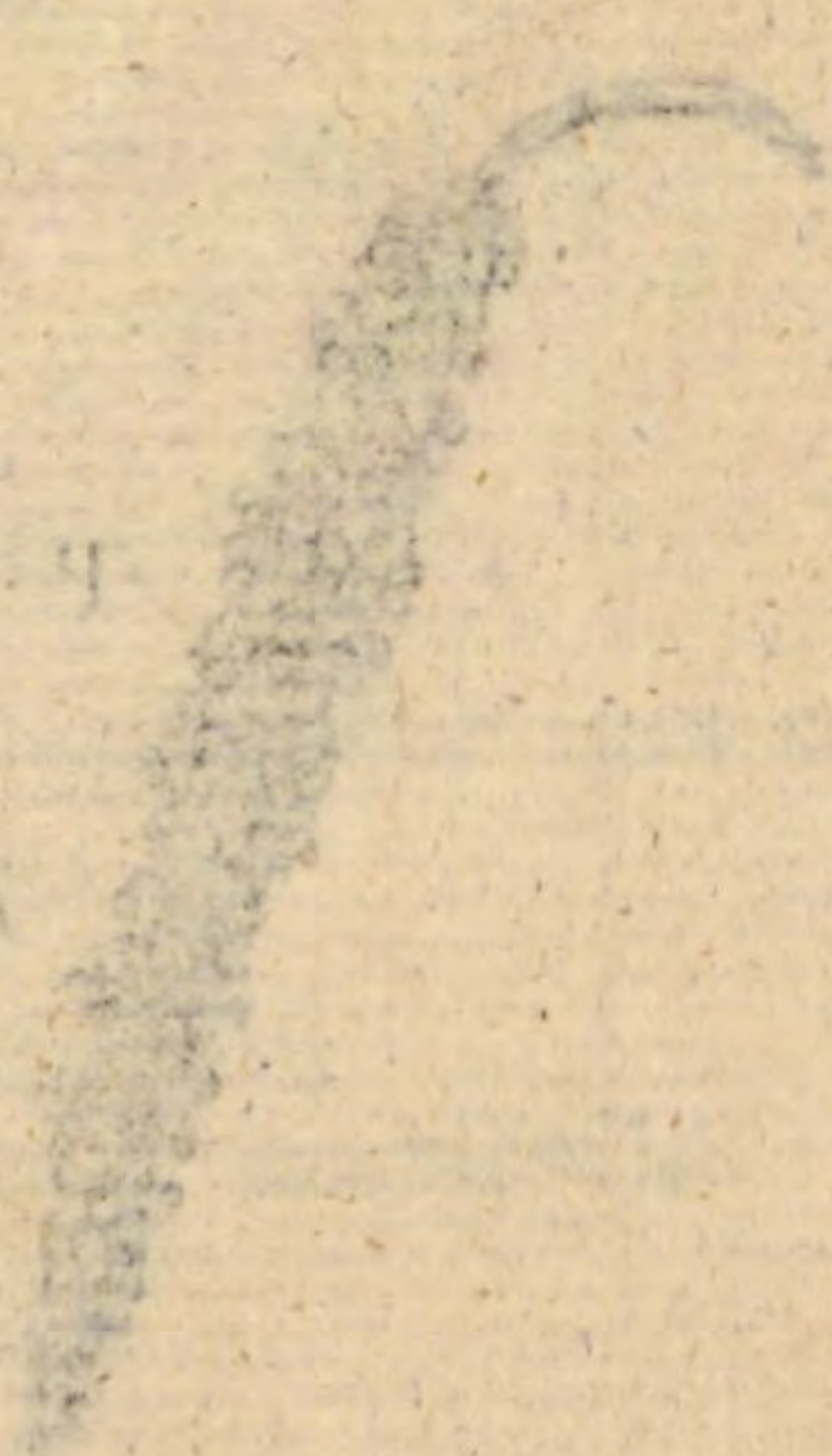


Fig. 9

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Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 10.

Class VIII. Order I.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

O E N O T H E R A.

K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 5, 4. { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, superous, deciduous: the TUBE cylindraceous (T), erect, long: the LIMB quadripartite (L): the LACINIAS oblong (L), acute, deflexed.

C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2. { the PETALS four, obcordate (*the broad part at the apex*), plain, inserted at the divifures of the calyx (D. Fig. 4.), the length of the lacinias of the calyx.

The STAMENS, Fig. 3, 9. { f. the FILAMENTS eight, subulate, incurved, inserted in the mouth of the calyx, shorter than the corolla :
a. the ANTHERAS oblong, incumbent.

The PISTILLUM, Fig. 6, 1. { g. the GERMEN cylindraceous, inferous (*standing under the corolla*).
s. the STYLE filiform, the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMA quadrifid, thick, obtuse, reflexed.

P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 7. { the CAPSULE cylindraceous, tetragonous, quadrilocular (Fig. 8.), quadrivalvular (Fig. 9.)

S. The SEEDS, Fig. 10. { a great many, angular, naked.
* Magnified. { the RECEPTACLE like a column (Fig. 9. R), standing free, tetragonous.

The common name Biennial TREE-PRIMROSE.—Is a native of Virginia. (Brought into Europe in 1614, and now very common). Sp. Pl.

Class VIII. Order II.

OCTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

GALENIA.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM very small,
 Fig. 1, 2. { quadrifid,
 * Magnified. { concave:
 { the LACINIAs ovate (l),
 { acute.

COROLLA, none.

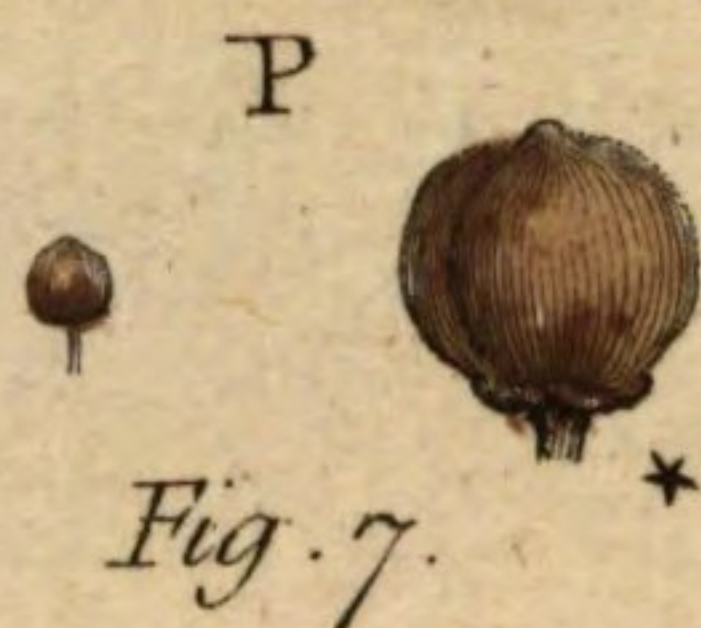
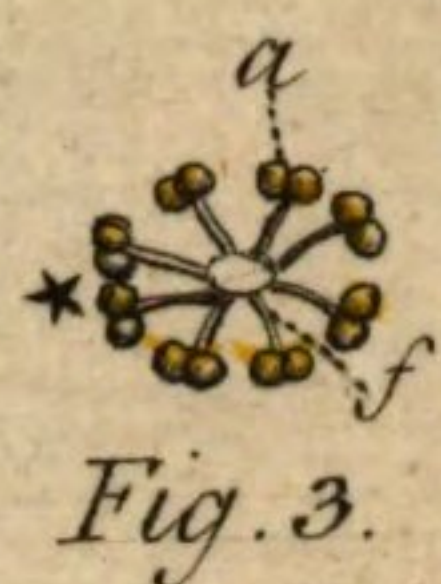
The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS eight,
 Fig. 2, 3, 4. { like a hair,
 * Magnified. { scarcely the length of the calyx.
 { a. the ANTHERAS didymous (*divided into*
 { *two lobes*);
 { the LOBES globous.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN
 Fig. 5, 6. { nearly round,
 * Magnified. { s. the STYLES two,
 { simple,
 { reflexed.
 { t. the STIGMAS
 { simple,
 { obtuse.

P. The
 PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE subglobous,
 Fig. 7, 8. { bilocular (Fig. 8.)
 * Magnified.

S. The SEED, { two,
 Fig. 9. { oblong,
 * Magnified. { angular.

The common name African GALENIA.
 —Is a native of Africa. Sp. Pl.



Tab. 10

PLANTAS DE LA SIERRA DE GUAYAMA

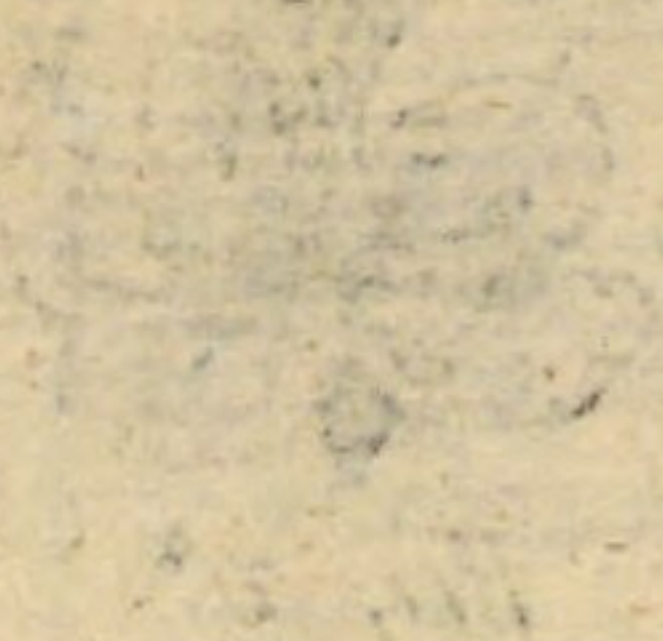
1. *Passiflora ligularis* L.
2. *Passiflora ligularis* L.
3. *Passiflora ligularis* L.
4. *Passiflora ligularis* L.

5. *Passiflora ligularis* L.
6. *Passiflora ligularis* L.
7. *Passiflora ligularis* L.

8. *Passiflora ligularis* L.
9. *Passiflora ligularis* L.
10. *Passiflora ligularis* L.

PLANTAS DE LA SIERRA DE GUAYAMA

Top 27





Class VIII. Order III.

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.
POLYGONUM.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM turbinate,
Fig. 1, 2, 3. { on the outside coloured,
* Magnified. { quinquepartite;
{ the LACINIAS ovate,
{ obtuse,
{ permanent.

COROLLA, none, (except the coloured calyx.)

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS often eight,
Fig. 4. { subulate, very short.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS subrotund,
{ incumbent.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN triquetrous,
Fig. 5. { s. the STYLES often three,
* Magnified. { filiform, very short.
{ t. the STIGMAS simple.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { none;
Fig. 6, 7. { the CALYX enveloping the seed (K. Fig.
* Magnified. { 7. *.)

S. The SEED, { one,
Fig. 8. { triquetrous,
* Magnified. { acute;
{ the flowers growing on a spike, Fig. 1.

The common name BUCK-WHEAT.—
Is a native of Asia. Sp. Pl.

Class VIII. Order IV.

OCTANDRIA TETRAGYNIA.

A D O X A.

- K, The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM below the flowers,
Fig. 1, 2. { bifid, spreading flat,
* Magnified. { permanent.
- C, The COROLLA, { monopetalous, spreading flat, quadrifid :
Fig. 3, 4. { the LACINIAS ovate,
* Magnified. { acute, longer than the calyx.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS eight, subulate,
Fig. 5. { the length of the calyx.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS subrotund.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN within the receptacle of
Fig. 6. { the corolla.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLES four, simple, erect,
{ the length of the stamens, permanent,
{ t. the STIGMAS simple.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, { a globose BERRY,
Fig. 7, 8, 9. { situated between the calyx and the corolla,
* Magnified. { the calyx joined at the base to the berry,
{ umbilicated, quadrilocular.
- S, The SEEDS, { one in each cell, compressed :
Fig. 10. { the flowers terminating in a heat, Fig. 11,
* Magnified. { the seeds the same, Fig. 12.

The common name TUBEROUS MOS-
CHATEL.—Is a native of Europe, in
woods and shady places. Sp, Pl.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 1.



K



Fig. 2.

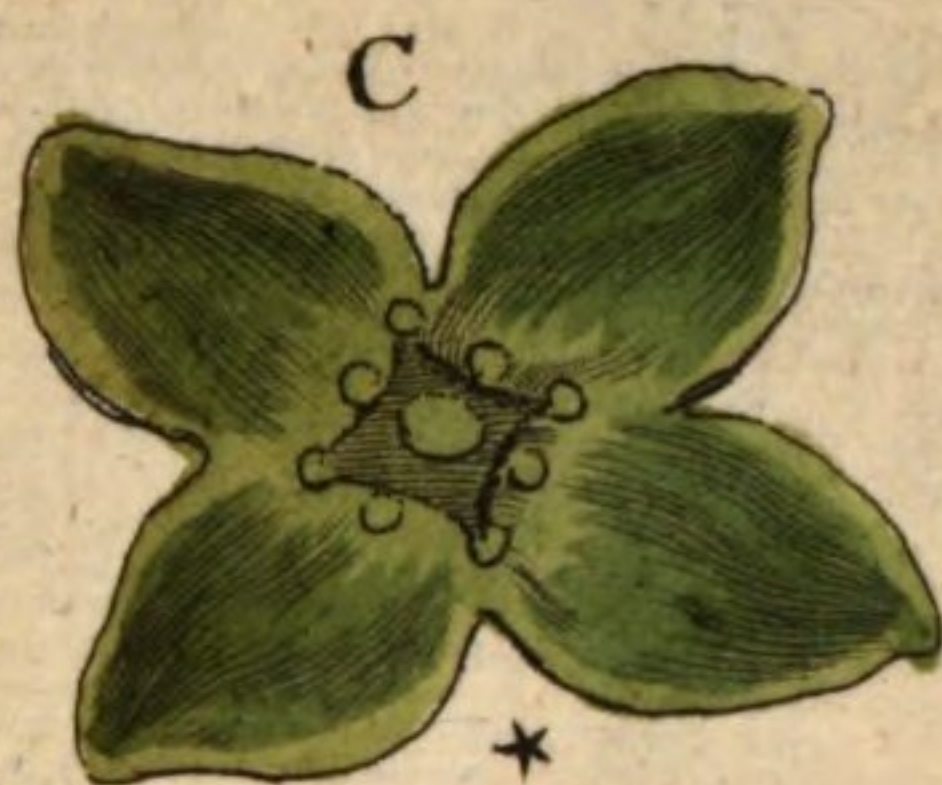


Fig. 3.

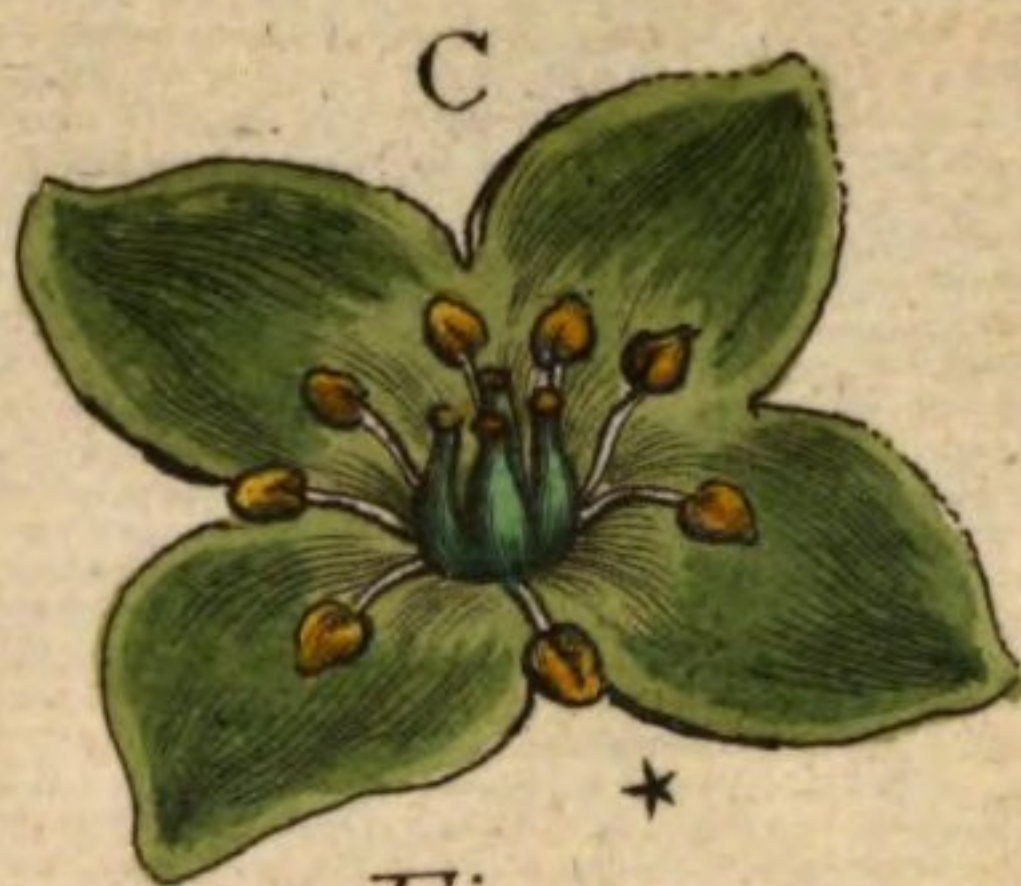


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 12.



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Tab. 20





Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

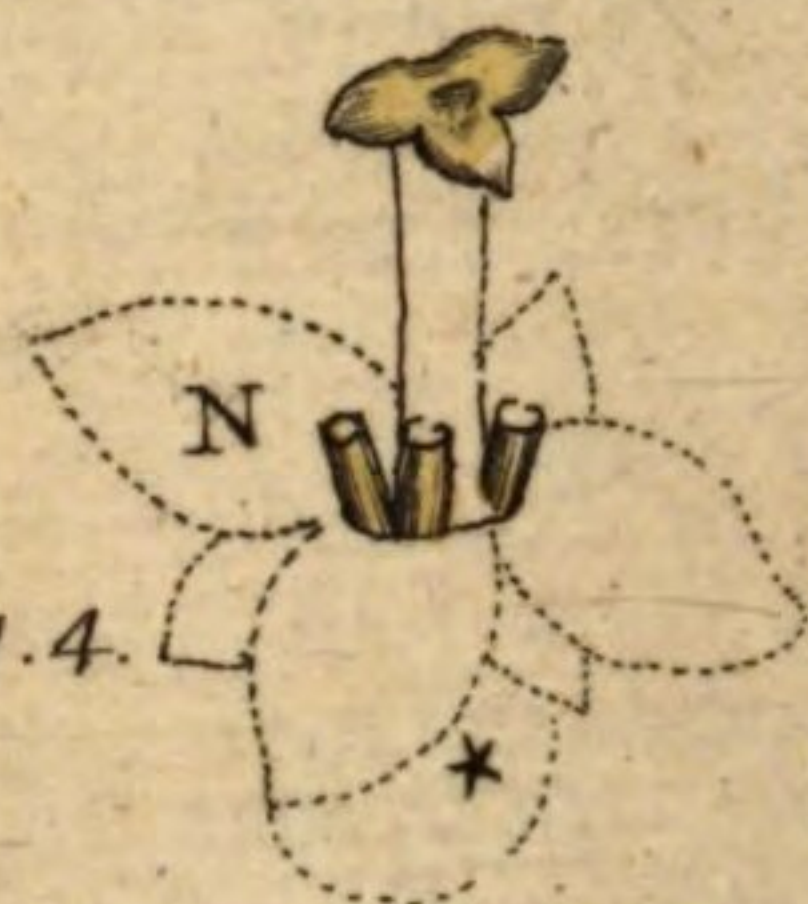


Fig. 4.



Fig. 11.

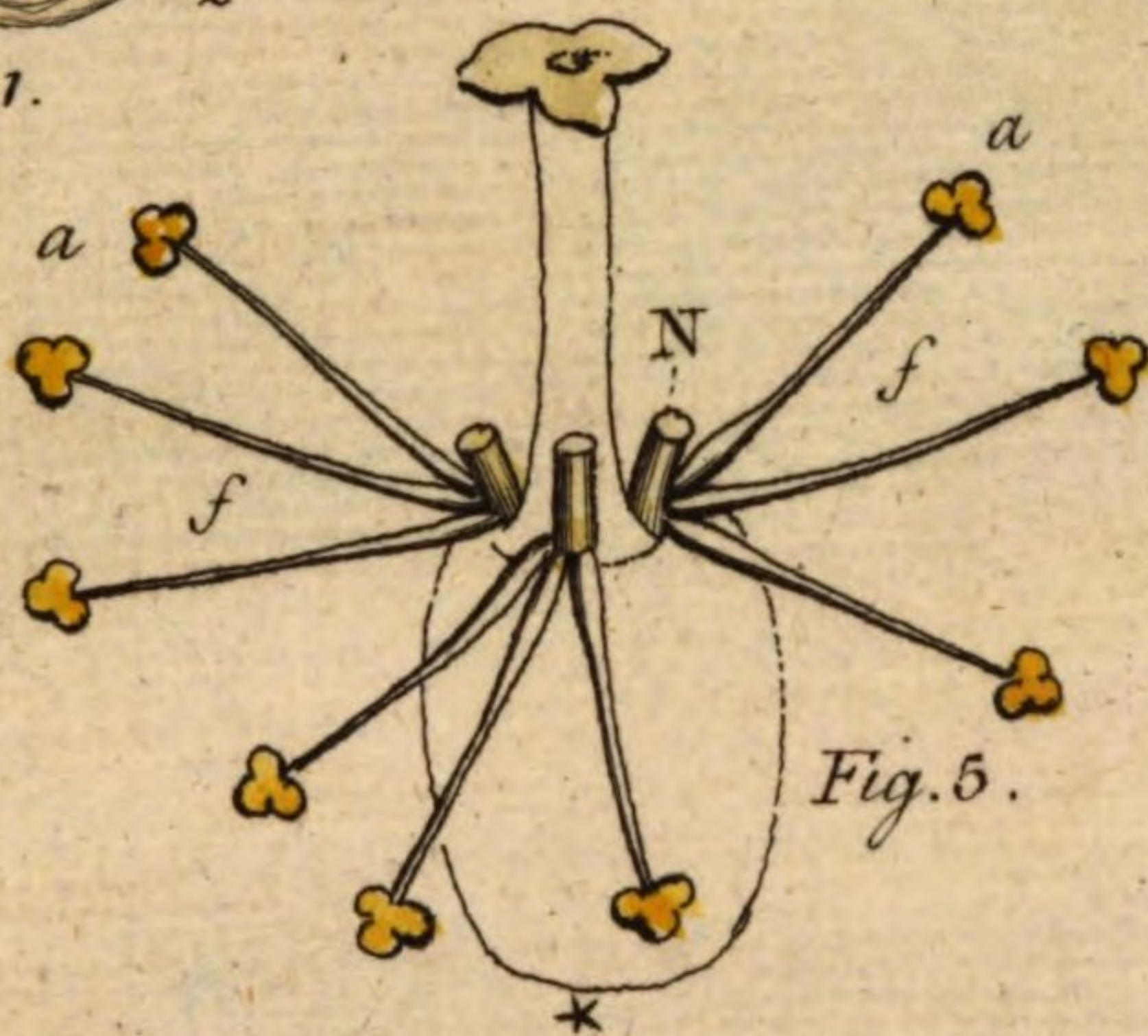


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

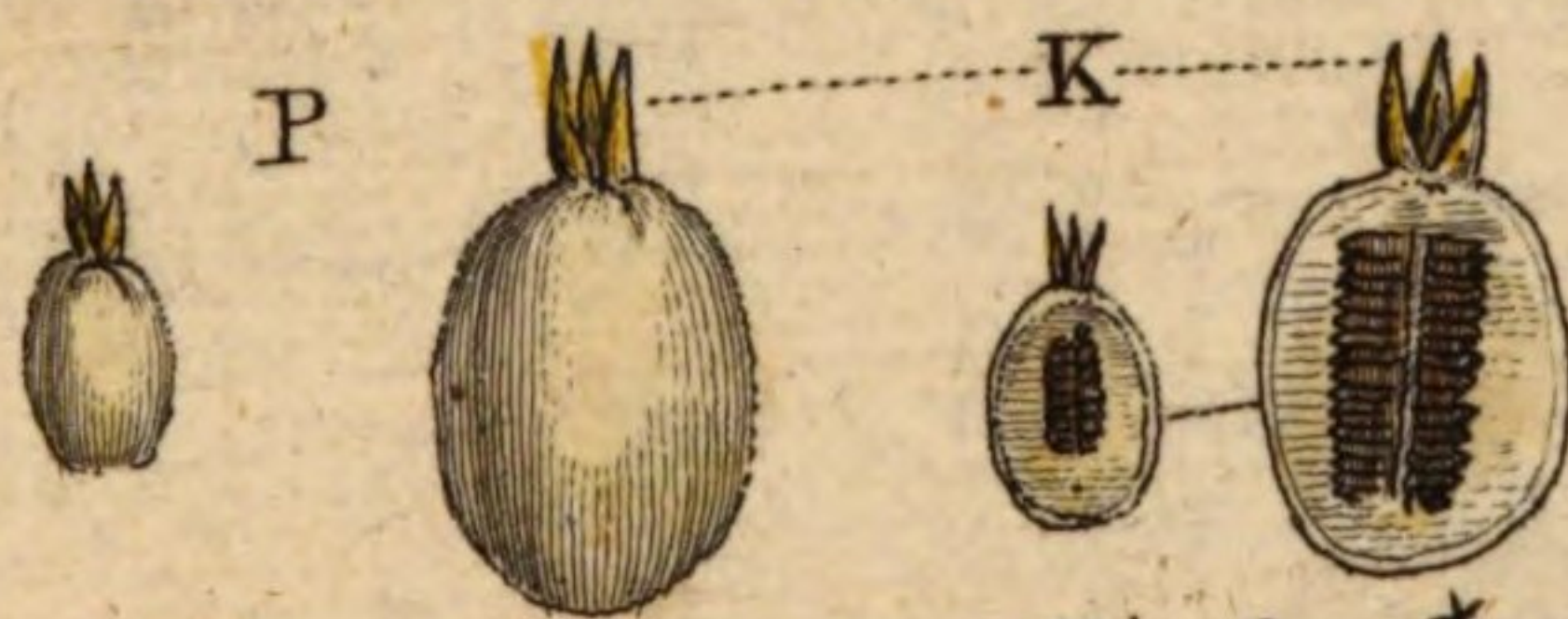


Fig. 7.

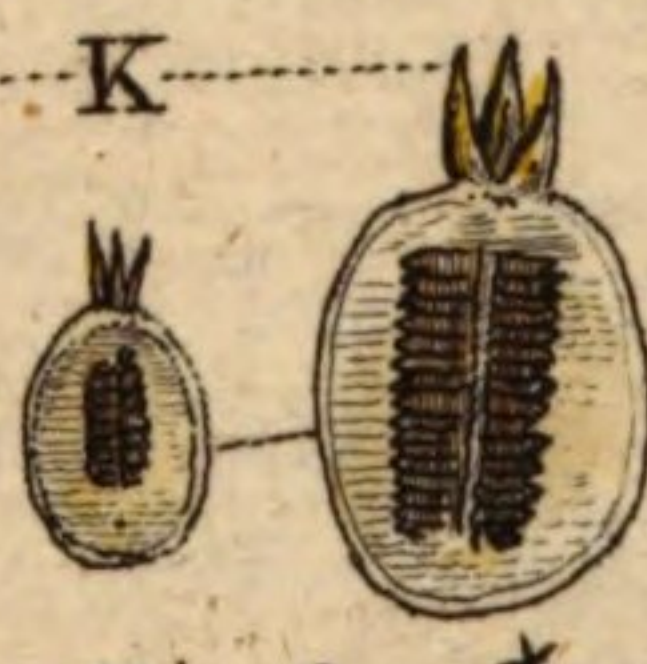


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

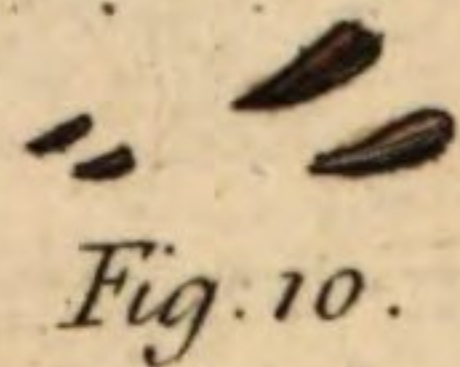


Fig. 10.

Class IX. Order I.

ENNEANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

CASSYTA.

K. The CALYX, { A PERIANTHIUM triphyllous, permanent (K. Fig. 6, 7, 8.); the FOLIOLES ovate, acute, concave, a little spreading.
Fig. 1, 2.
* Magnified.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS three, subrotund, acute, concave, permanent (Fig. 11. Z.); their margins from the middle to their points convolute.
Fig. 3, 1.
* Magnified.

N. The NECTARIUM, { is formed of three GLANDS, oblong, truncate, coloured, of the length of the germen, and standing round it.
Fig. 4, 5.
* Magnified.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS nine, erect, subulate, flattish.
Fig. 1, 5.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERA trilobate (*with three lobes*).

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN inferous (*standing under the flower*), ovate.
Fig. 1, 2, 6.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLE thickish, of the length of the stamens.
{ t. the STIGMA in some degree trilobate: the LOBES divaricate (*standing wide asunder*), ovate, a little acute.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { a BERRY ovate, of a fleshy gelatinous substance.
Fig. 7.
* Magnified.

Fig. 8, a longitudinal section of the pericarpium: Fig. 9, a transverse one.

S. The SEEDS, { many, affixed longitudinally to a columella, cuneiform, small, surrounded with a viscous pulp.
Fig. 10.
* Magnified.

The common name BERRY-BEARING CASSYTA, with many seeds. *Dan, Solander, M. D.*—Is a native of India.
OBS. A new species now first described.

Class IX. Order II.

ENNEANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

R H E U M.

The C A L Y X, None.

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 1, 2.
* Magnified.

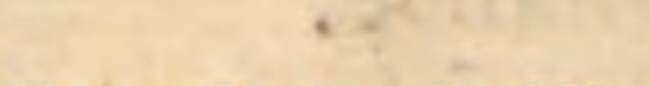
{ monopetalous,
narrow at the base,
impervious,
the limb cut into six segments,
which are obtuse,
alternately smaller,
withering.

The STAMENS,
Fig. 3, 4.
* Magnified.

f. the FILAMENTS nine,
capillary,
inserted into the corolla,
of the same length.
a. the ANTHERAS twins,
oblong,
obtuse.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN short,
three-cornered.
Fig. 5. { s. the STYLES scarce any.
* Magnified. { t. the STIGMAS three,
reflex,
plumose.

The PERICARPIUM, none.

S. The SEEDS,  Fig. 6.
* Magnified.

{ single,
large,
three-cornered,
acute,
with membranaceous borders.

Fig. 7, a transverse section of a seed magnified.

The common name **Palmated RHUBARB.**
—Is a native of China, near the wall.



Fig. 1.

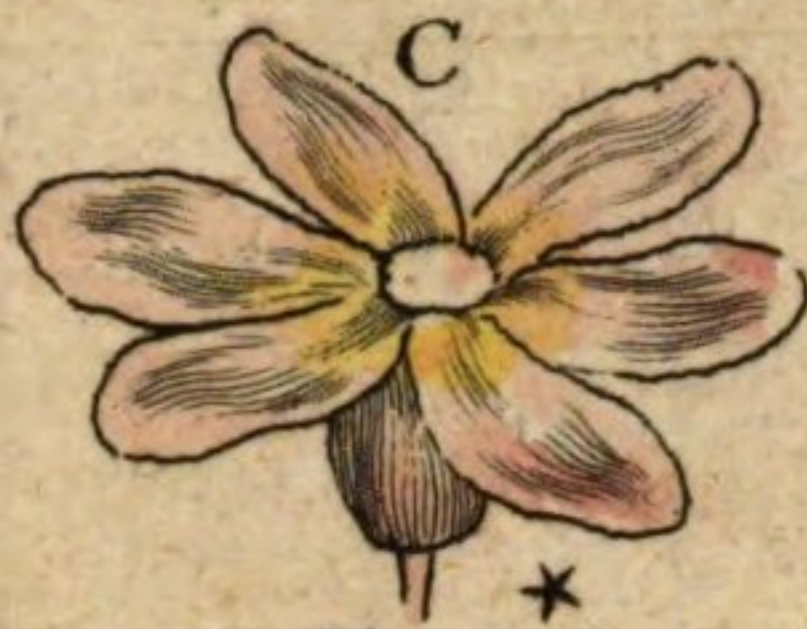


Fig. 2.

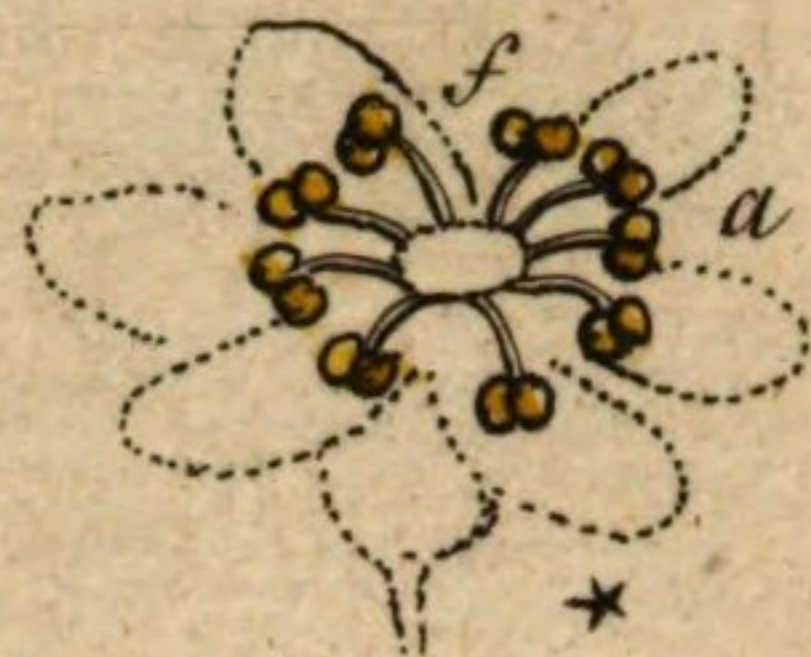


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

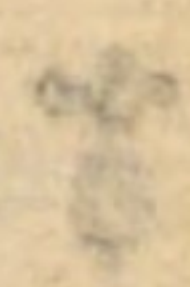


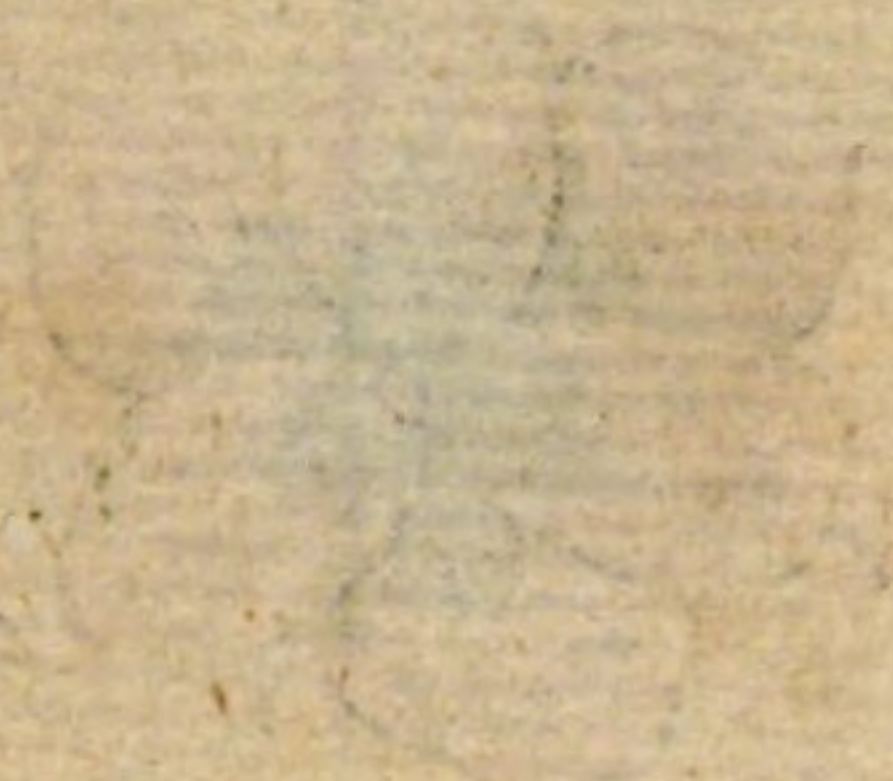
Fig. 6.



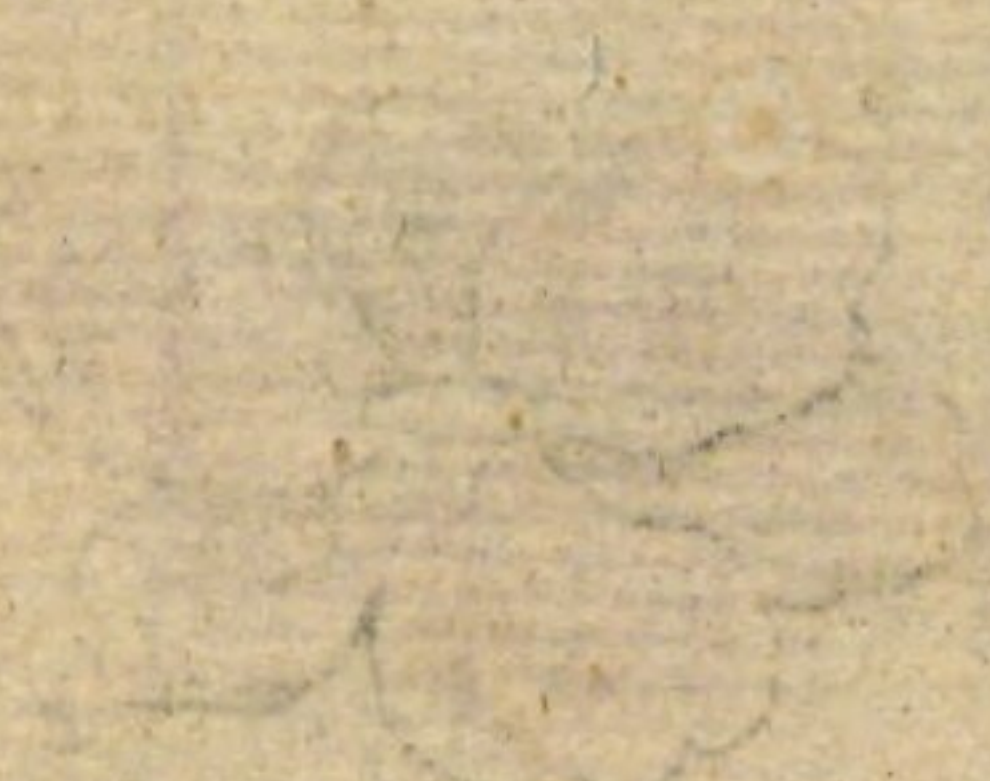
Fig. 7.

1845





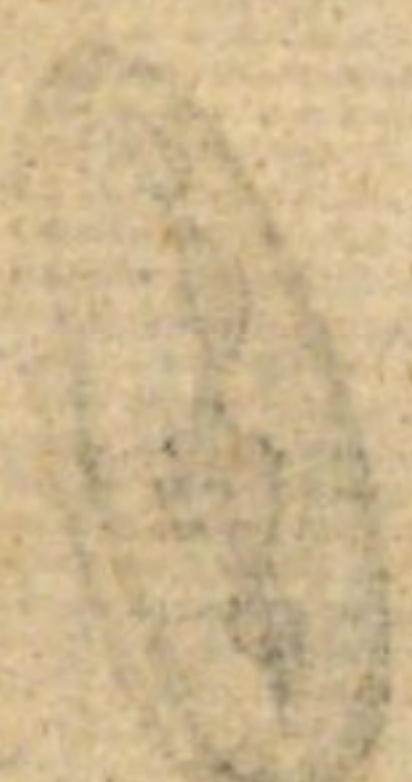
1044



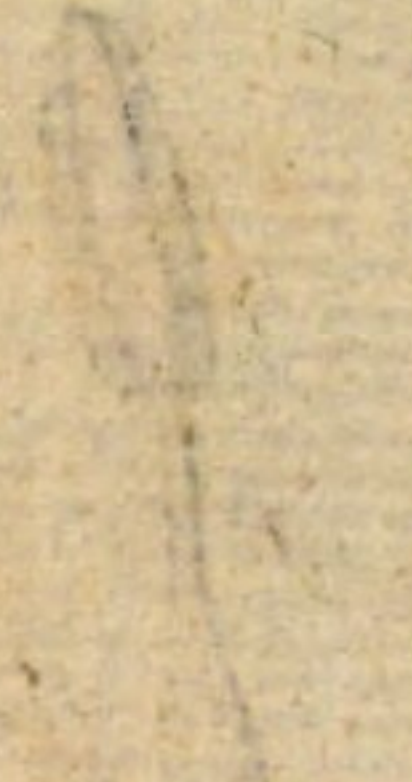
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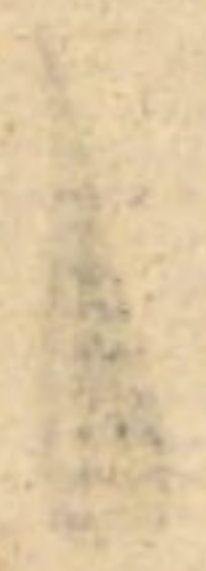
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1056



1057



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

Class IX. Order III.

ENNEANDRIA HEXAGYNIA.
B U T O M U S.

K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { The INVOLUCRUM simple (l),
triphyllous :
the FOLIOLES oblong,
acute,
concave,
smooth,
twice as short as the peduncles.

C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2, 3, 4. { the PETALS six,
subrotund,
concave,
marcescent :
the alternate exterior petals narrower (e).

The STAMENS, Fig. 4, 5, 6.
* Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS nine,
subulated,
of which six are exterior.
a. the ANTHERAS as if composed of two
plates (Fig. 7. *).

The PISTILLUM, Fig. 8.
* Magnified. { g. the GERMENS six,
oblong,
lessening upwards,
s. terminating in STYLES. } Fig. 9.
t. the STIGMAS simple,
growing to the inside of the styles.

P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 10.
* Magnified. { the CAPSULES six,
oblong,
tapering gradually,
erect,
univalve (*with one valve*), } Fig. 11. *.
bursting on the inside,

S. The SEEDS, Fig. 12.
* Magnified. { many,
of an oblong cylindric form,
at both ends obtuse.

The common name FLOWERING RUSH,
or WATER GLADIOLE.—Is a native of
Europe, growing in muddy ditches, on
the edges of brooks, flowing rivers and
stagnant waters. Sp. Pl.

Class X. Order I.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

K A L M I A.

K. The CALYX, { A PERIANTHIUM quinquepartite, small,
Fig. 1, 2. permanent: the segments a little ovate,
* Magnified. acute, roundish.

C. The COROLLA, { monopetalous, partly hypocrateriform and
Fig. 2, 3, 4, 5. partly infundibuliform (Fig. 3, 5.): the
* Magnified. tube cylindrical (C.*. Fig. 3. *t.*), longer
than the calyx: the limb with a flat sur-
face (C.*. Fig. 4. *l.*), with an upright
border, semiquinquefid (*with five seg-
ments cut half through its breadth*): ten
nectariferous cornicles (*or horn-shaped
cavities*) (Fig. 4, 3. *x.*), which, before
the flowers are perfectly blown, contain
the stamens and antheras like a sheath
(Fig. 6. *m.*); on the back of the corolla
they appear prominent, and stand round
it, extending to the upright border of
the limb (*l.*).

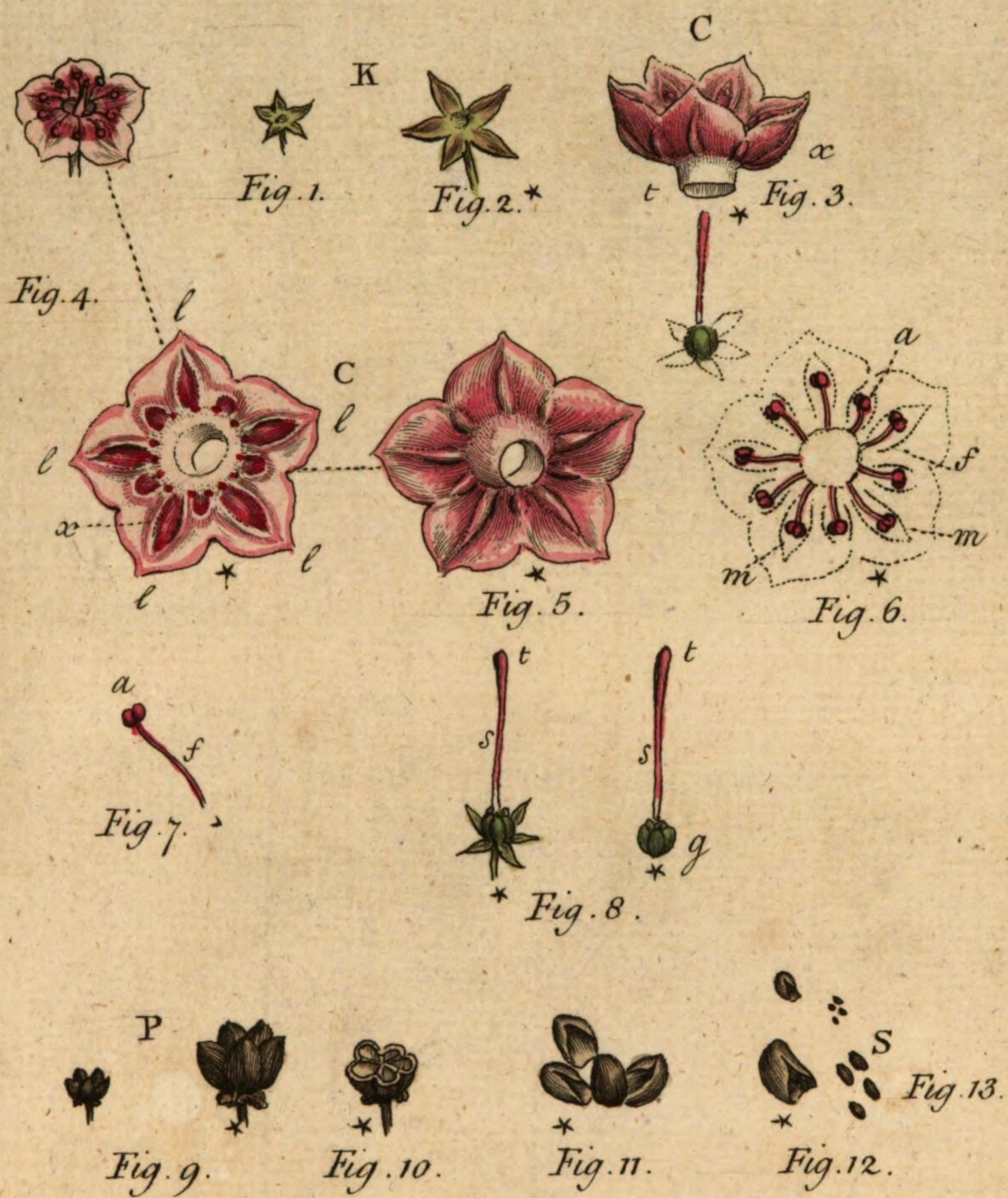
The STAMENS, { *f.* the FILAMENTS ten, subulate, rising
Fig. 6, 7. erect and spreading above, a little
* Magnified. shorter than the corolla, and inserted
into its base.
a. the ANTHERAS simple.

The PISTILLUM, { *g.* the GERMEN roundish.
Fig. 8. *s.* the STYLE filiform,
* Magnified. longer than the corolla, declinate.
t. the STIGMA obtuse.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { a CAPSULE of a roundish figure, flattened
Fig. 9. on the upper side, quinquelocular (Fig.
* Magnified. 10.), quinquevalvular (Fig. 11.), a sin-
gle cell separated from the rest (Fig. 12).

S. The SEEDS, { many,
Fig. 13. oblong.
* Magnified.

The common name NARROW-LEAVED
KALMIA.—Is a native of Pennsylvania,
New Jersey, and New York. Sp. Pl.



18. 11. 1

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON



IN TWO VOLUMES.

THE FIRST PART.

OF THE

INSTITUTION

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY.

BY

JOHN

DELAUNE

AND

JOHN

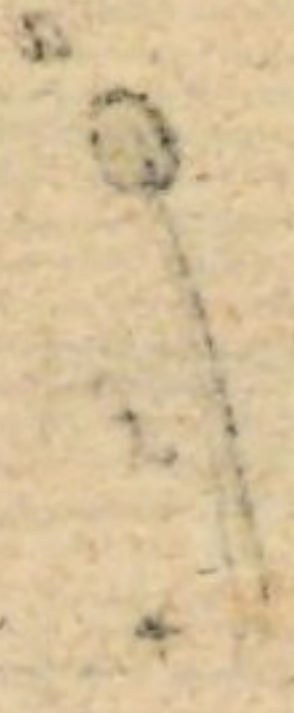


Fig. 11



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

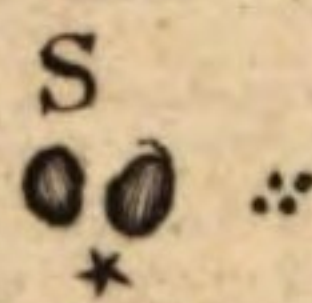


Fig. 10.

Class X. Order II.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

SAXIFRAGA.

K. The CALYX, { A PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1, 2. { quinquepartite,
{ short,
{ acute,
{ permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 1, 3. { patent,
{ narrow at the base (Fig. 3, u.)

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS ten,
Fig. 4. { tubulate.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS subrotund.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN roundish, and tapering
Fig. 5. { upwards.
{ s. so as to form two STYLES,
{ short.
{ t. the STIGMAS obtuse.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE subovate,
Fig. 6. { with two beaks,
{ unilocular (Fig. 7, 8.)
{ gaping between the apices (Fig. 9.)

S. The SEEDS, { many,
Fig. 10. { very small.
* Magnified.

The common name Granulated SAXIFRAGE.—Is a native of Europe, in open sunny places. Sp. Pl.

Class X. Order III.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.
STELLARIA.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous :
Fig. 1, 2. { the FOLIOLES ovately-lanceolate,
concave, acute, patent, permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 2, 3. { bipartite (*. Fig. 4.)
* Magnified. { plain, oblong,
marcescent (*withering on the plant.*)

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS ten,
Fig. 5. { filiform,
* Magnified, { shorter than the corolla,
every other shorter.
a. the ANTHERAS cordate (*heart-shaped.*)

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN subrotund.
Fig. 6. { s. the STYLES three,
* Magnified. { filiform, spreading.
t. the STIGMAS obtuse.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE ovate,
Fig. 7. { close,
* Magnified. { unilocular (Fig. 8.)
{ sexvalvular (Fig. 9.)

S. The SEEDS, { many,
Fig. 10. { subrotund,
* Magnified. { compressed.

The common name STELLARIA, or
GREATER STITCHWORT.—Is a native
of Europe, in the woods. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

DECAPODA

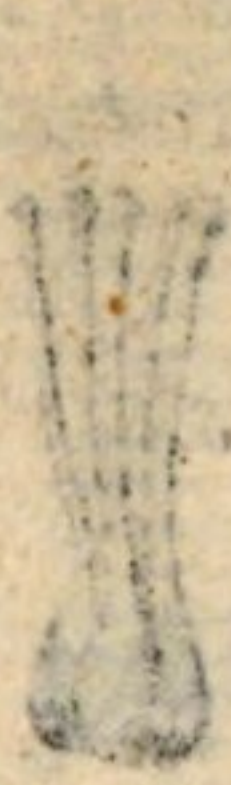
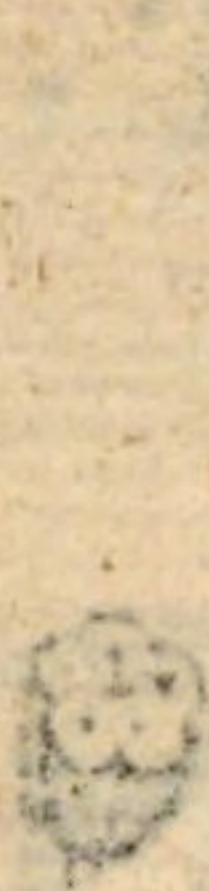
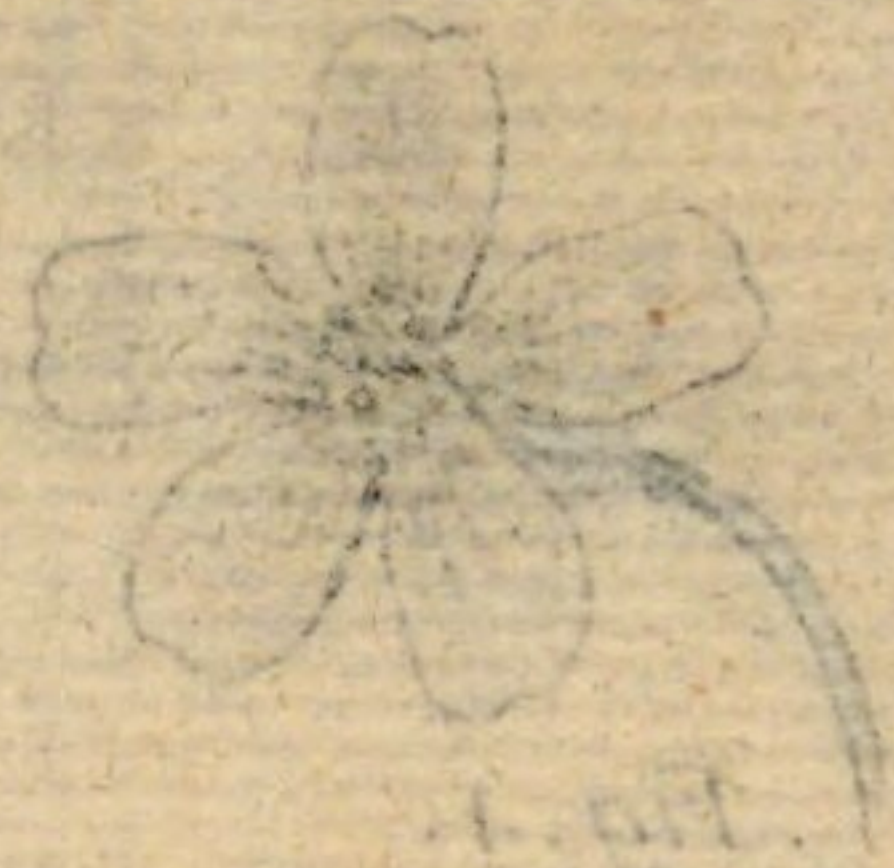
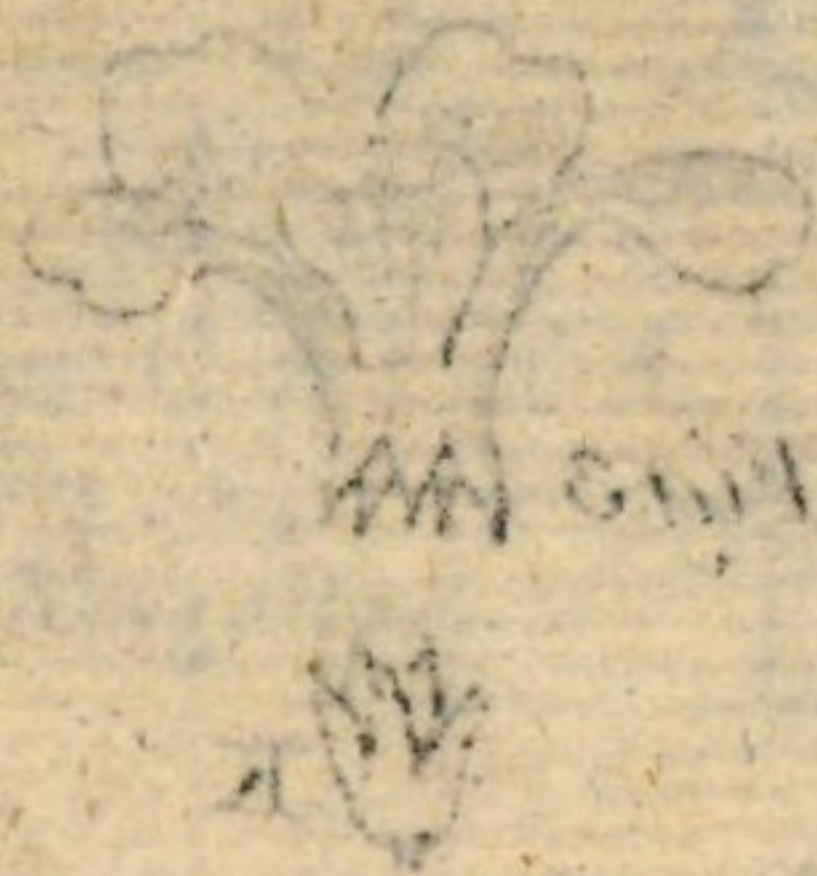




Fig. 4.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

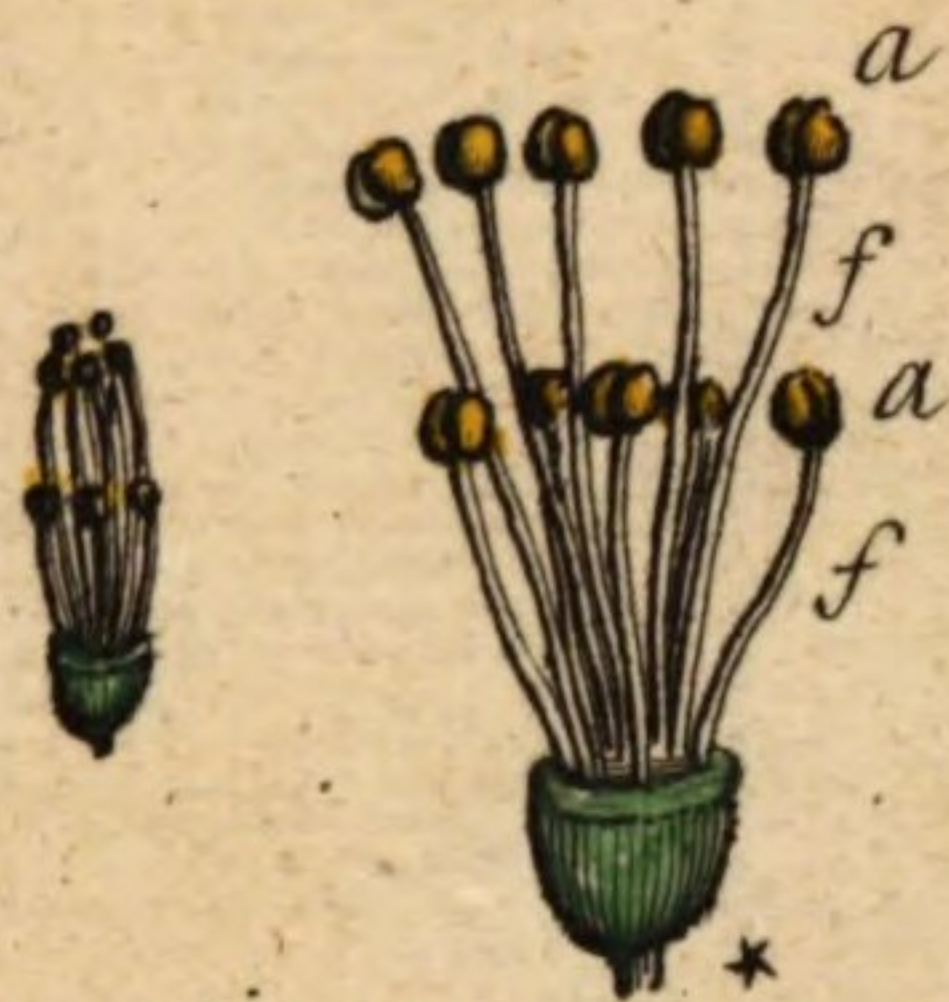


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

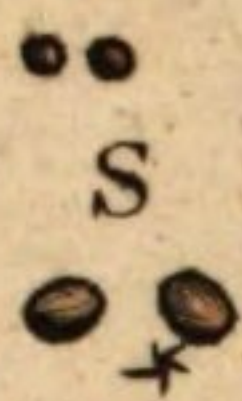


Fig. 11.

Class X. Order IV.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.
O X A L I S.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM quinquepartite,
Fig. 1, 2. { acute,
* Magnified. { short,
{ permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { quinquepartite,
Fig. 3, 4. { the ungues joined together at their bases,
* Magnified. { erect,
{ obtuse,
{ emarginated.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS ten,
Fig. 5. { capillary,
* Magnified. { the exterior shorter than the interior,
{ (*. Fig. 6.)
{ a. the ANTHERAS subrotund,
{ furrowed.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN quinquangular.
Fig. 7. { s. the STYLES five,
* Magnified. { filiform,
{ the length of the stamens.
{ t. the STIGMAS obtuse.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE pentagonous,
Fig. 8. { quinquelocular (*. Fig. 9.),
* Magnified. { opening at the angles lengthways,
{ (*. Fig. 10.)

S. The SEEDS, { subrotund,
Fig. 11. { profilient.
* Magnified.

The common name WOOD SORREL.—
Is a native of the woods in the northern
parts of Europe. Sp. Pl.

Class X. Order V.

DECANDRIA DECAGYNIA.

PHYTOLACCA.

CALYX, { None, (*except the corolla is taken for a coloured calyx*).

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five (p),
 Fig. 1, 2, 3. subrotund,
 * Magnified. concave,
 patent,
 inflex at the apex,
 permanent.

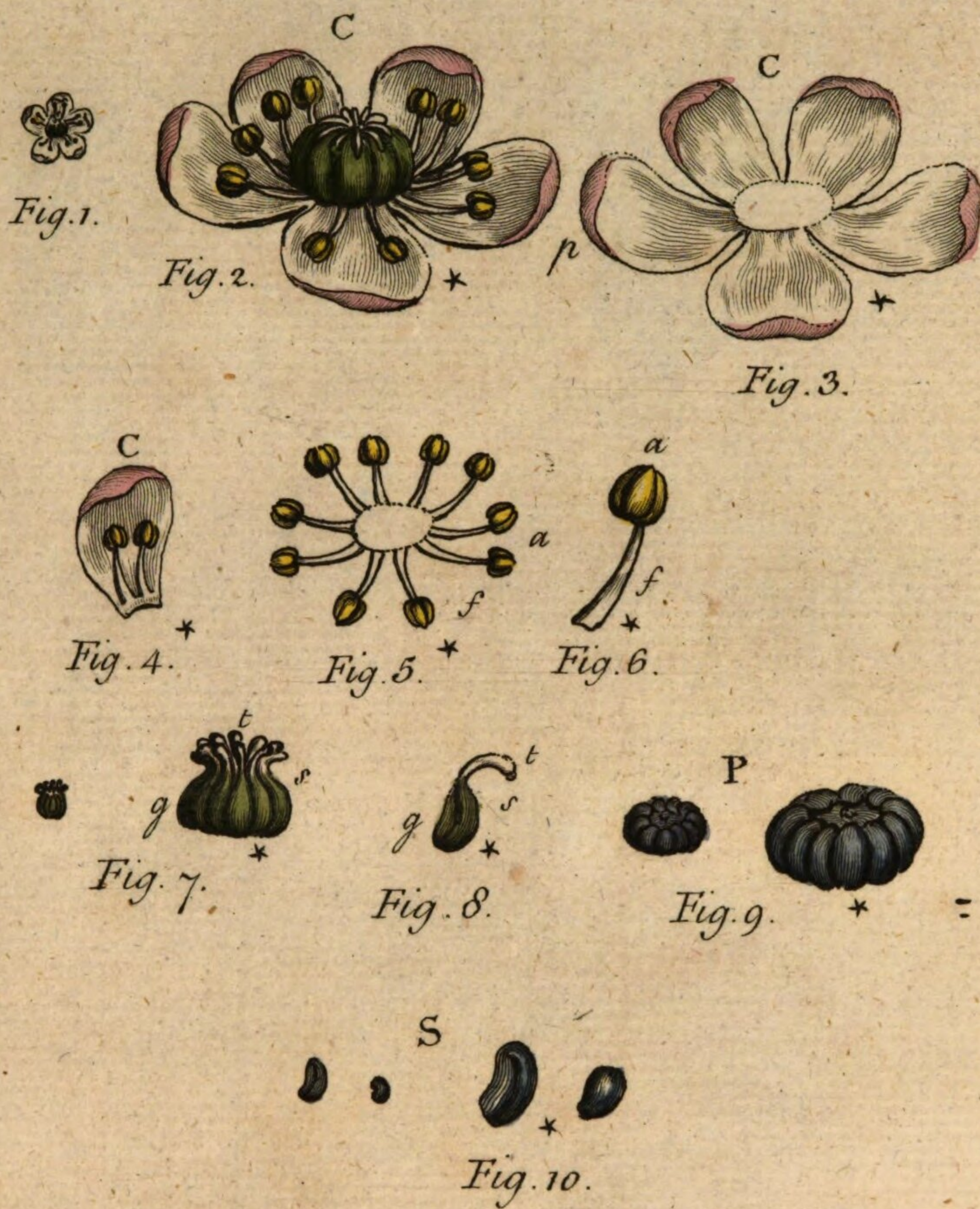
The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS ten (eight or twenty),
 Fig. 4, 5, 6. subulate,
 * Magnified. shorter than the corolla.
 a. the ANTHERAS subrotund,
 somewhat incumbent.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN orbicular,
 Fig. 7. depressed,
 * Magnified. divided on the outside by little bands (*or wreaths*),
 terminating with ten (or eight) STYLES
 (s).
 t. the STIGMAS simple (*, Fig. 8.)

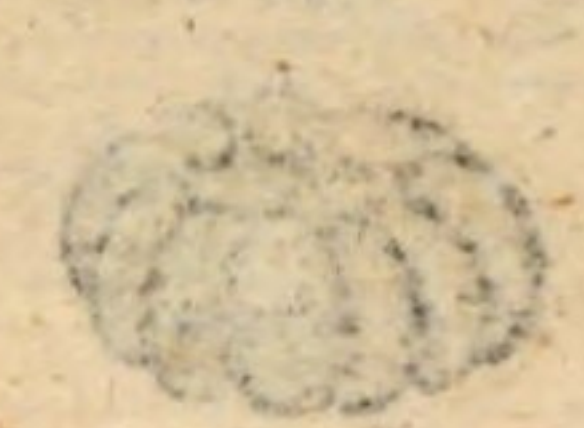
P. The PERICARPIUM, { a BERRY orbicular, depressed,
 Fig. 9. having ten (or eight) longitudinal furrows,
 * Magnified. umbilicated by the pistiles,
 as many loculaments as pistiles.

S. The SEEDS, { one in each loculament,
 Fig. 10. reniform,
 * Magnified. smooth.

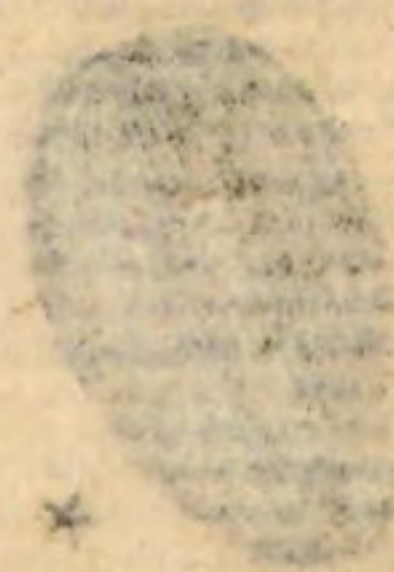
The common name American NIGHT-SHADE, or POKE.—Is a native of Virginia. Sp. Pl.

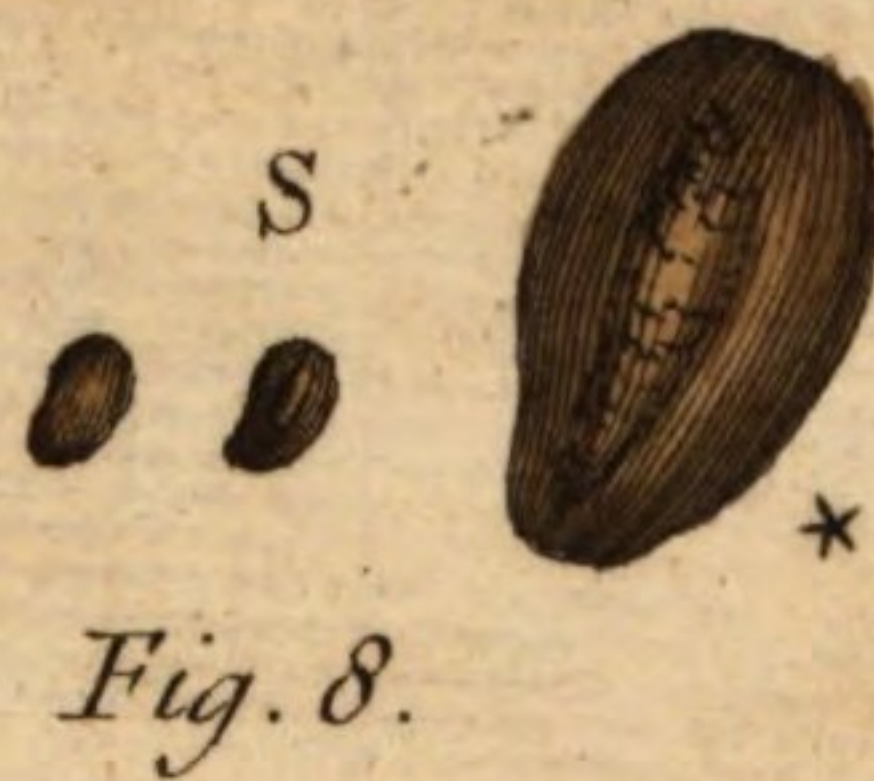
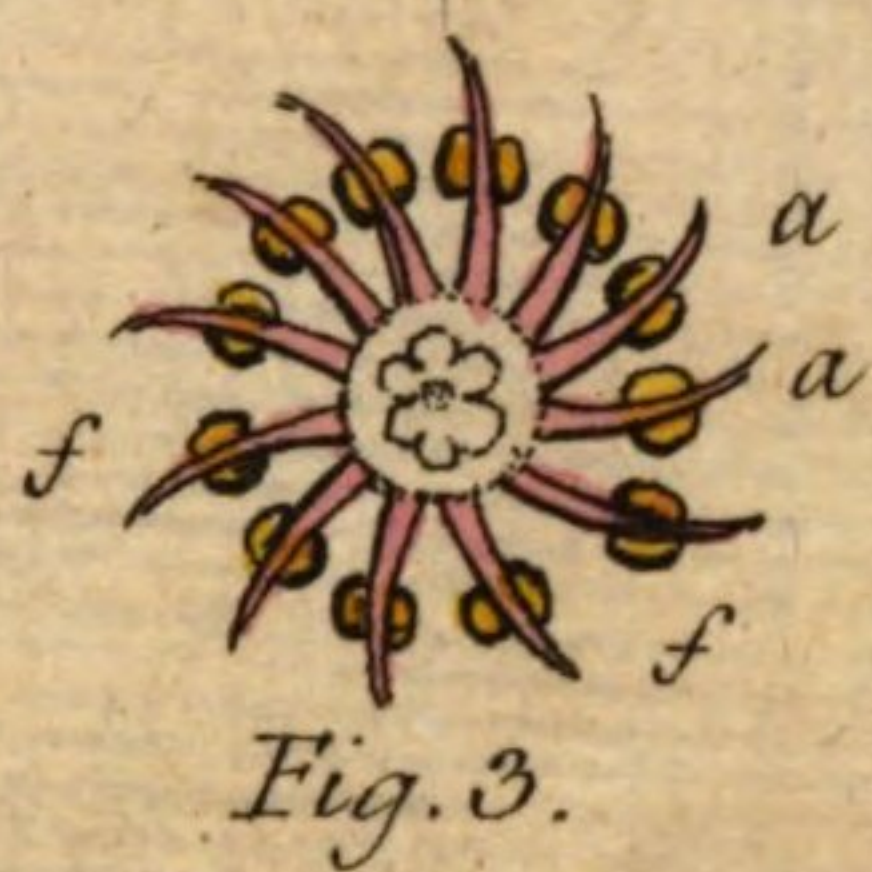
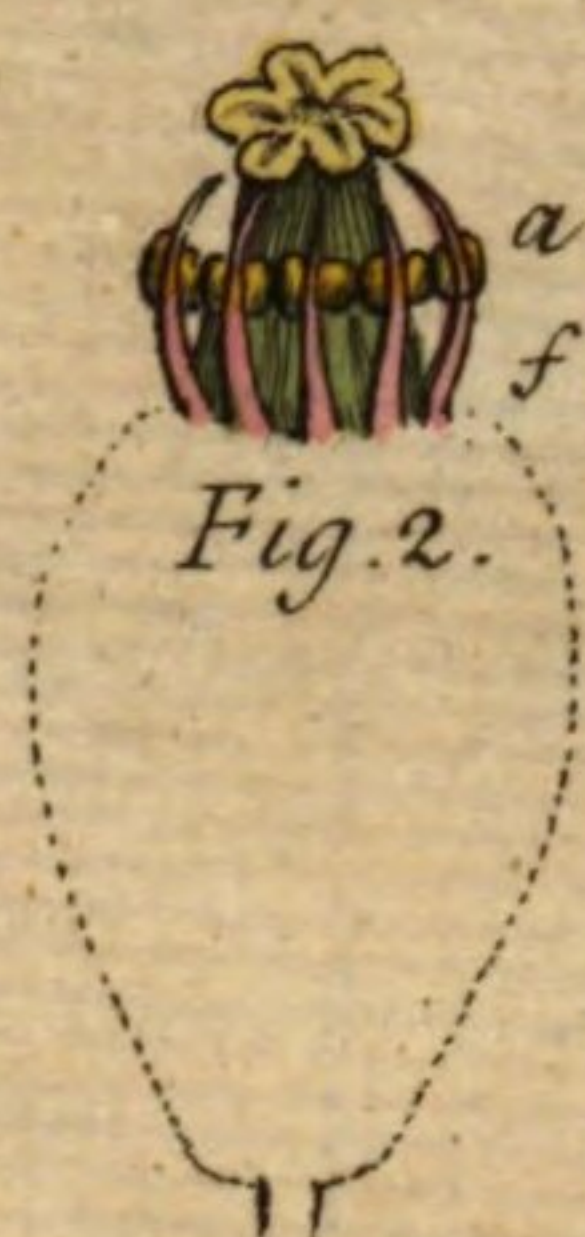


Tab. 50.



Tab. 27





Class XI. Order I.

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

A S A R U M.

K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
campanulate (*bell-shaped*),
femitrifid, coriaceous,
coloured, villous,
permanent:
the LACINIAS ovate,
acuminate (*ending in a point*),
erect,
at their apex inflexed.

The COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS, Fig. 2, 3.
* Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS twelve,
fubulate,
inserted on the top of the germen,
shorter than half the calyx.
a. the ANTHERAS oblong,
joined to the middle of the filaments.

The PISTILLUM, Fig. 4, 5. { g. the GERMEN below the calyx, and hid
within its substance.
s. the STYLE a cylindraceous cone,
thick, obtuse, hexagonal,
the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMA stellate (*star-shaped*),
sexpartite:
the LACINIAS obtuse,
reflexed.

P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 6. { the CAPSULE ovate,
within the substance of the calyx,
coriaceous,
somewhat with six loculaments, Fig. 7.

S. The SEEDS, Fig. 8. { many,
ovate,
* magnified.

The common name ASARABACCA of
Canada.—Is a native of Canada. Sp. Pl.

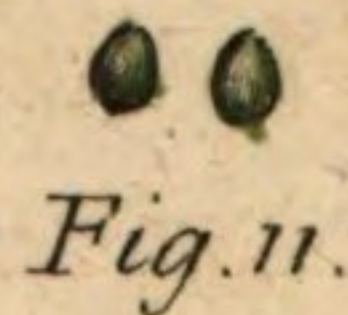
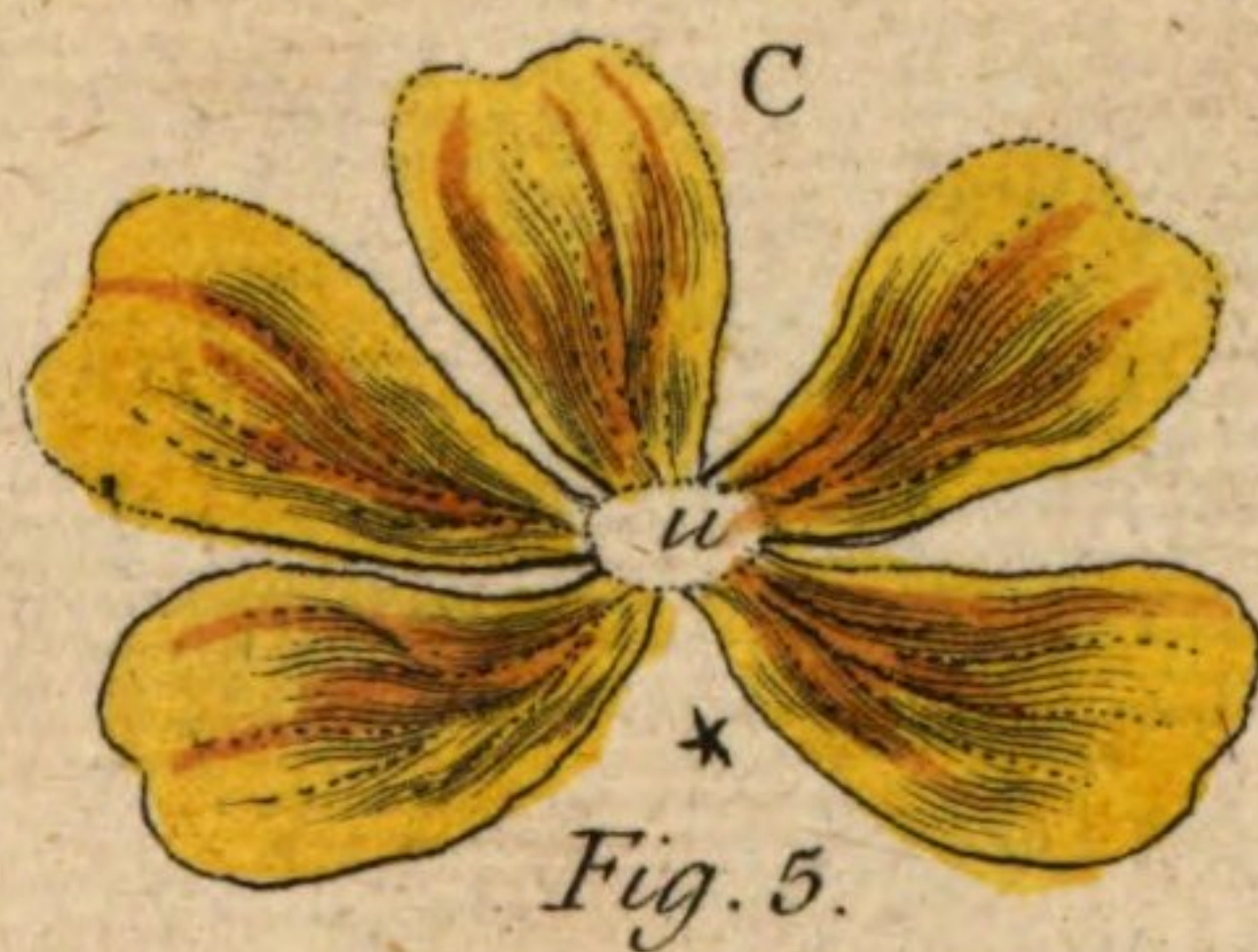
Class XI. Order II.

DODECANDRIA DIGYNIA.
AGRIMONIA.

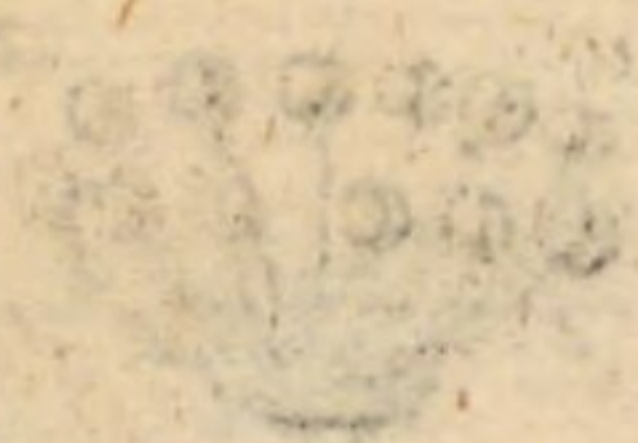
- K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1, 2. quinquifid (*. a.),
* Magnified. acute, small,
superous (*sitting at the top of the germen*),
permanent,
furrounded by another calyx (*. b.)
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 3, 4, 5. plain,
* Magnified. oblong,
emarginate:
the UNGUES narrow (*. Fig. 5. u.),
inserted into the calyx.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS capillary,
Fig. 6. shorter than the corolla,
* Magnified. inserted into the calyx, Fig. 7.
a. the ANTHERAS small,
twins,
compressed.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN inferous (*sitting under the*
Fig. 7, 8. *calyx*).
* Magnified. s. the STYLES two, simple,
the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS obtuse.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, { none.
Fig. 9. the neck of the CALYX narrow,
hard;
a longitudinal section, Fig. 10.
- S. The SEEDS, { two,
Fig. 11. subrotund.

OBS. The stamens are often more, in some twelve, seldom ten, in some seven.

The common name AGRIMONY.—Is a native of Europe, in marly soils, and open to the sun. Sp. Pl.



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Tab. 39

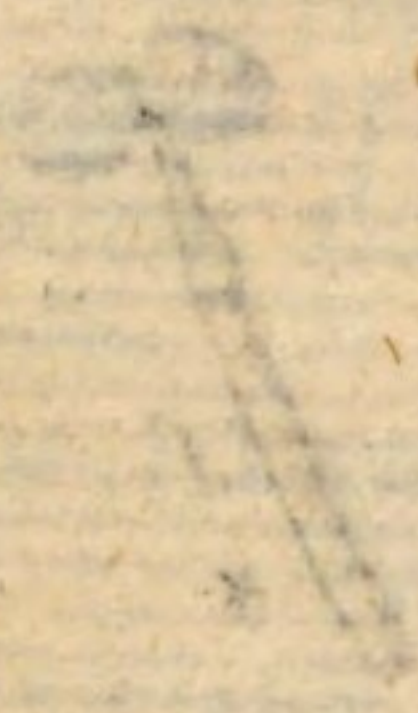
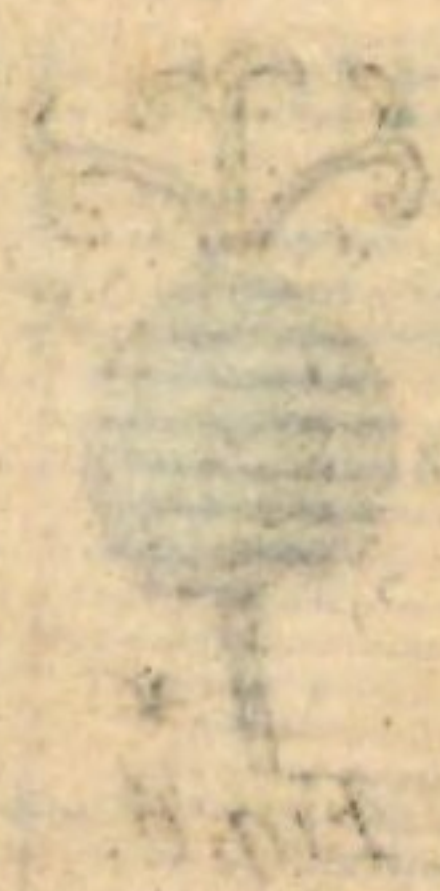




Fig. 10.

Class XI. Order III.

DODECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

EUPHORBIA.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
 Fig. 1. { ventricose, a little coloured,
 * Magnified, { having at the mouth four teeth, (some few
 { have five) Fig. 2.
 { permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS four (some few five) (p),
 Fig. 1, 2. { turbinated, gibbous, swelled,
 * Magnified. { truncated, standing unequal,
 { with the calycine denticles alternate (Fig.
 { 2, 3. K.),
 { the unguis fastened on the margin of the
 { calyx (Fig. 2, 3. u.),
 { permanent.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS many (twelve or more),
 Fig. 4. { filiform, articulated,
 * Magnified, { inserted on the receptacle,
 { longer than the corolla,
 { at different times bursting through the
 { corolla.
 { a. the ANTHERAS didymous, subrotund.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN subrotund,
 Fig. 5, 6. { triquetrous, with a footstalk.
 * Magnified. { s. the STYLES three, bifid.
 { t. the STIGMAS obtuse.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE subrotund,
 Fig. 7. { tricoccous,
 { trilocular (Fig. 8, 9.),
 { bursting with elasticity.

S. The SEEDS, { one in each cell,
 Fig. 10. { subrotund.

The common name EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS.—Is a native of France and Italy, at the borders of fields. Sp. Pl.

Class XI. Order V.

DODECANDRIA POLYGYNIA.
SEMPERVIVUM.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM divided into from
Fig. 1, 2, 3. { six (Y) to twelve segments (X),
concave, acute, ciliate (*cilias or hairs*
standing round the margin, as on the eye-
lids), permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS from six to twelve,
Fig. 4, 5, 6. { oblong, lanceolate, acute, concave,
a little larger than the calyx.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS from six to twelve,
Fig. 7, 8, 9. { slender, and a little subulate.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS subrotund,
before it discharges its pollen subovate
(Fig. 9. *. l.), with four furrows,
after the pollen is discharged, Fig. *. 9. m.

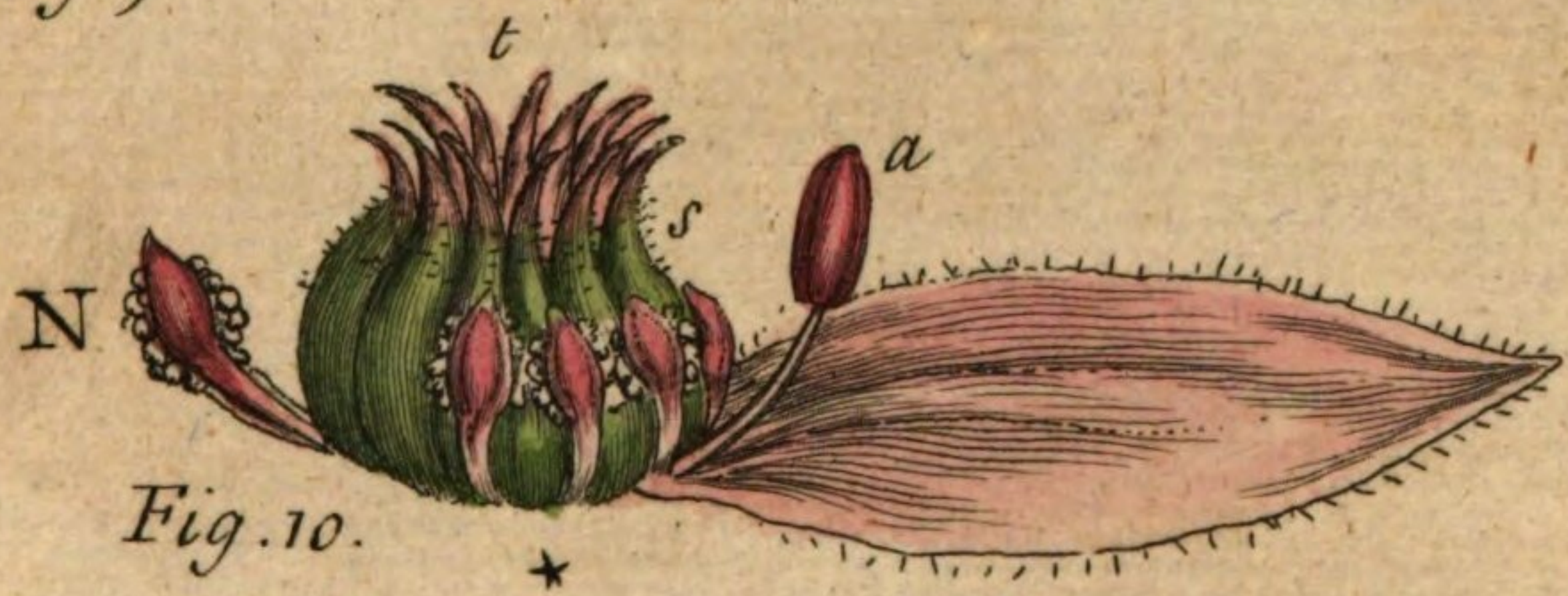
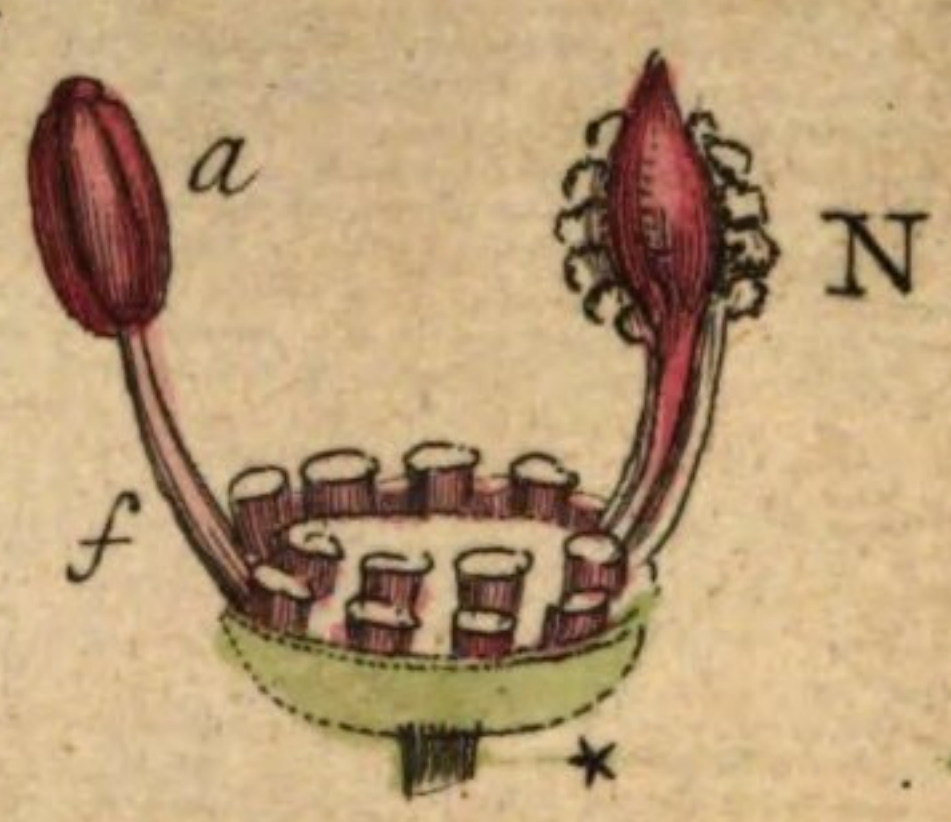
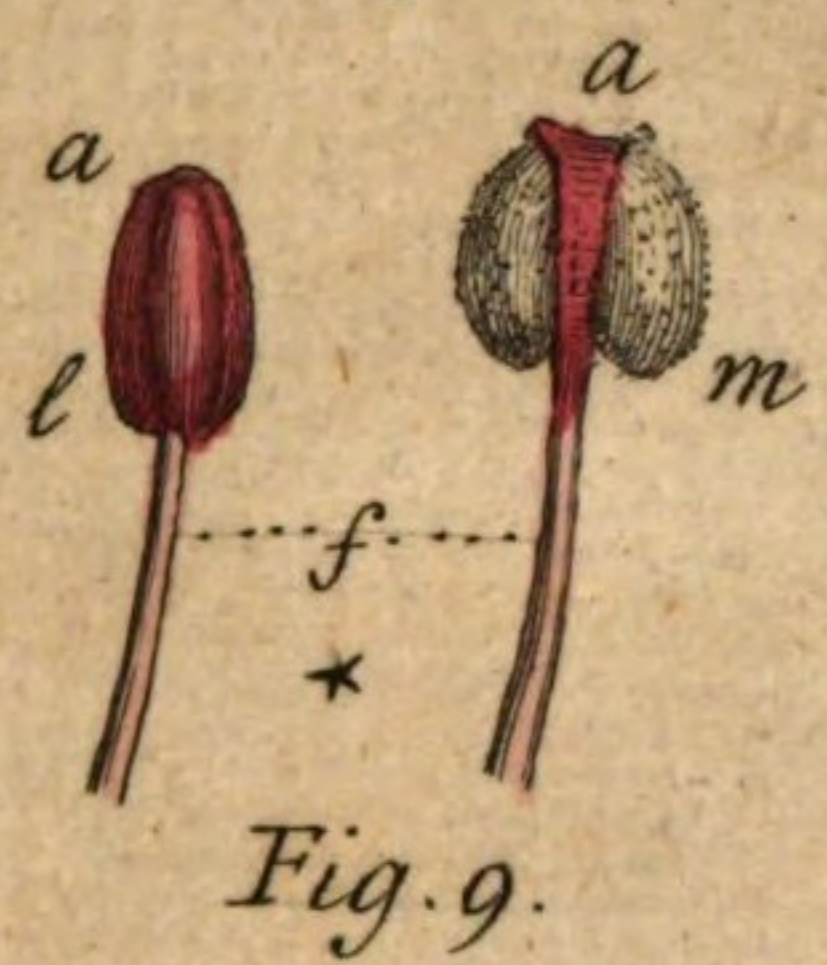
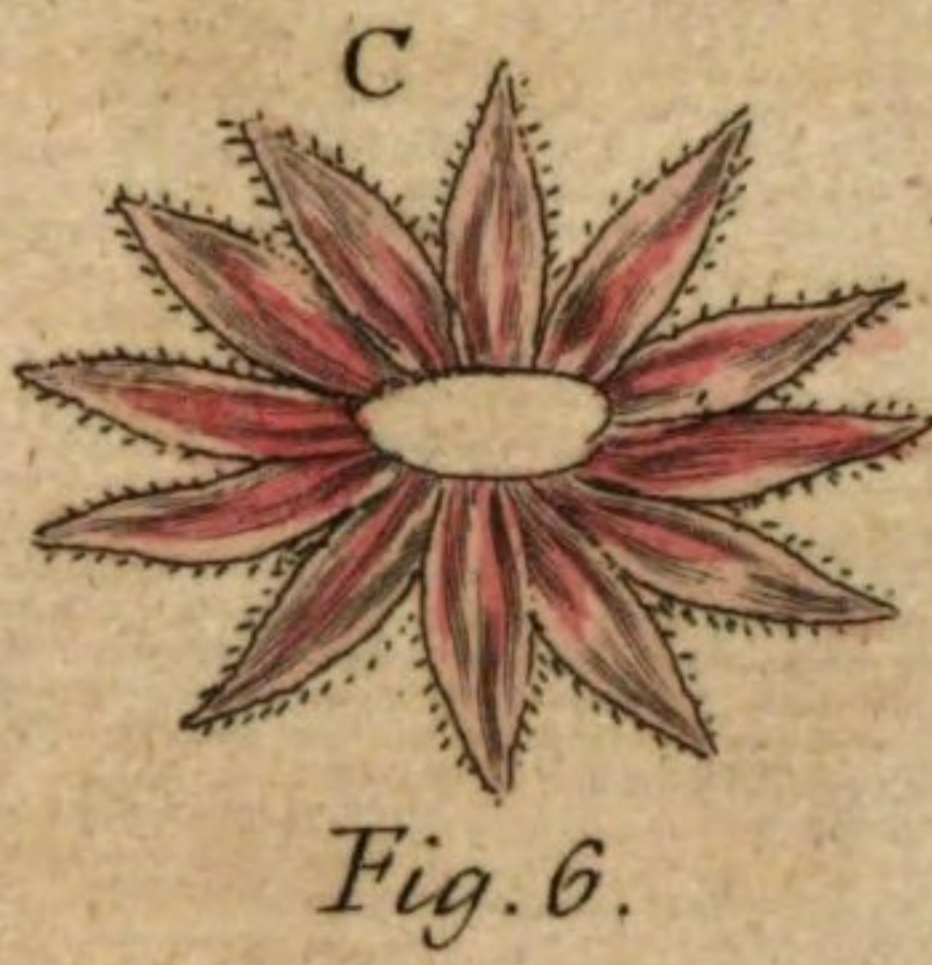
The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMENS from six to twelve,
Fig. 10. { placed in a circle, erect.
s. terminating in as many STYLES,
patent.
t. the STIGMAS acute, villous:
a single germen magnified, *. Fig. 11.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULES from six to twelve,
Fig. 12. { oblong (*. P.),
* Magnified. { compressed,
short,
placed in a circle,
acuminate on the outside, Fig. 13.
dehiscent (*gaping*) in the inside, Fig. 14.

S. The SEEDS, { many,
Fig. 15. { subrotund,
* Magnified. { small.

The common name Great HOUSELEEK.

—Is a native of Europe, growing on
the roofs of old houses, and on hills.
Sp. Pl.



Tab. 100



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

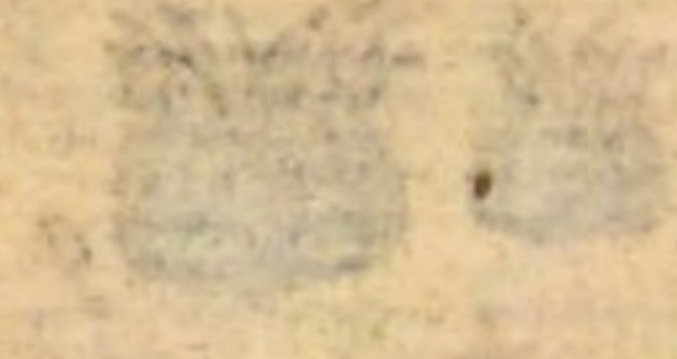


Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



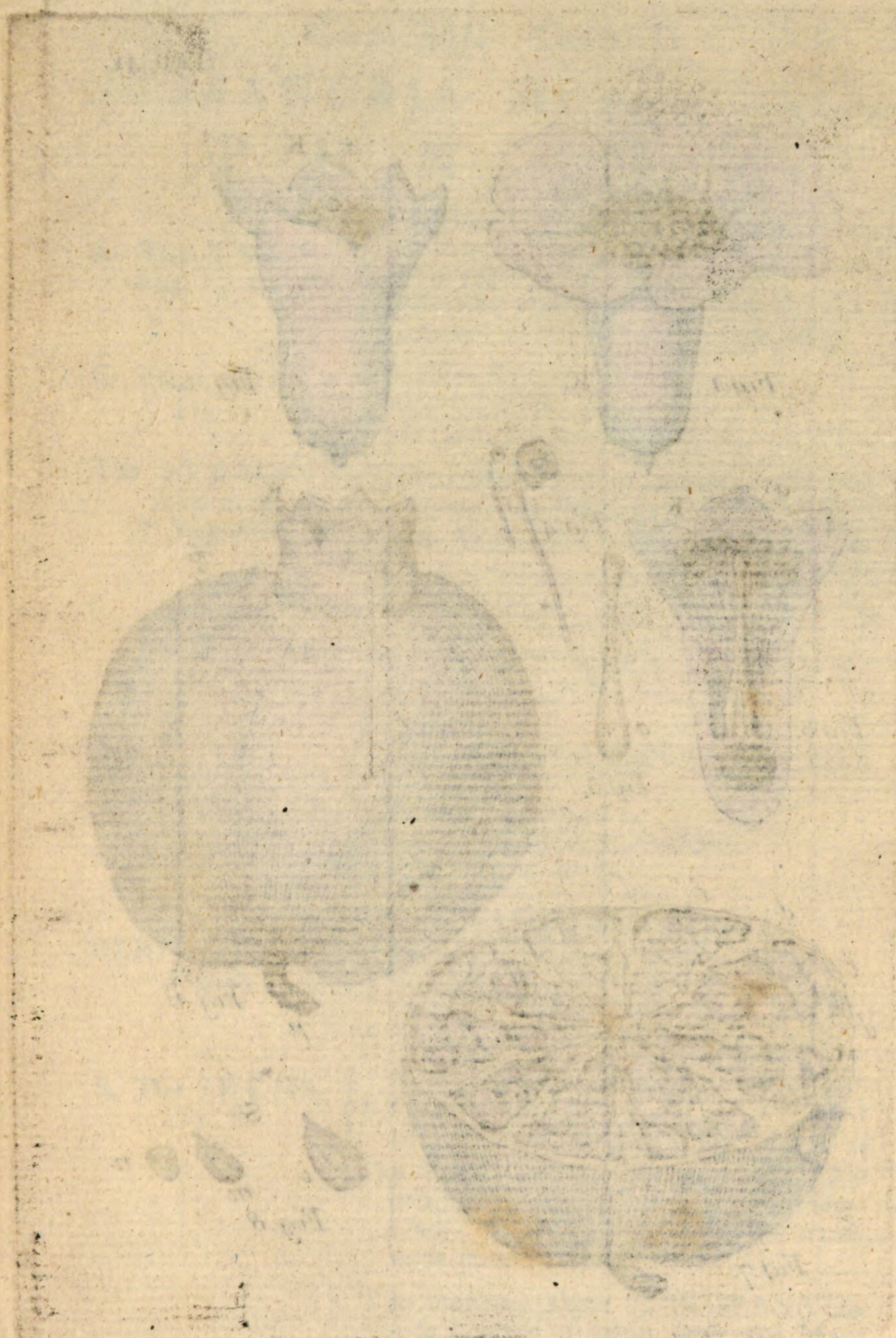
Fig. 16

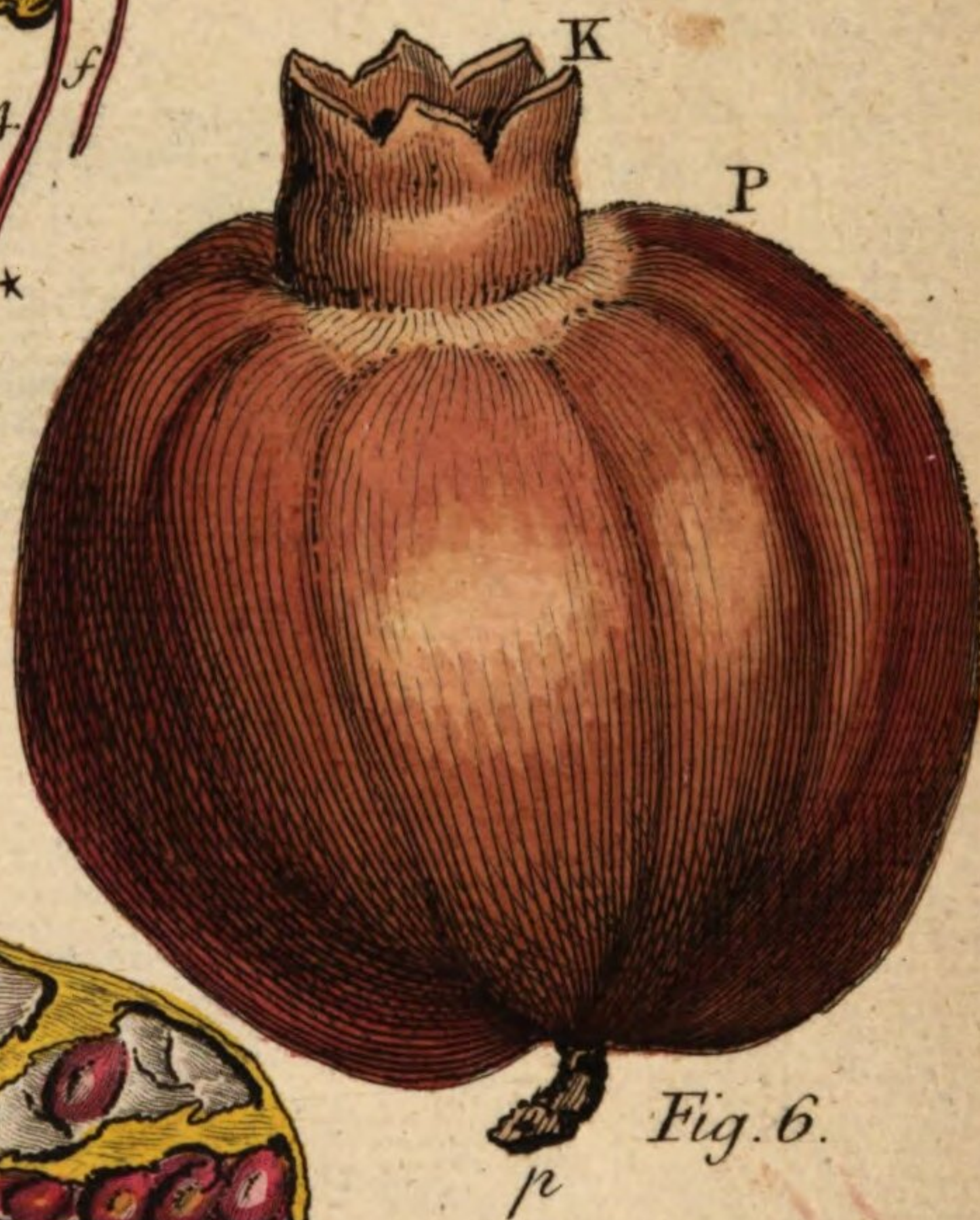


Fig. 17



Fig. 18





Class XII. Order I.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

P U N I C A.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 2, 3. { A PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, bell-shaped, quinquefid, but in a small degree, with acute terminations, coloured, superous, or placed above the germen.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 1. { with five PETALS, roundish, erect, spreading, inserted in the calyx.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 2, 3. * Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS numerous, capillary, shorter than the calyx, inserted into it. a. the ANTHERAS a little oblong, Fig. 4. Fig. 4, a stamen with its anthera of the natural size; *, the same magnified, where the form of the anthera is remarkable, being that of a little target with a subovate prominence in the middle.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 3, 5. { g. the GERMEN inferous, or placed below the calyx. s. the STYLE simple, of the length of the stamens. t. the STIGMA headed.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 6. { a POMUM almost globose, having a peduncle (p), large, crowned with the calyx (K), having nine loculaments, Fig. 7. l. d. Fig. 7, the dissepiments or partitions.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 8. { very numerous, roundish, succulent, r. the RECEPTACLE membranaceous, dividing each loculament into two parts. Fig. 8. i, a seed surrounded with a juicy pulp, covered with a very thin membrane; m, the naked seed; n, a transverse section of one.

The common name POMEGRANATE. —Is a native of Spain, Italy and Mauritania, growing in chalky soil. Sp. Pl.

Class XII. Order II.

ICOSANDRIA DIGYNIA.

CRATÆGUS.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 4. { The PERIANTHIUM
monophyllous,
concave and spreading,
having five teeth,
permanent.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2, 3.
* Magnified. { the PETALS five,
subrotund,
concave,
sessile,
inserted in the calyx.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 5, 4.
* Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS
twenty,
subulatus,
inserted in the calyx.
a. the ANTHERAS
subrotund.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 4, 6.
* Magnified. { g. the GERMEN
below the flower.
s. the STYLES two,
filiform,
erect.
t. the STIGMAS
capitated.
a longitudinal section, Fig. 6. *.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 7. { a BERRY fleshy,
subrotund,
umbilicated,
a horizontal } section, Fig. 8, 9.
a longitudinal }
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 10.
* Magnified. { two,
a little oblong,
separated,
cartilaginous.

The common name White BEAN-TREE.

—Is a native of Europe, in the cold parts
of Switzerland, Sweden and England.
Sp. Pl.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

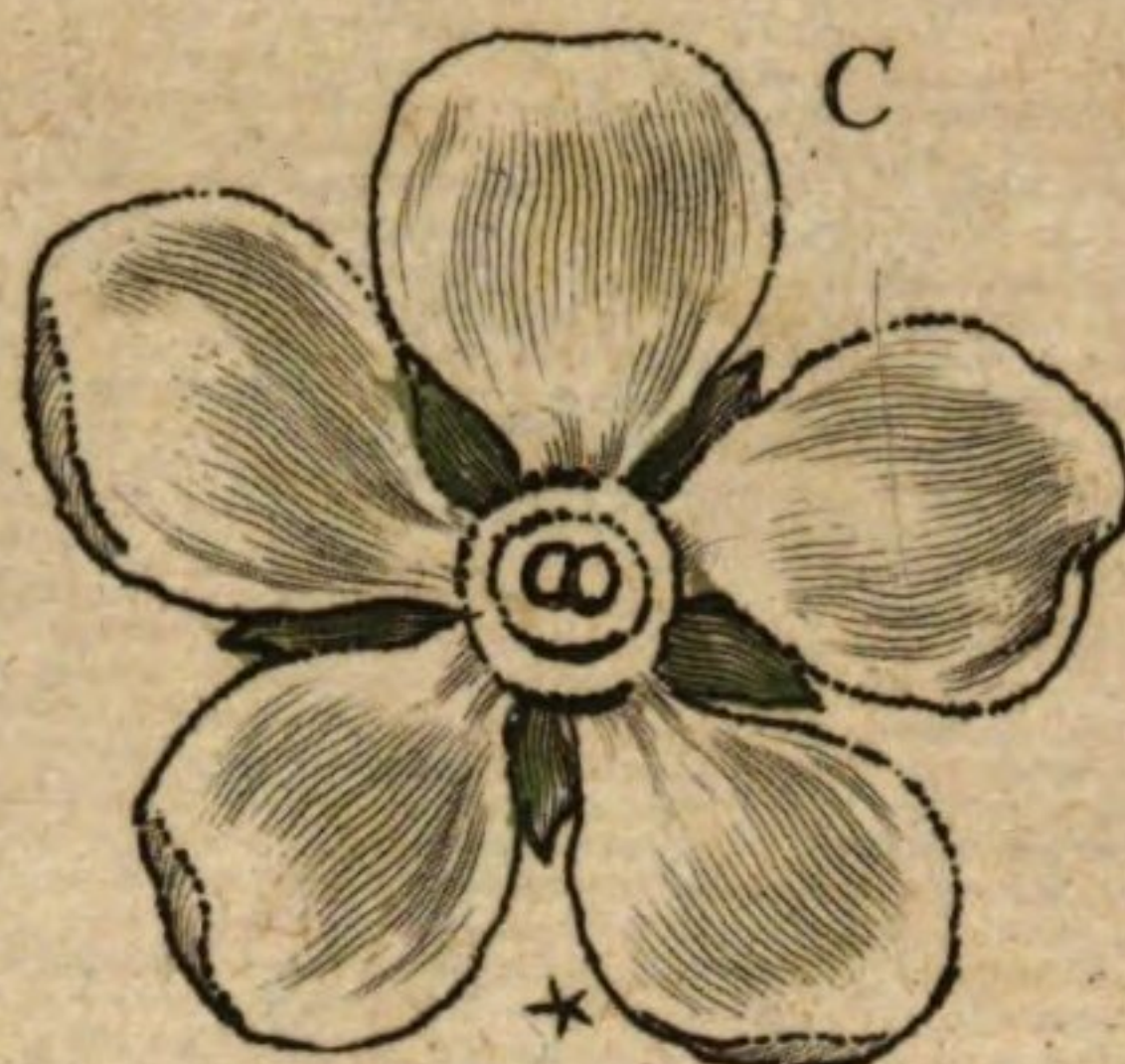


Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

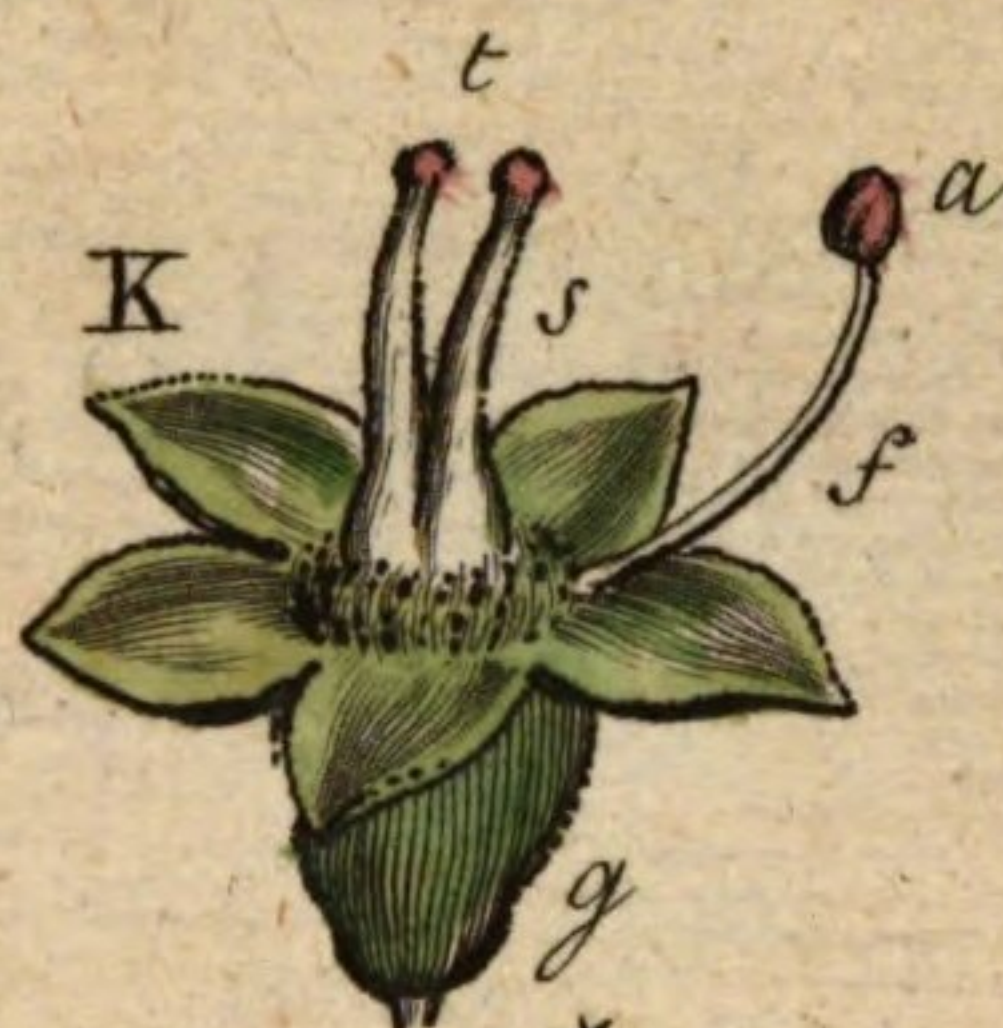


Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

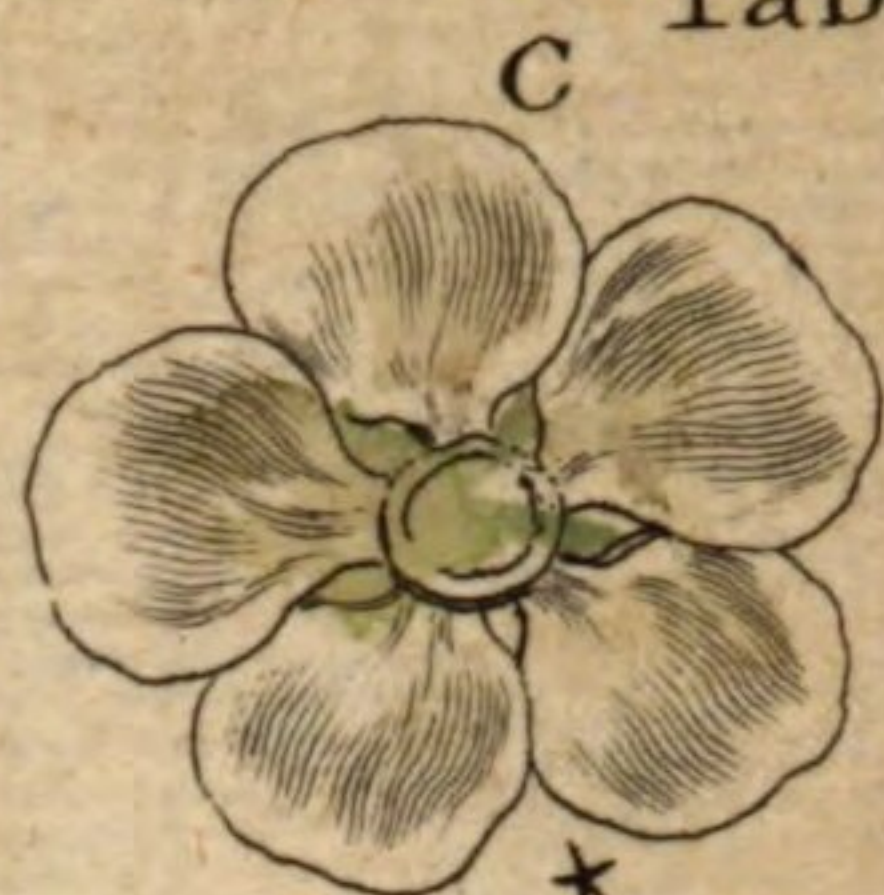


Fig. 3.

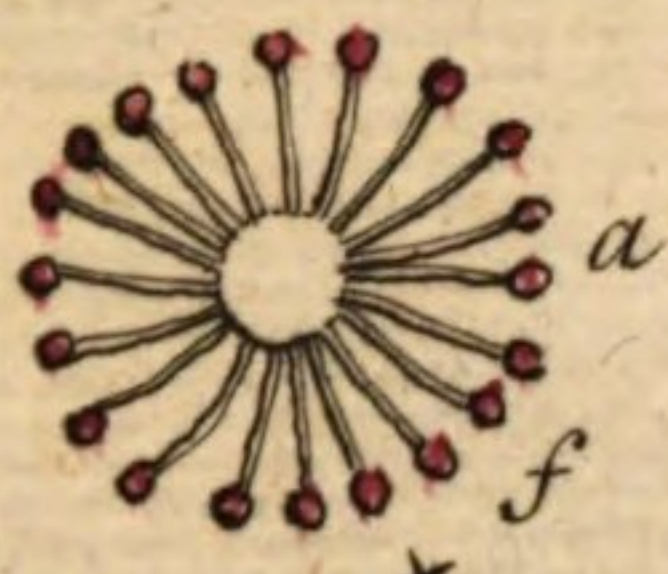


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

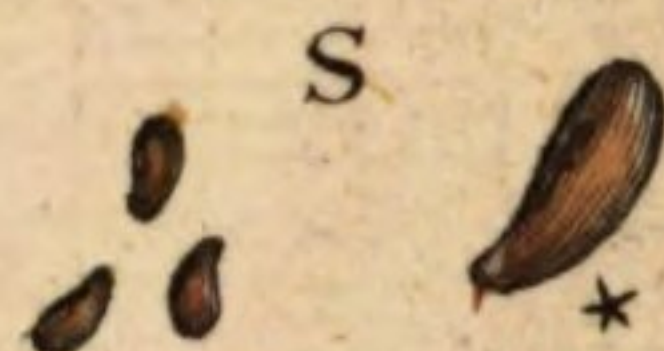


Fig. 9.

Class XII. Order III.

ICOSANDRIA TRIGYNIA.
S O R B U S.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1. { concave and patent,
* Magnified. { having five teeth,
{ permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 2, 3. { roundish,
* Magnified. { concave,
{ sessile,
{ inserted into the calyx.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS twenty,
Fig. 4, 6. { subulate,
* Magnified. { inserted into the calyx, Fig. 6.
{ a. the ANTHERAS
{ roundish.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN
Fig. 5, 6. { standing under the receptacle.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLES three,
{ filiform,
{ erect.
{ t. the STIGMAS capitate.
{ a longitudinal section, Fig. 6.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { a soft BERRY,
Fig. 7, 8. { globose,
{ umbilicated.
{ a horizontal section, Fig. 8.

S. The SEEDS, { three,
Fig. 9. { somewhat oblong,
* Magnified. { separated,
{ cartilaginous.

The common name QUICKEN-TREE,
or MOUNTAIN-ASH.—Is a native of
the colder parts of Europe. Sp. Pl.

Class XII. Order IV.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

P Y R U S.

K. The CALYX, { A PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1. { concave, semiquinquefid, permanent (K.
Fig. 1, 6.), with the lacinias patent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 2, 3. { subrotund, concave, large,
inserted into the calyx (P. Fig. 5.)

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS twenty,
Fig. 4. { subulate, shorter than the corolla,
inserted into the calyx (f. Fig. 5.)
a. the ANTHERAS simple.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN inferous.
Fig. 6, 5. { s. the STYLES five, filiform,
of the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS simple.
a longitudinal section, Fig. 5.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { a POMUM subrotund, umbilicate (K. u.),
Fig. 7. { carneous, with the cells of the locula-
ments membranaceous (L. Fig. 8, 9.),
quinelocular (L. Fig. 8.)

S. The SEEDS, { a few (*many of them not coming to maturity*),
Fig. 10. { oblong, obtuse, acuminate at the base,
convex on one side, flat on the other.

Fig. 11, one of the membranaceous cells, both in its natural state, as it incloses the seed, and also laid open with its sides expanded: Fig. 12. Z, a transverse section of the seed surrounded with its proper coat; X, a longitudinal section of it surrounded with its proper coat, and also when stripped of the same.

The common name CODLIN-APPLE.—
Is a native of Europe. Sp. Pl.

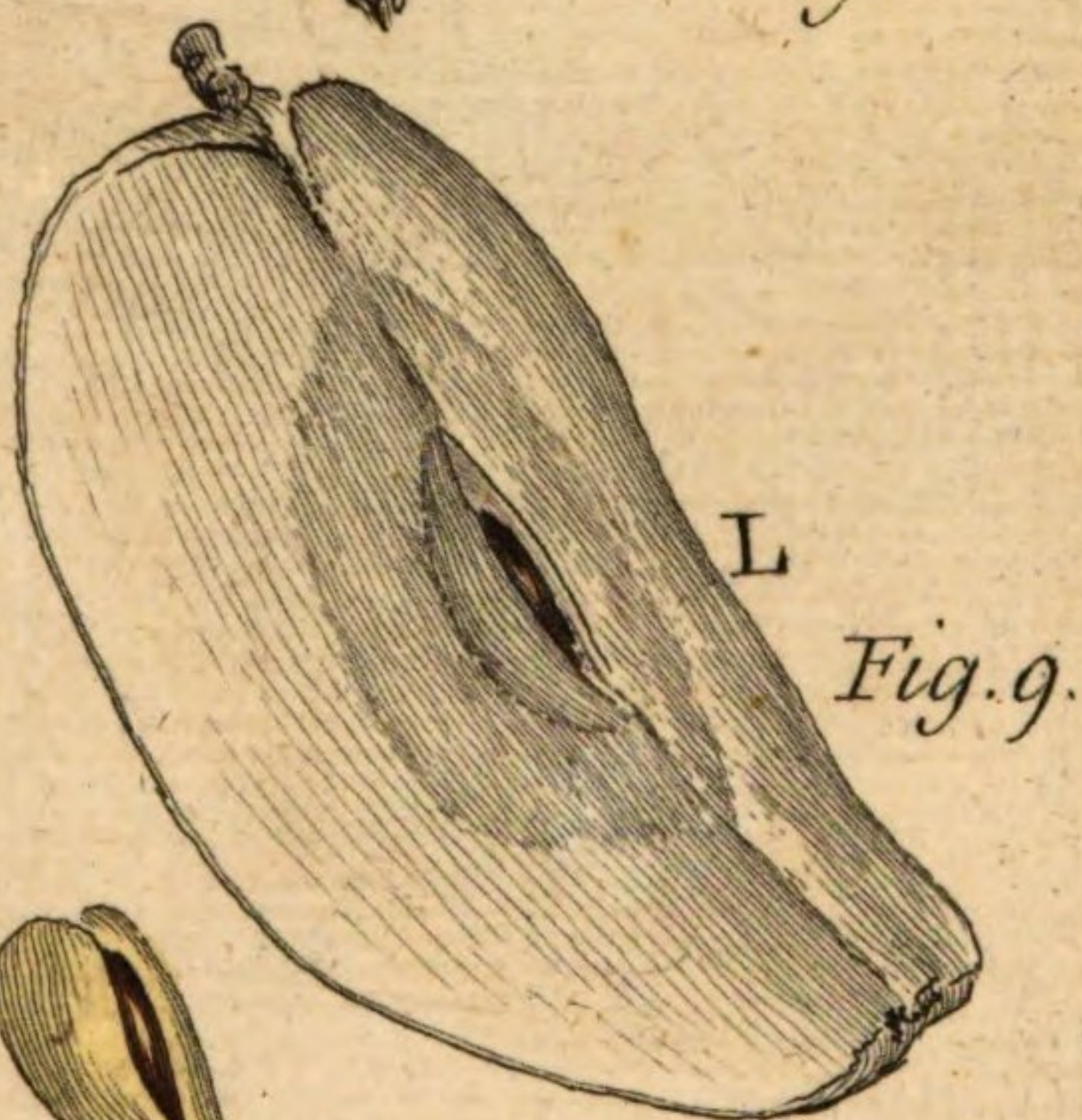
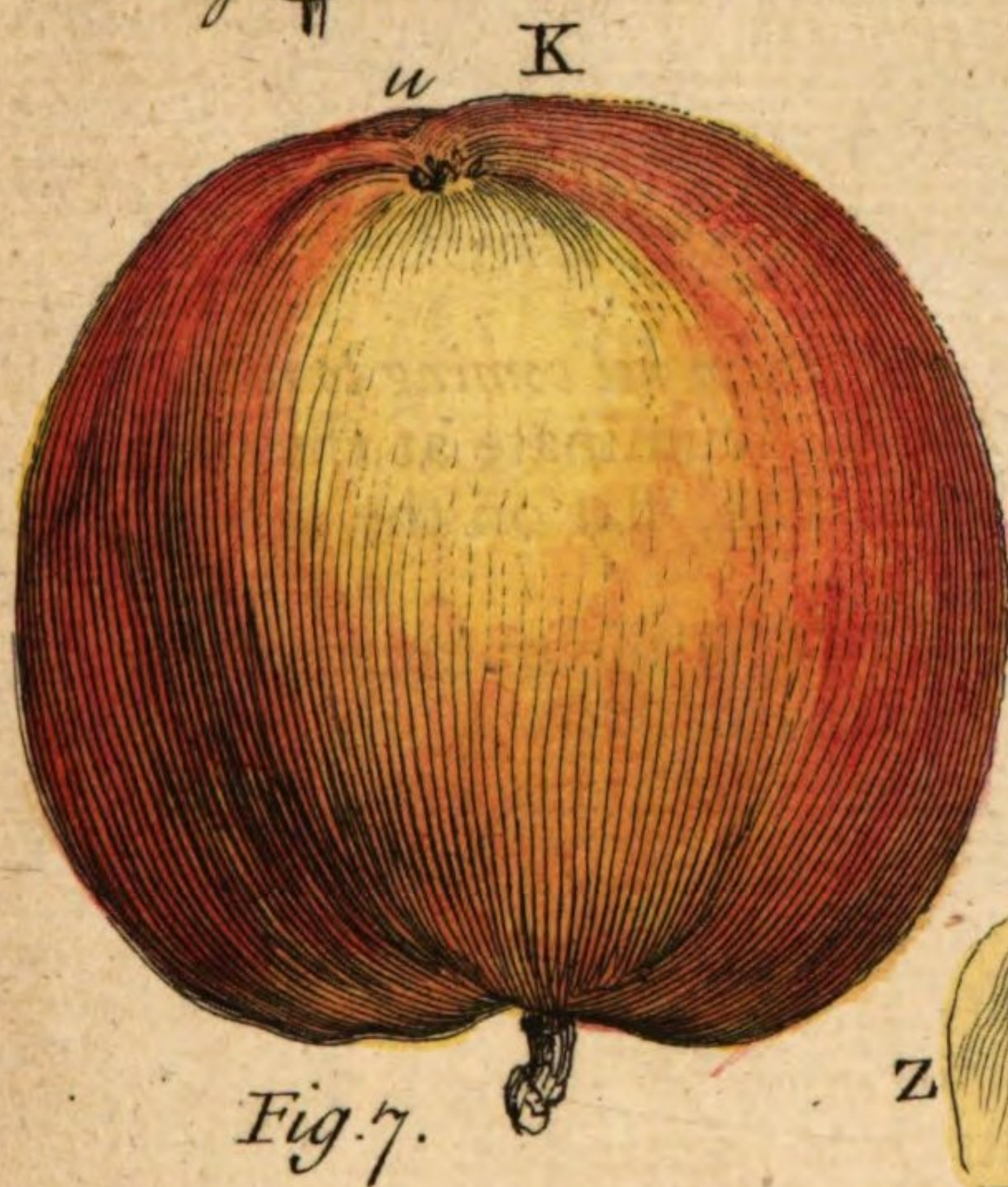
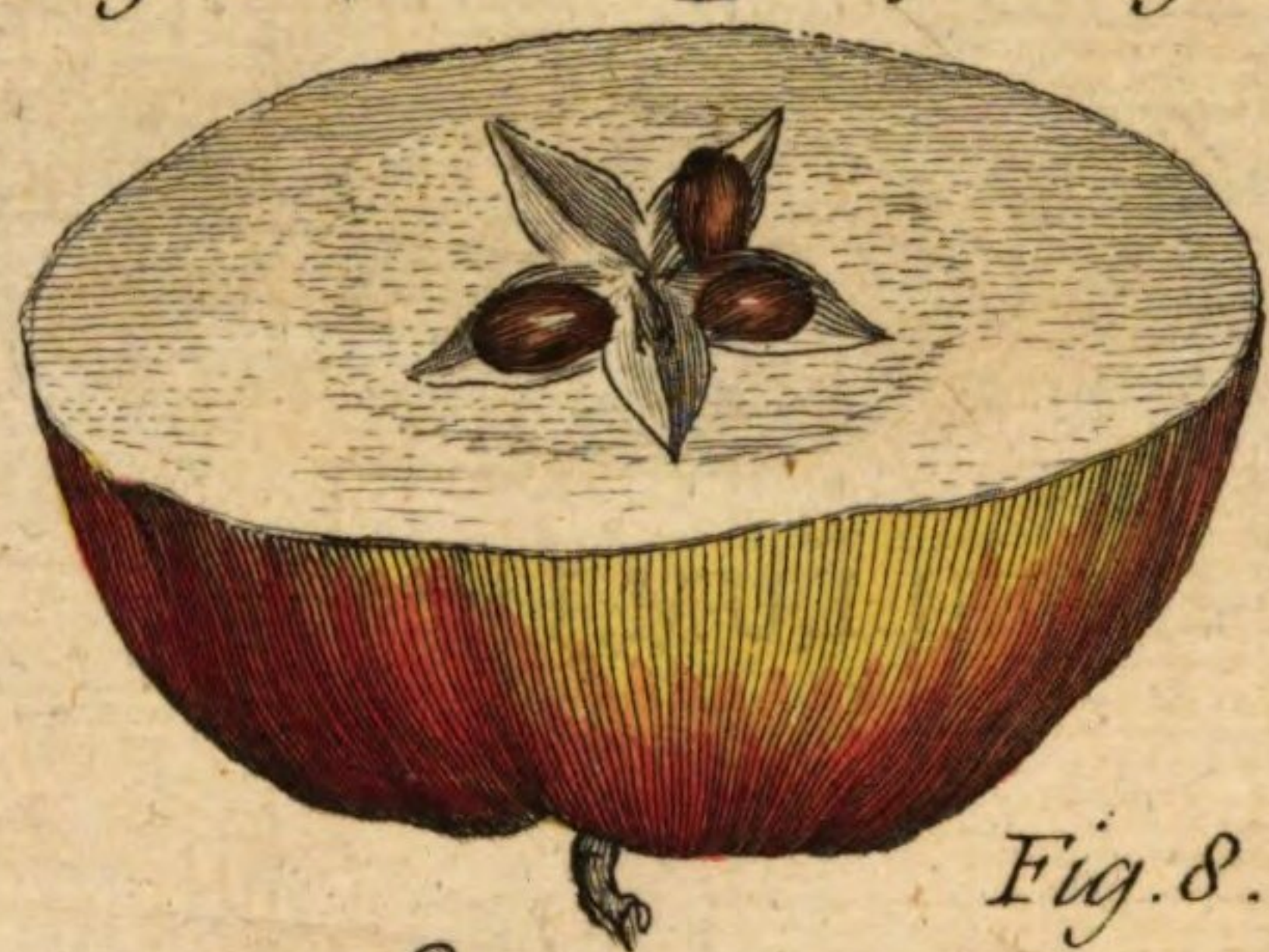
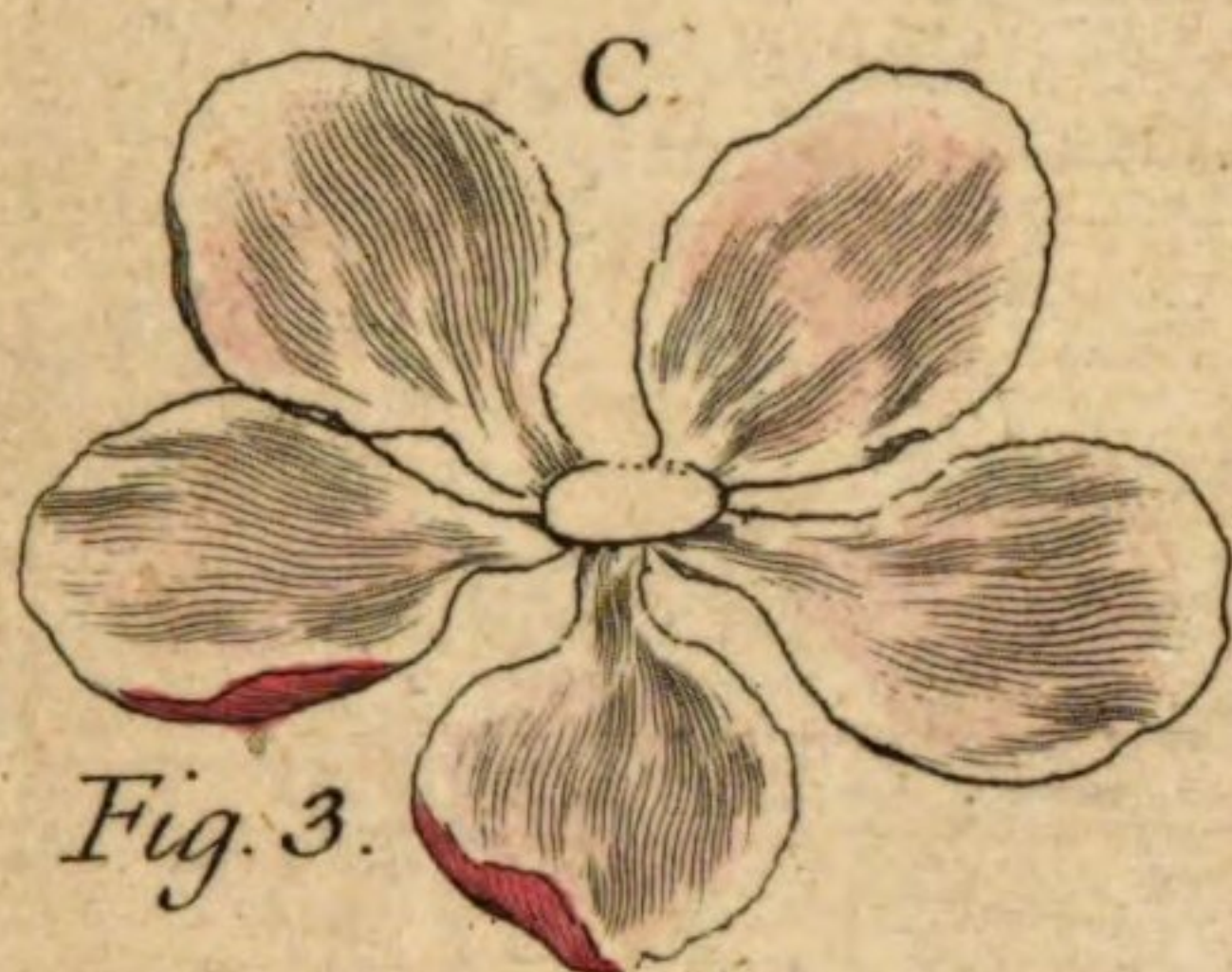






Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

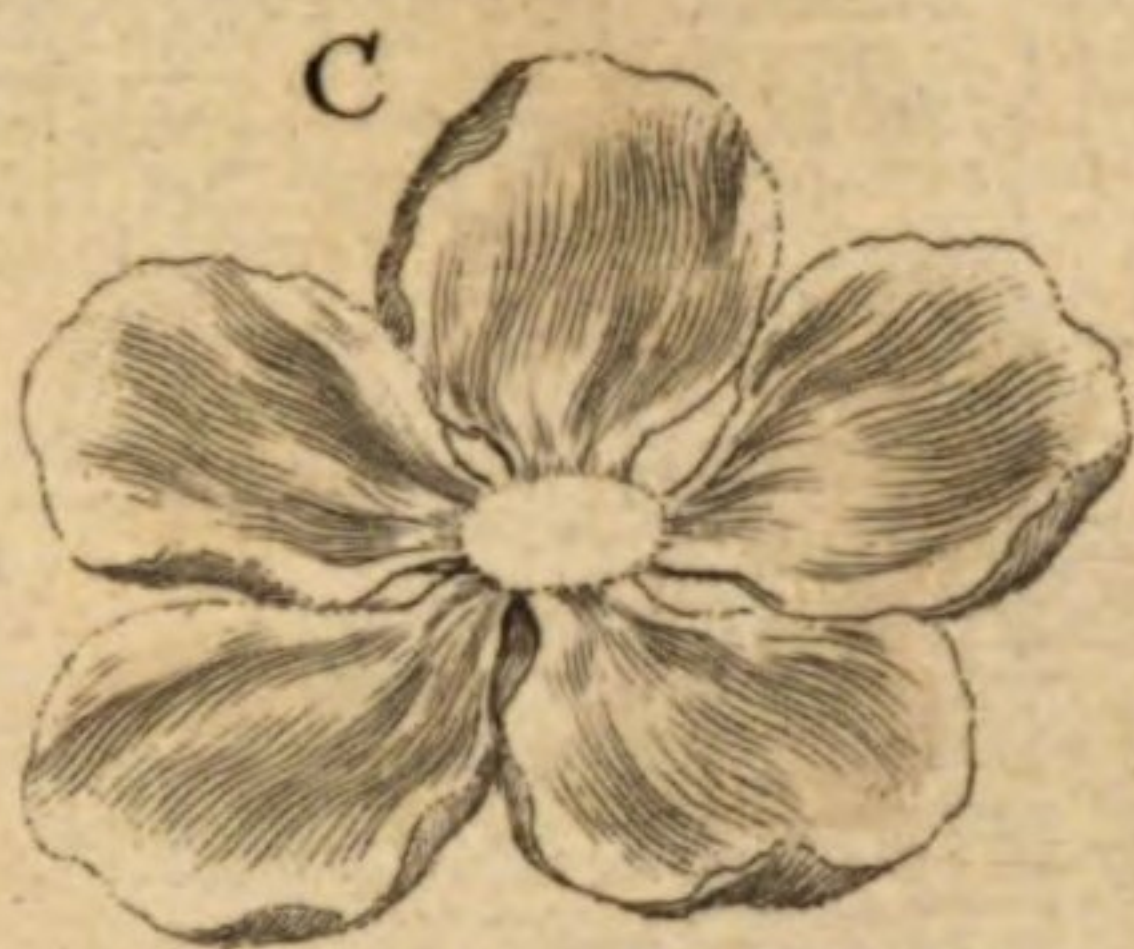


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

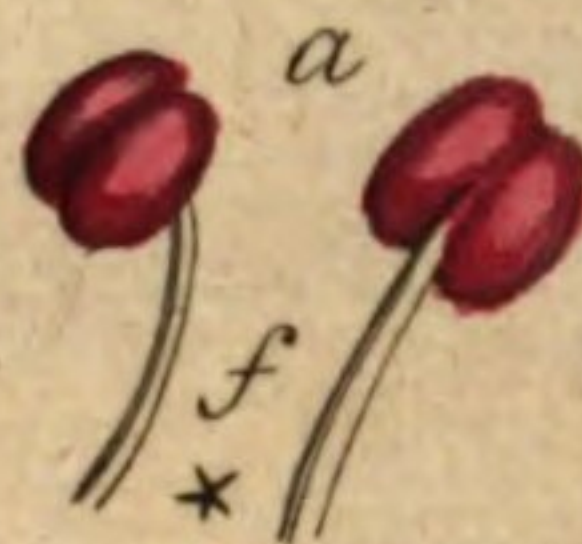


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

Class XII. Order V.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

R U B U S.

K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
quinquepartite :
the LACINIAs oblong,
acuminate,
patent,
permanent.

C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2, 3. { the PETALS five,
subrotund,
the length of the calyx,
patent,
inserted in the calyx.

The STAMENS, Fig. 4, 5.
* Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS many,
shorter than the corolla,
inserted in the calyx.
a. the ANTHERAS subrotund,
compressed.

The PISTILLUM, Fig. 6, 7.
* Magnified. { g. the GERMENS numerous.
s. the STYLES filiform.
coming out of the side of the germens.
t. the STIGMAS simple.

P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 8, 9. { composed of BERRIES :
the ACINI (*or little berries*) subrotund (*. a.
Fig. 10. magnified),
joined together into a convex head,
concave underneath, Fig. 9.
each acinus being unilocular.

S. The SEEDS, Fig. 11. { one alone, } * Magnified.
oblong, {
the RECEPTACLE of the several pericar-
piums is of a conic form, Fig. 12. R.

OBS. The acini are grown together into a berry ; the berry is composed so, that it cannot be distinguished without laceration.

The common name BRAMBLE.—Is a native of the hedges, especially in the maritime places, of Europe. Sp. Pl.

brambles
brine

Class XIII. Order I.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

SARRACENIA.

K. The CALYX, *a double Perianthium.* { K. 1, The inferior with three very small leaves, ovate, deciduous; K. 2, the superior with five leaves, very large, sub-ovate, coloured, permanent.
Fig. 1, 2, 3.

C. The COROLLA, { with five PETALS, ovate, inflex, assurgent betwixt the angles of the stigma, covering the stamens, embracing the top of the stigma, with the unguis or nails ovately oblong, Fig. 3, 4. C. u.

The STAMENS, { *f.* a great number of small FILAMENTS.
Fig. 5, 6. { *a.* the ANTHERAS simple.

The PISTILLUM, { *g.* the GERMEN roundish, furrowed.
Fig. 6. { *s.* the STYLE cylindrical, incrassated, or growing thicker towards the top.
{ *t.* the STIGMA shield-shaped, peltate, or having the style inserted in its middle, membranaceous, permanent, overshadowing the style, germen and stamens, like an umbrella (Fig. 3.), quinquangular, the angles comprehending five large lunate sinuses, having their points blunt, emarginate, reflex, bisected by a line a little sunk or furrowed, underneath carinate; the carinas (or keels) extending to the insertion of the style, and running archwise down the incrassated top of it, Fig. 3, 6.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { *a* CAPSULE roundish, scabrous on the outside, quinquelocular, Fig. 8.
Fig. 7. { quinquevalvular, Fig. 9.

S. The SEEDS, { the seeds very numerous, roundish, acuminate, small; the columella with seeds affixed to it, Fig. 9. c.

The common name Yellow SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER.—Is a native of America, growing in bogs and moist grounds.
Sp. Pl.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

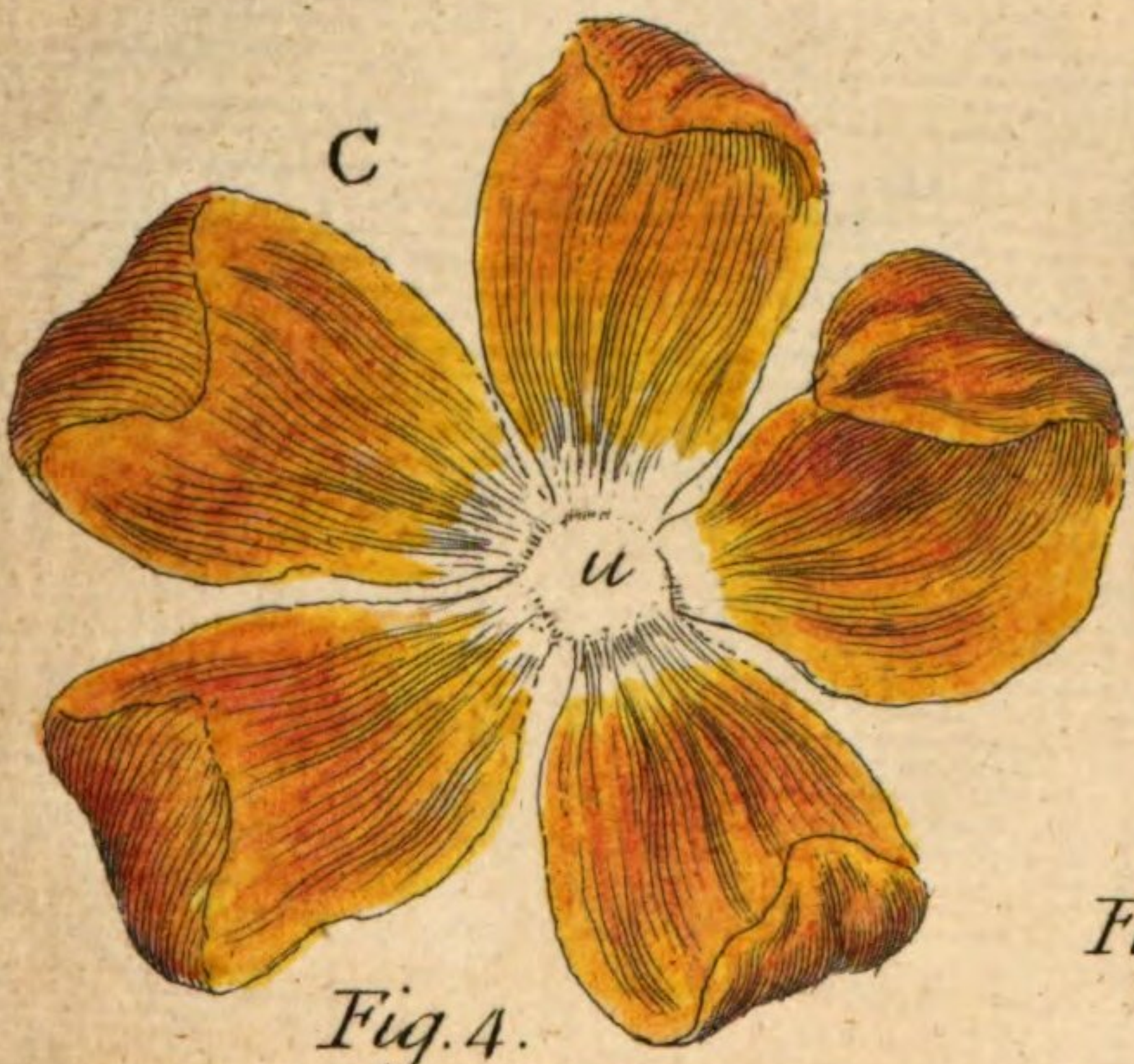


Fig. 4.

Fig. 10.



Fig. 8.

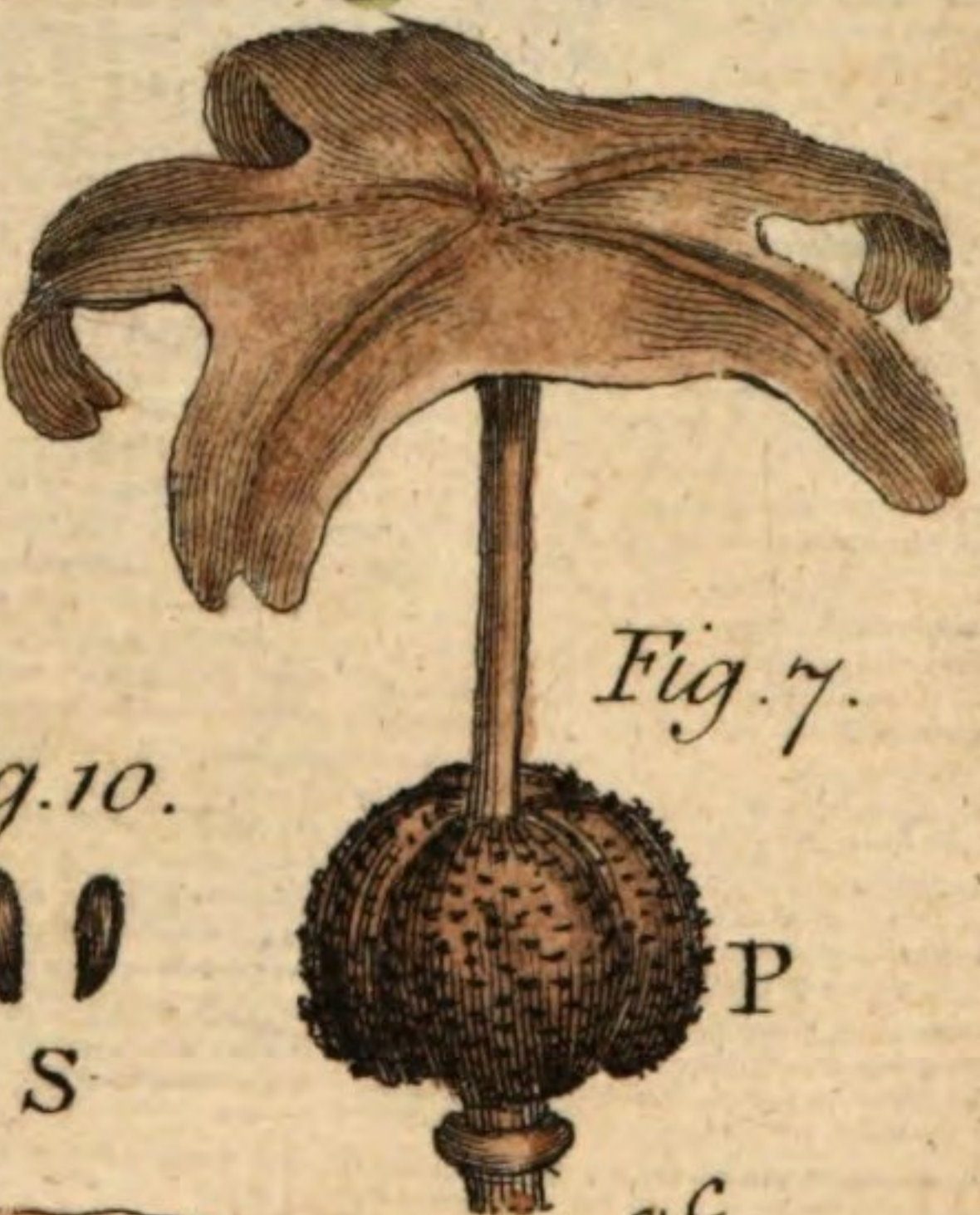


Fig. 7.

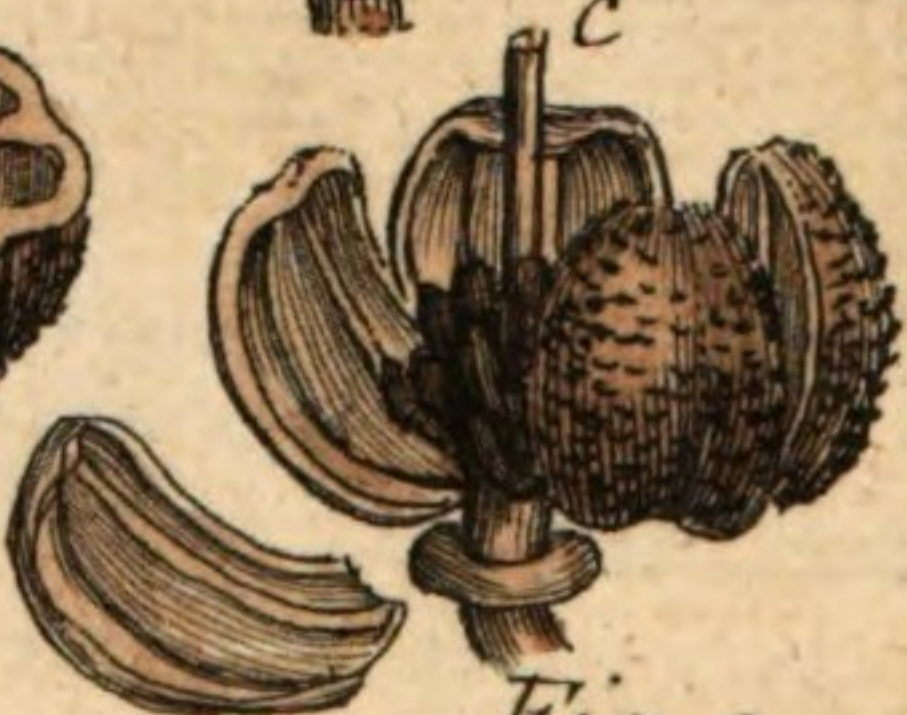


Fig. 9.

Tab. 10.

Fig. 1.



B.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

C.



Fig. 9.

Tab. 2

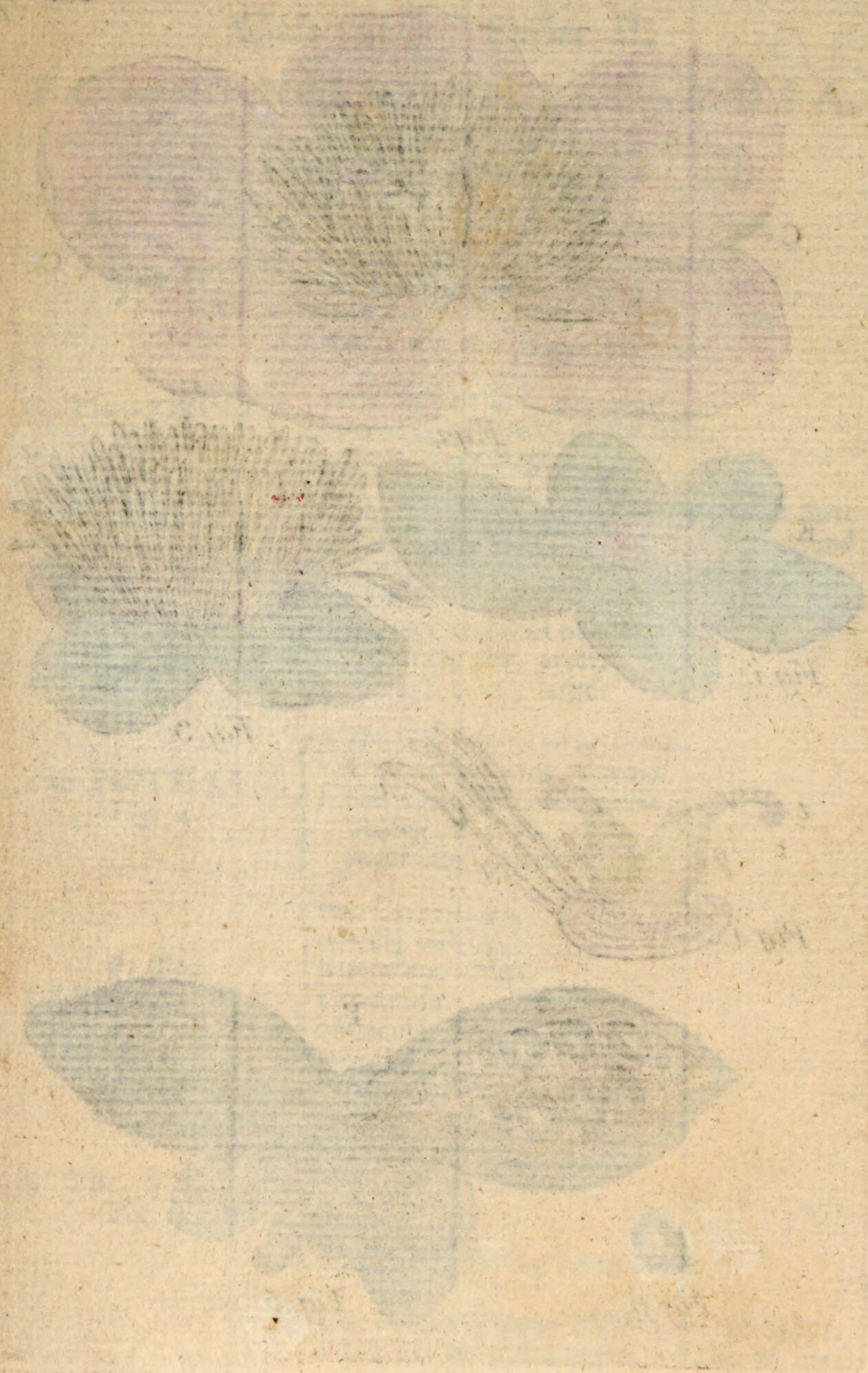




Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

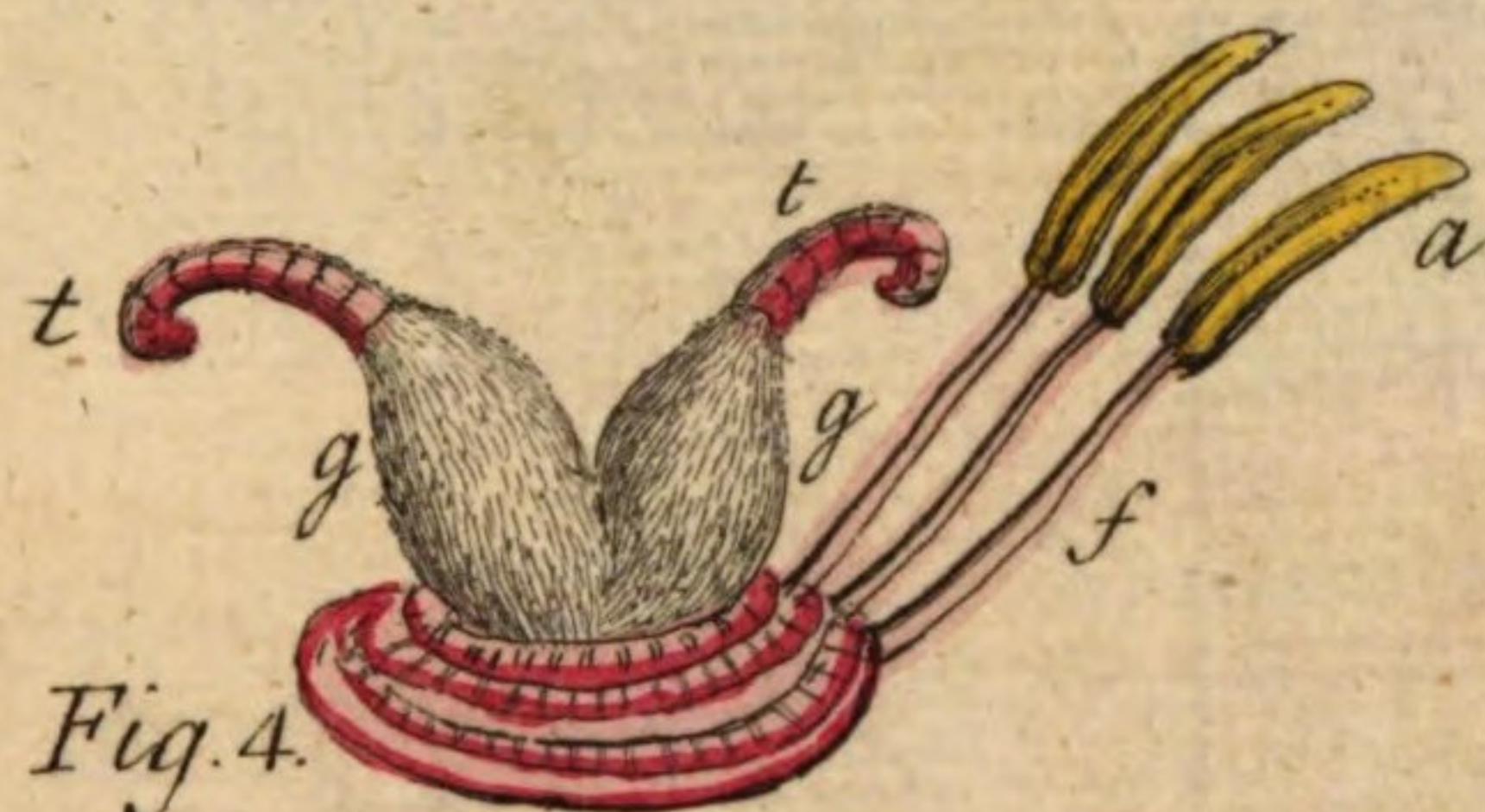


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

Class XIII. Order II.

POLYANDRIA DIGYNIA.

PÆONIA.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { A PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous, small, permanent (Fig. 5.): the FOLIOLES subrotund, concave, reflex, unequal in size and situation.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2. { the PETALS five, subrotund, concave, narrower at the base, patent, very large.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 3. { f. the FILAMENTS numerous (*about three hundred standing in three circles round the germen*) (Fig. 4.), capillary, short.
 { a. the ANTHERAS oblong, quadrangular, erect, quadrilocular, large.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 4. { g. the GERMENS two, ovate, erect, tomentose (*downy*).
 { t. the STIGMAS compressed, oblong, obtuse, recurvate, coloured.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 5. { two CAPSULES, ovately oblong, patent and reflex, tomentose, unilocular, univalvular, opening longitudinally inwards.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 6. { many, oval, glossy, coloured, fixed to the gaping future, Fig. 5.

The common name PIONY of the Shops.

—Is a native of the woods of Mount Ida, and of the mountains of Switzerland.

Sp. Pl.

Class XIII. Order III.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

ACONITUM.

CALYX, None.

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 1, 2.

{ the PETALS five, unequal: the uppermost petal is of a helmet shape and tubulate (s), the back bending upwards, obtuse, its apex reflexed, acuminate; the two lateral petals broad (l), subrotund, opposite, connivent; the two undermost petals oblong (i), bending downwards.

N. The
NECTARIA,
Fig. 2, 3.

{ two, covered by the helmet-shaped petal (Fig. 2. b.), pedunculated, fistulous, bending downwards; the mouth oblique, the lip recurved:
the pedicles are subulate and long; a longitudinal section (Fig. 4.); six SQUAMULAS (*little scales*) (Fig. 5. s.), very short, subrotund, coloured, standing in a circle round the nectaria. }

* Fig. 3.
Magnified.The STAMENS,
Fig. 6, 2.
* Magnified.

{ f. the FILAMENTS many, subulate, short, at the base broad, bending towards the helmet-shaped petal, Fig. 1.
a. the ANTHERAS erect, small, cordate.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 7.

{ g. the GERMENS three (sometimes five), oblong.
s. terminating in a STYLE, the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS simple, acuminate.

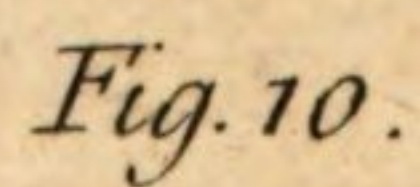
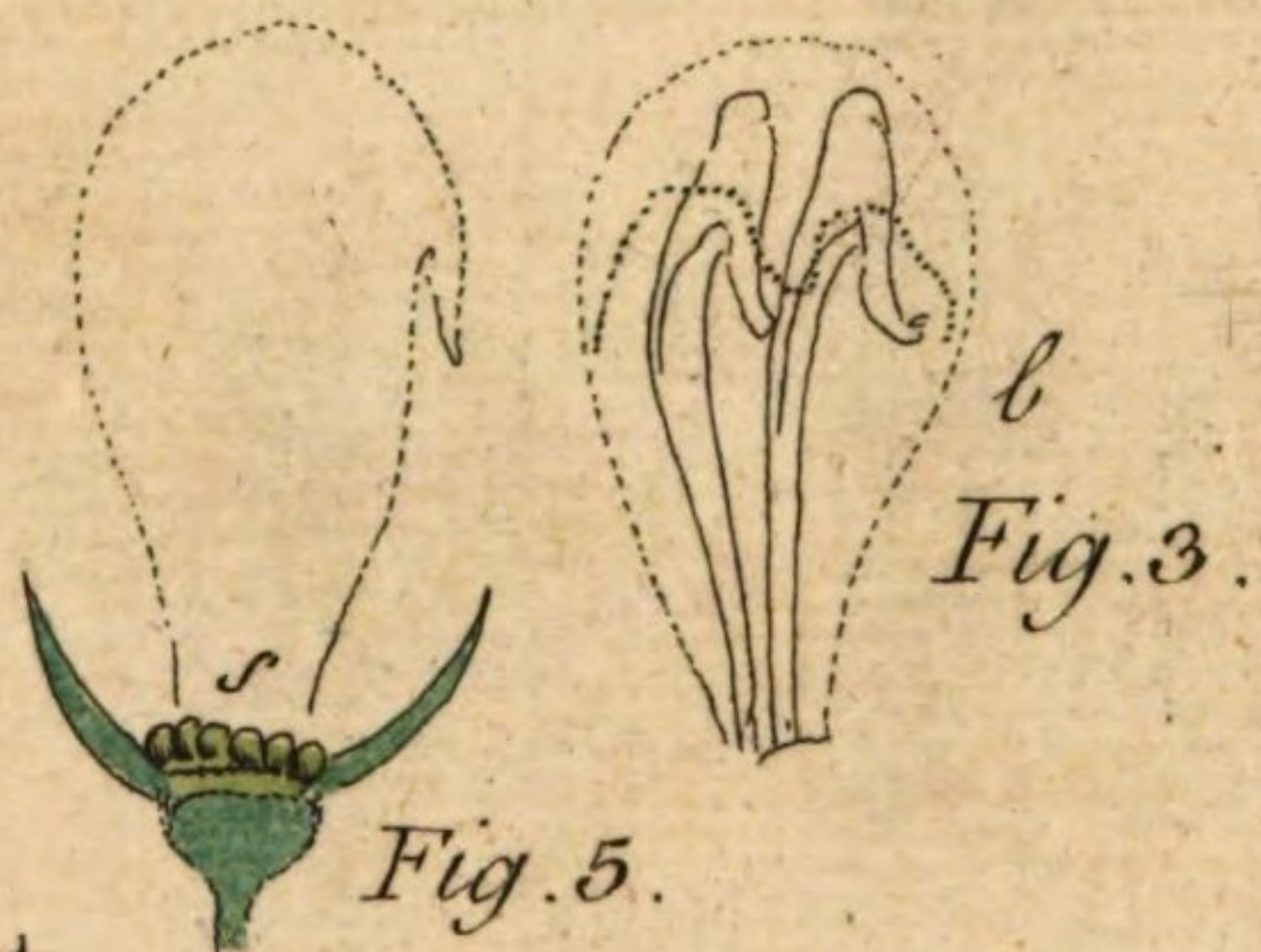
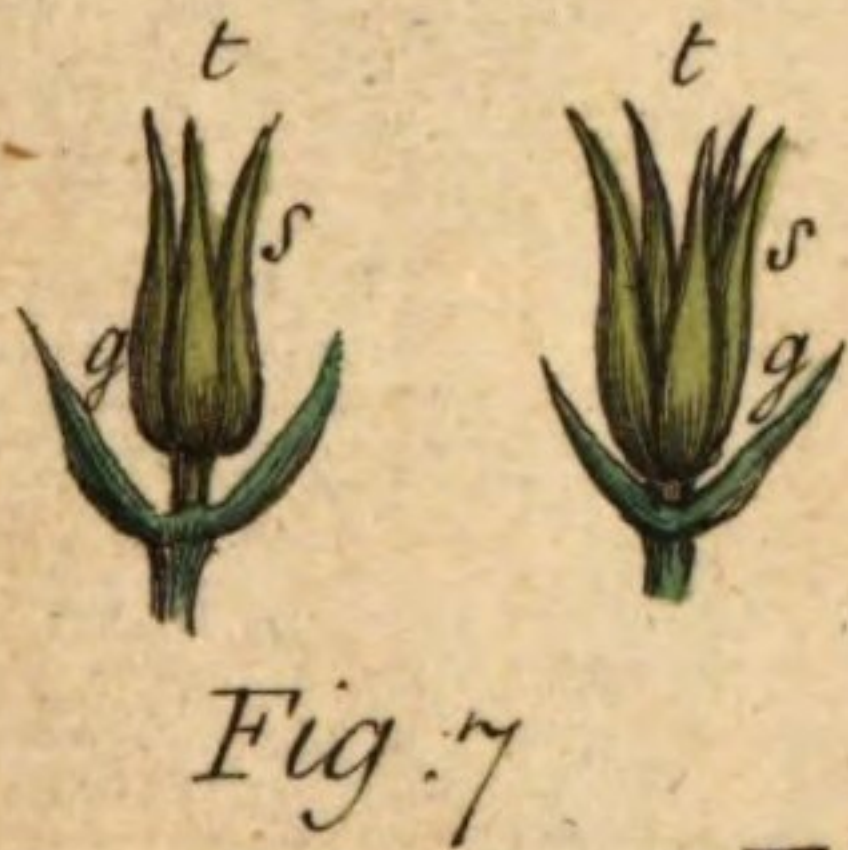
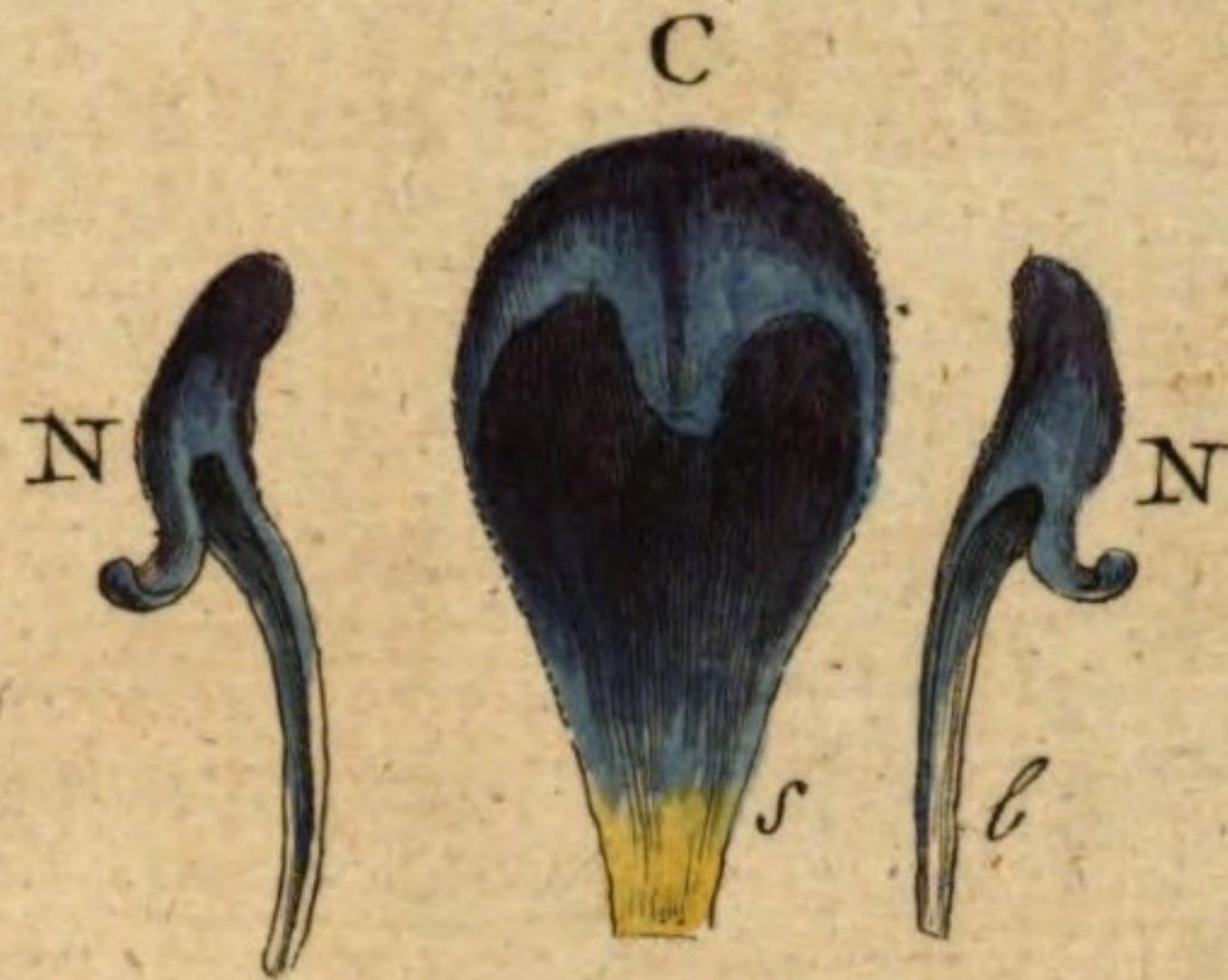
P. The
PERICARPIUM,
Fig. 8, 9.

{ the CAPSULES as many as germens, ovate and subulate, erect, univalvular, opening on the inner side.

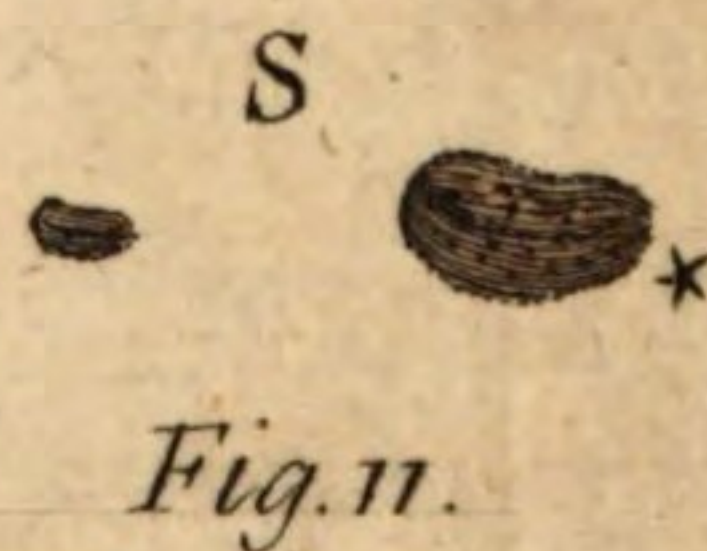
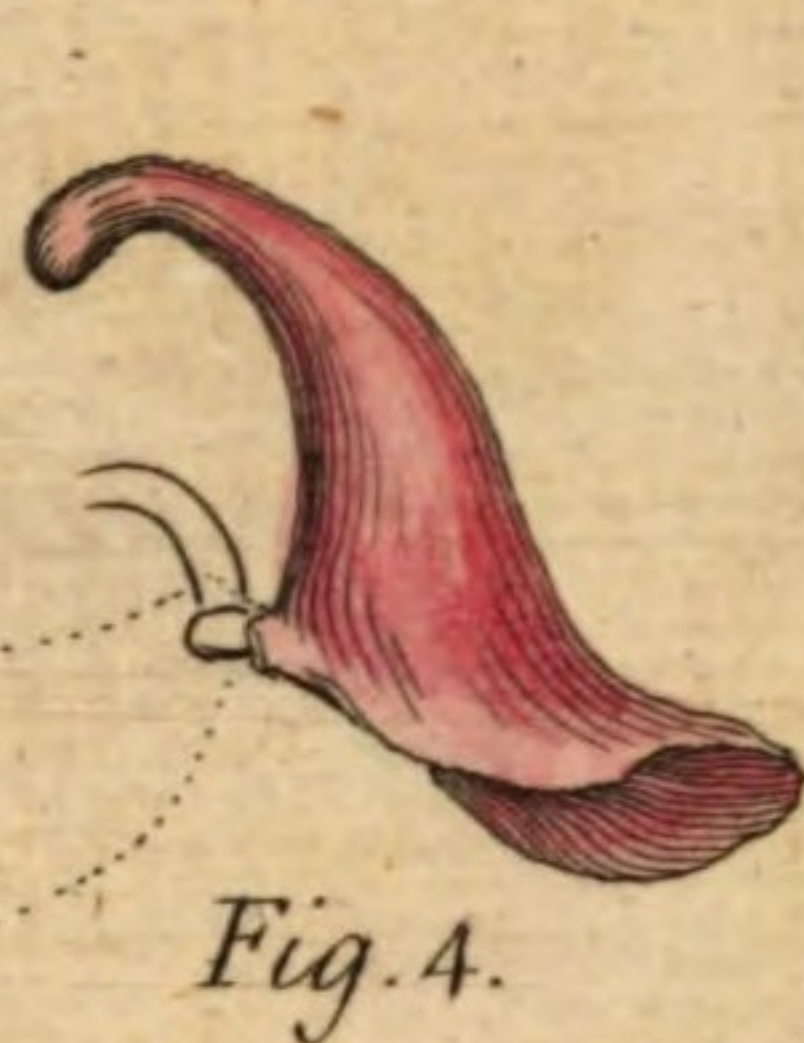
S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 10.
* Magnified.

{ many,
angular,
wrinkled.

The common name WOLF's BANE, or MONK's HOOD.—Is a native of Europe.
Sp. Pl.







Class XIII. Order V.

POLYANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

A Q U I L E G I A.

The C A L Y X, None.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five, lanceolate-ovate,
Fig. 1, 2. { plain, patent, equal.

N. The NECTARIA, { five, equal, with the petals placed alternate;
Fig. 1, 3. { each is horn-shaped, on the upper part
gradually broad, ascending obliquely on
the outer-side with an opening or mouth,
fixed on the inner-side to the receptacle;
(Fig. 4.) the base advancing to a long
tube, growing narrower, the apex ob-
tuse, incurved; a longitudinal section.
(Fig. 5.)

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS a great many (from
Fig. 6, 7. { thirty to forty),
* Magnified. { subulate, the outer short.
a. the ANTHEAS oblong, erect,
the height of the nectariums.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMENS five, ovate-oblong,
Fig. 8, 7. { s. terminating in a subulate STYLE,
longer than the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS erect, simple.

{ the PALEAS ten (Fig. 9. p.), rugose, short,
distinguishing and inclosing the germens,
(Fig. 7. p.)

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULES five, cylindraceous,
Fig. 9. { parallel, erect, acuminate, univalve,
opening inwardly at the apex. (Fig. 10. d.)

S. The SEEDS, { numerous, ovate, carinate,
Fig. 11. { joined to the opening futures, (Fig. 12.)
* Magnified.

The common name AQUILEGIA, or
COLUMBINE.—Is a native of Europe,
in woods and stony places. Sp. Pl.

Class XIII. Order VI.

POLYANDRIA HEXAGYNIA.
STRATIOTES.

- K. The CALYX, { The SPATHA diphyllous, (S.)
Fig. 1, 2. { uniflorous, compressed,
obtuse, connivent, permanent, (Fig. 10.)
on both sides carinated;
the carinas jagged with short spines.
the PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
(Fig. 2, 3. K.)
tripartite, erect, deciduous.
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS three, obcordate,
Fig. 2, 4. { erect and spreading,
twice the size of the calyx.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS twenty, short;
Fig. 5, 6. { inserted in the receptacle.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS simple,
sagittated and lanceolated, erect.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN inferous.
Fig. 7, 8. { s. the STYLES six, bipartite, (Fig. 9. *)
* Magnified. { longer than the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS are simple.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, { a BERRY covered with a capsule,
Fig. 10. { oval,
both ends attenuated,
six sides,
sexlocular. (Fig. 11.)
- [S. The SEEDS, { a great many,
Fig. 12. { oblong,
* Magnified. { incurvated,
somewhat winged.

The common name WATER ALOE, or
FRESH WATER SOLDIER.—Is a native
of the northern parts of Europe, in slow
running and clear waters, Sp. Pl.



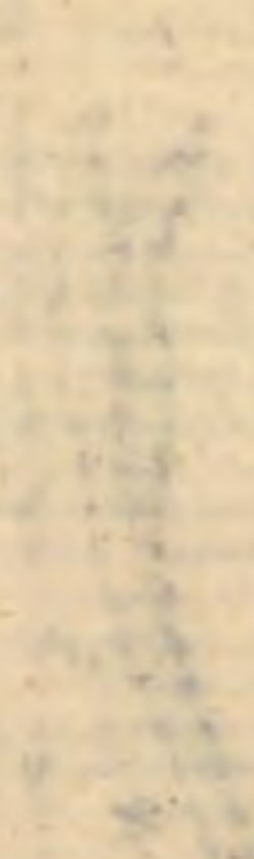
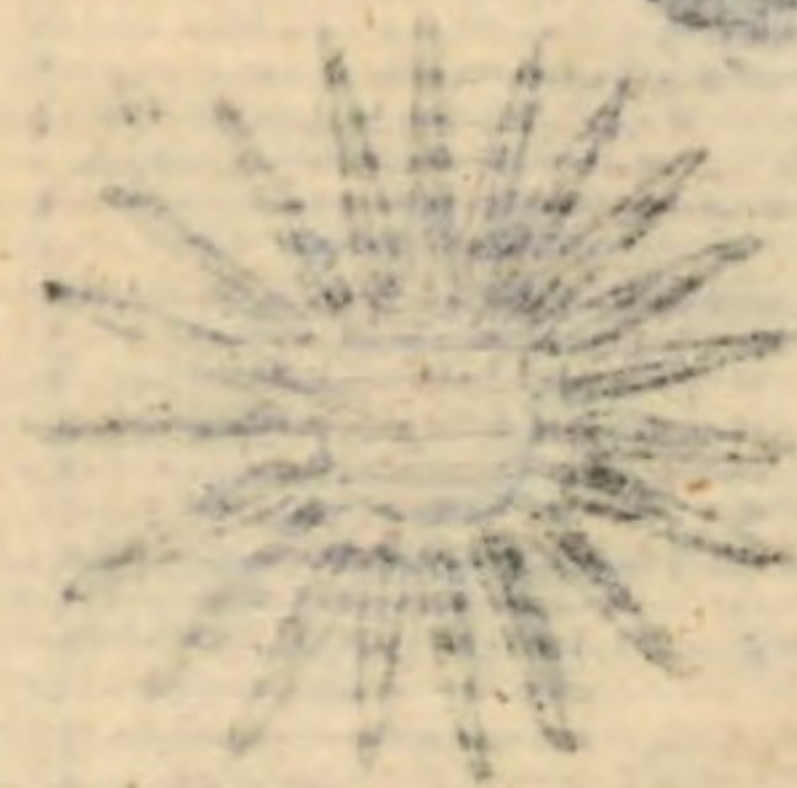
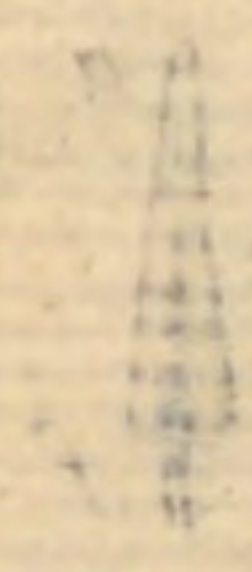
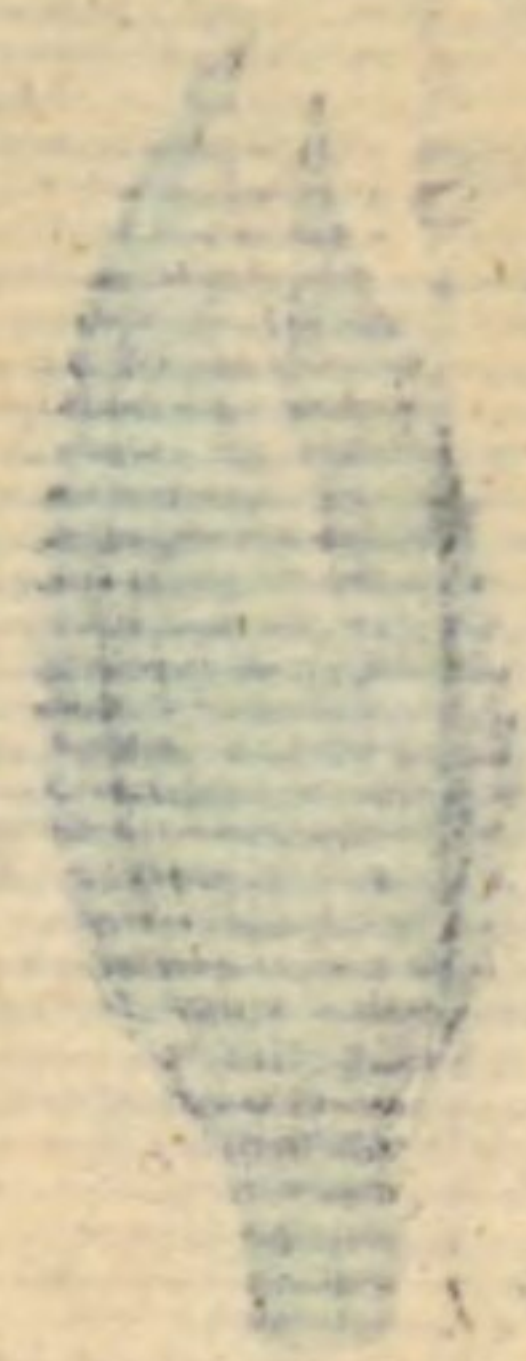




Fig. 1

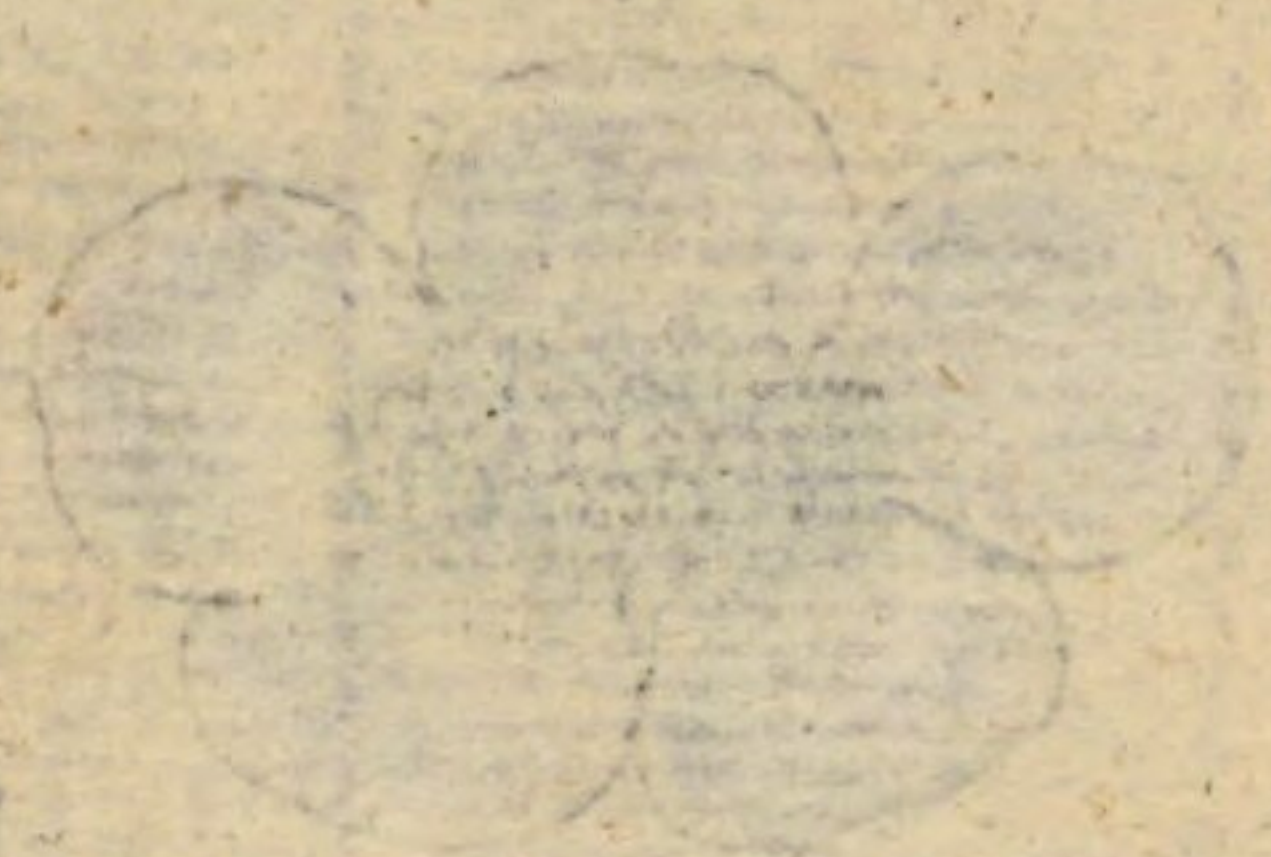


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

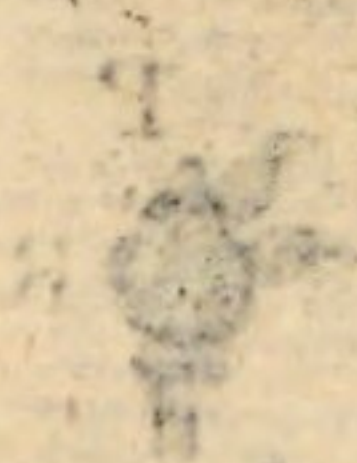


Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

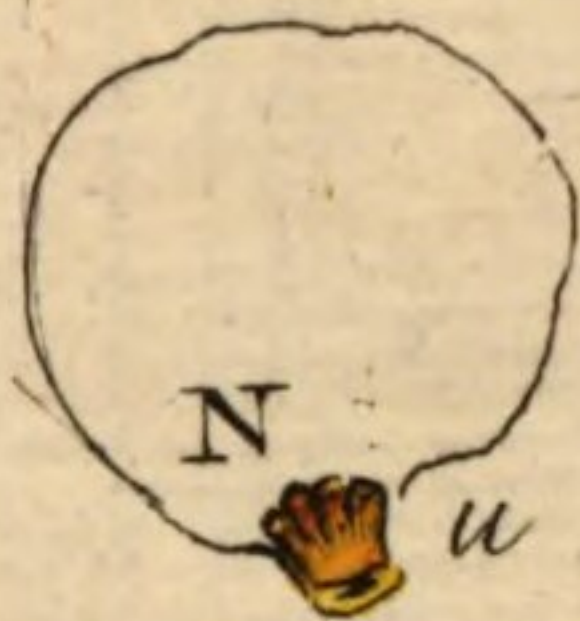


Fig. 4.

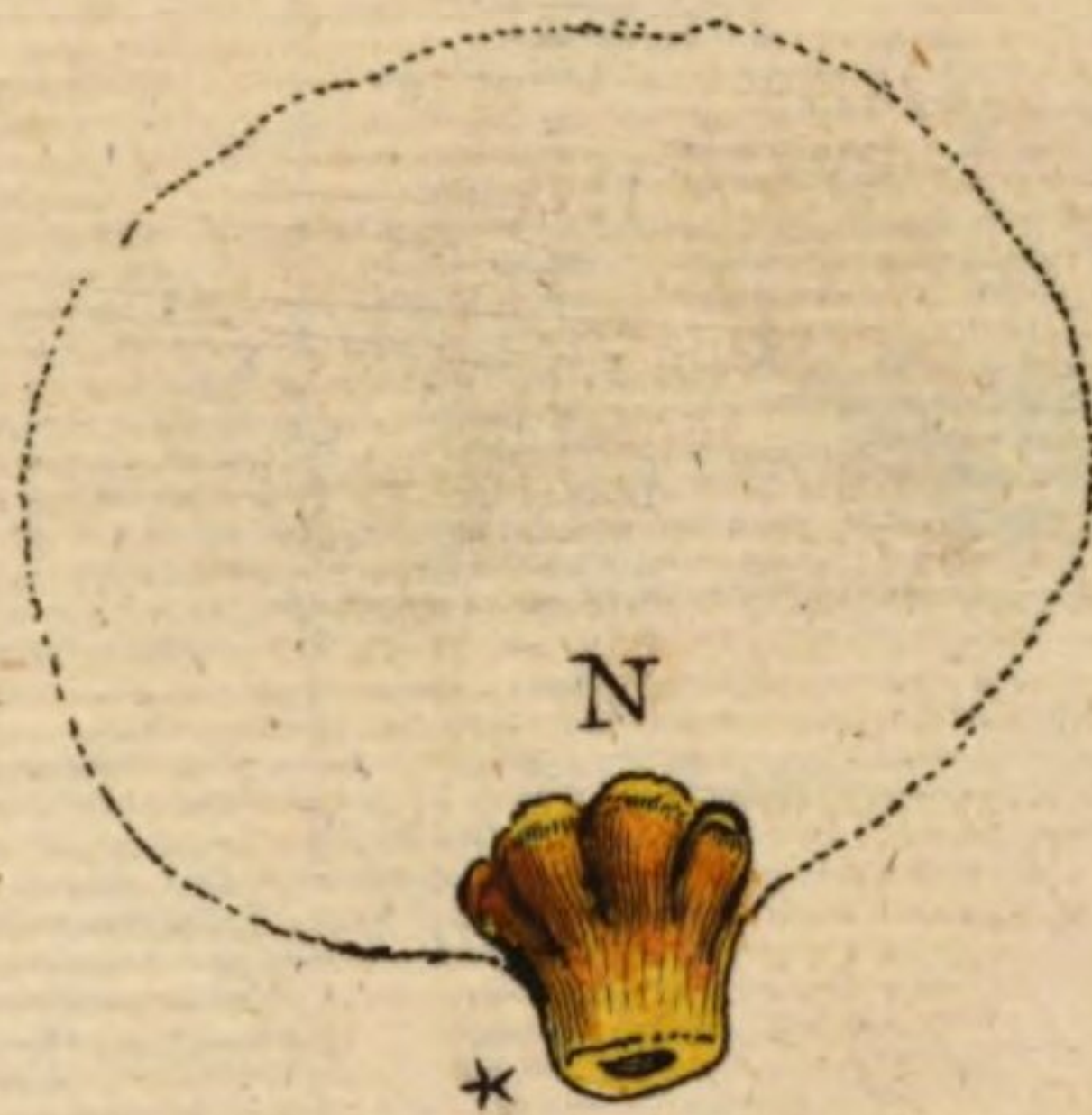


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



IIA.

- 15 :

ts in

or

Class XIV. Order I.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

M E L I T T I S.

- The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
 companulate, (*bell-shaped*)
 roundish, straight, villous:
- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 2. { the OPENING (*or mouth*) bilabiate,
 the superior LIP higher,
 emarginate, acute.
 the inferior LIP shorter,
 trifid, acute, the lacinues dehiscent.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2, 3. { monopetalous, ringent, (*gaping*).
 the TUBE narrow and longer than the
 calyx.
 the FAUX (*or mouth*) scarcely wider than
 the tube.
 the superior LIP erect, (Fig. 4, s.)
 subrotund, plain; the inferior LIP patent,
 trifid, (i.) (Fig. 4.) obtuse.
 the middle LACINULA larger, crenated.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 4, 5. { f. the FILAMENTS four, subulate,
 shorter than the superior labium, under
 which they are hid. (Fig. 3.)
 the inner ones shorter than the outer
 ones.
 a. the ANTHERAS are connivent in pairs,
 cross-ways,
 bifid, obtuse. (*, f. a. magnified.)
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 6.
 * Magnified. { g. the GERMEN obtuse,
 quadrifid, villous.
 s. the STYLE filiform,
 of the same length and situation as the
 stamens.
 t. the STIGMA bifid, acute.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, { none.
 the CALYX unchanged, (Fig. 7.) villous,
 the seeds are contained in the bottom.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 8. { four, on the outside convex,
 villous, on the inside angulated.

The common name MELITTIS, with
 balm leaves.—Is a native of the hilly
 countries in Germany, Switzerland,
 Montpellier, and England. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

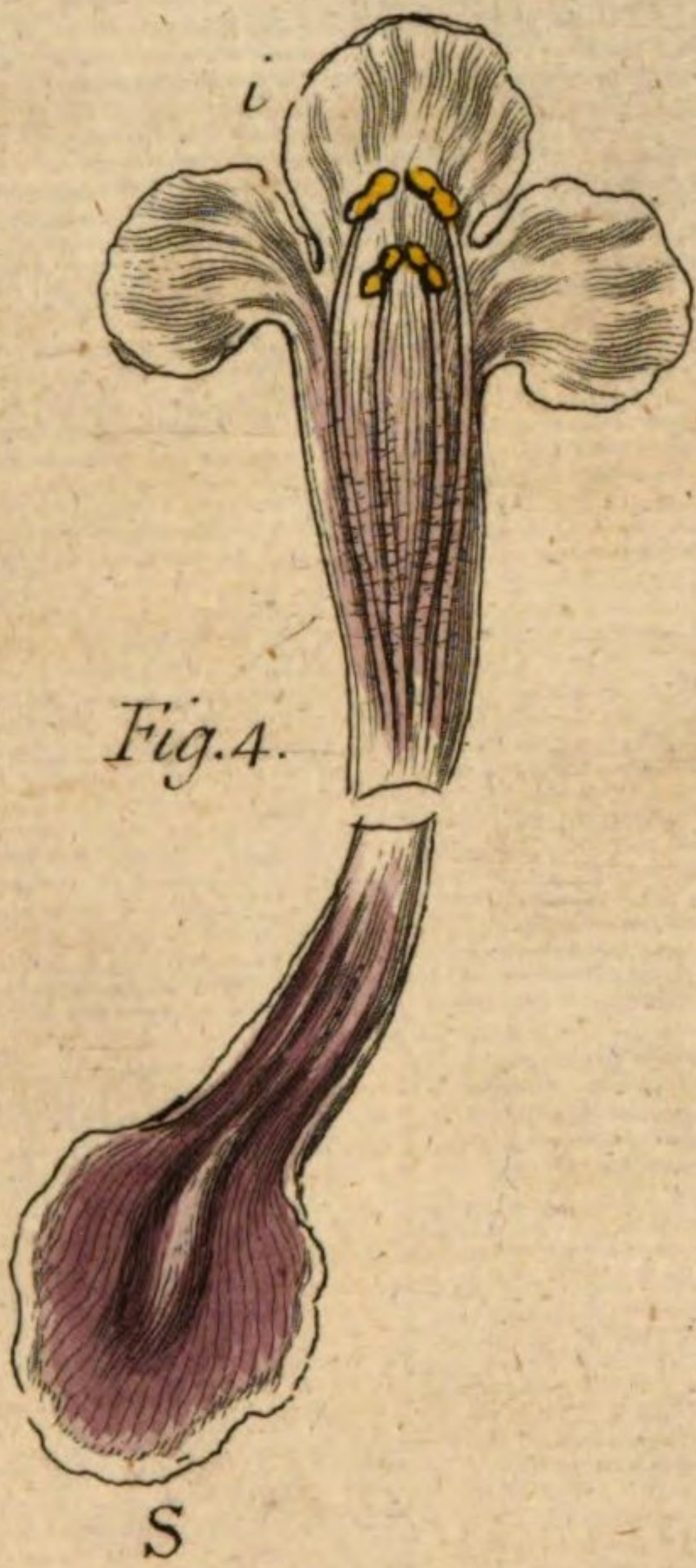


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

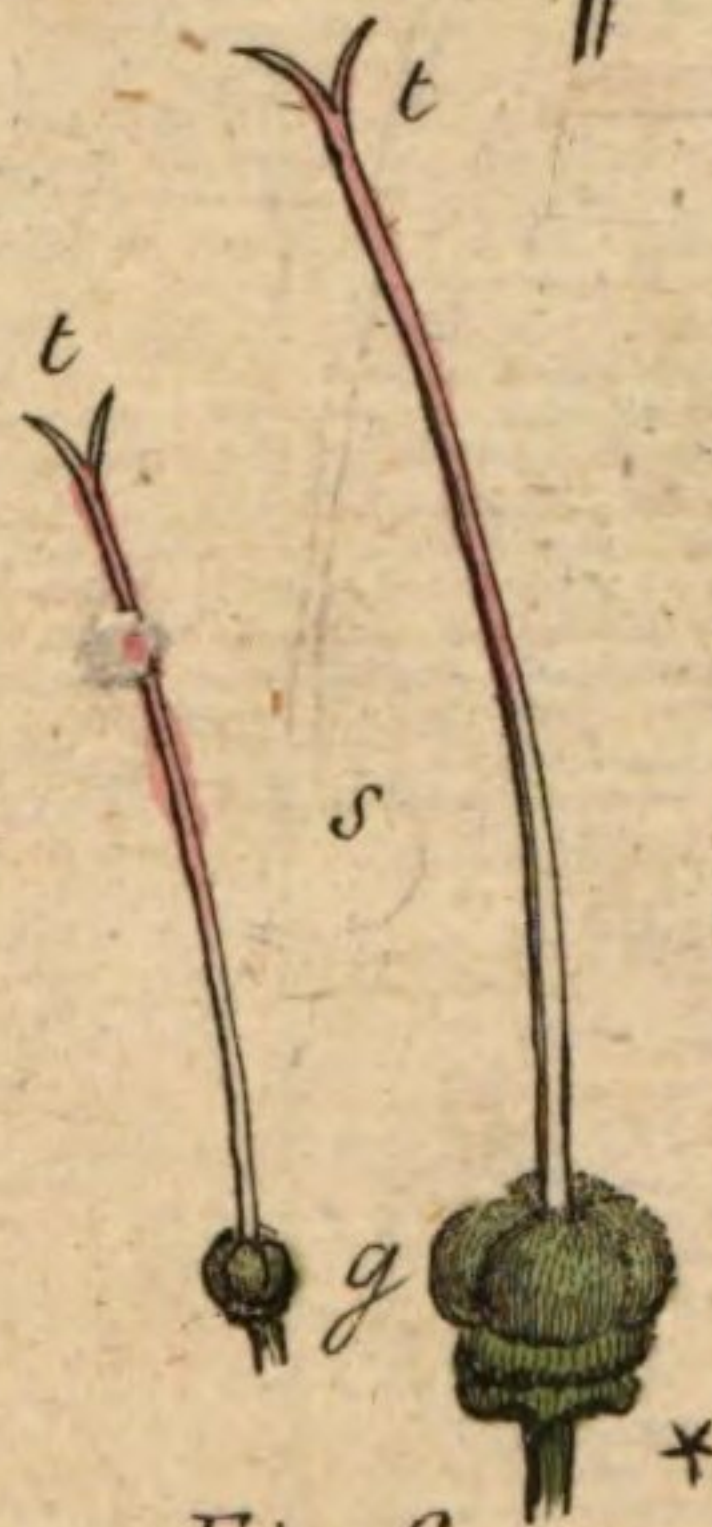


Fig. 6.

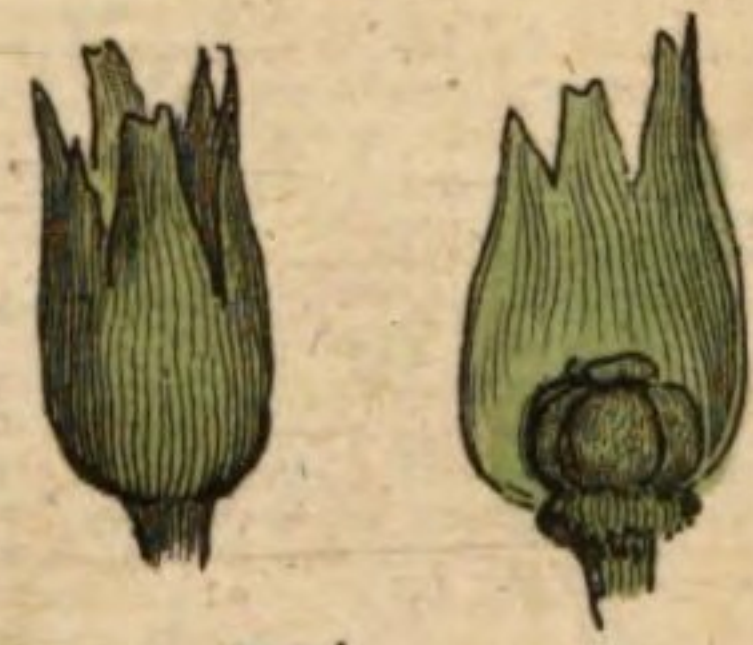


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

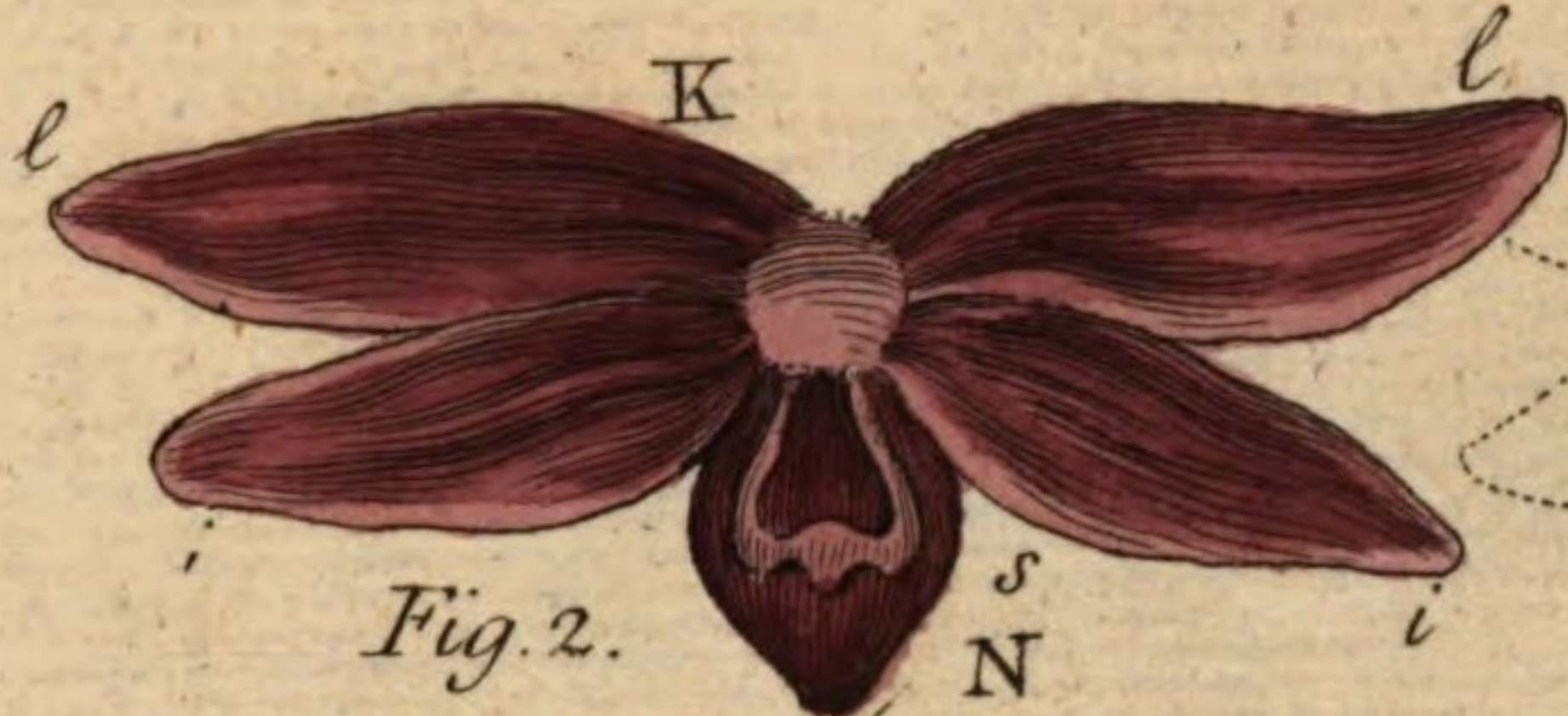


Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 8.

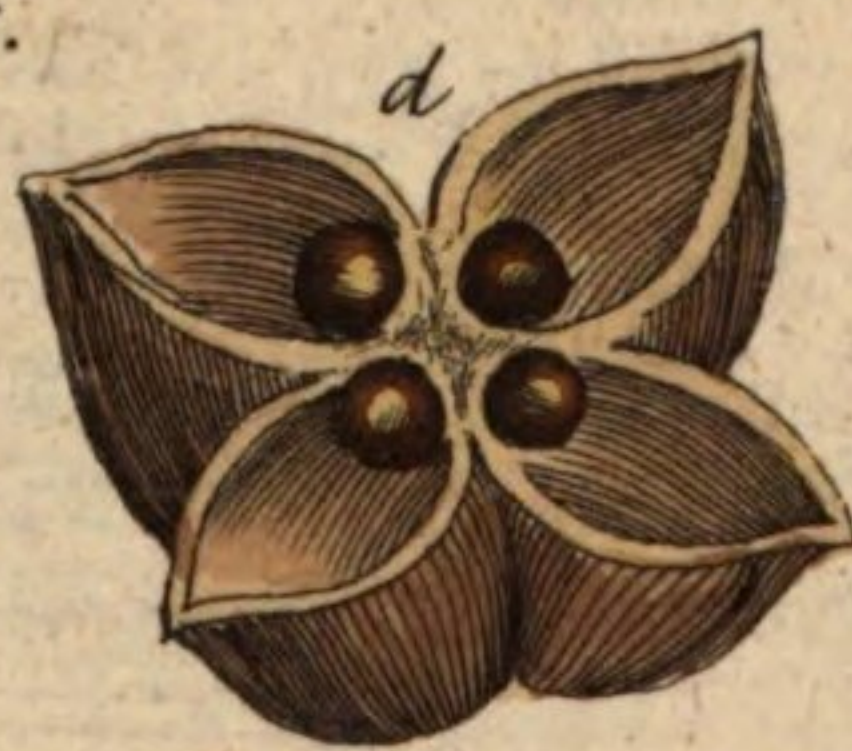


Fig. 9.

Class XIV. Order II.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.
MELIANTHUS.K. The CALYX,
Fig. 1, 2, 3.

The PERIANTHIUM large, quinquepartite, coloured, unequal: the two superior LACINIAS oblong (l), erect; the under lacinias (s) very short, shaped in form of a bag, downwards gibbous; the middle lacinias opposite the interior one (i), lanceolate; the highest and simple ones erect.

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 3, 4.

the PETALS five, lanceolate: the upper one (c) erect, simple; the other four (r) on the upper side patent, reflexed at the apex.

N. The
NECTARIUM,
Fig. 2, 3.

monophyllous; situated within the undermost lacinia of the calyx, with which it is joined, as well as with the receptacle (s. n. Fig. 5.); very short, on both sides compressed, cut in the margin, with the back declining: a longitudinal section (Fig. 5. t.)

The STAMENS,
Fig. 6.

f. the FILAMENTS four, subulate, erect, the length of the calyx, whereof the two inferior ones are a little shorter.
a. the ANTHERAS cordate and oblong, on the fore part quadrilocular.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 7, 6.

g. the GERMEN tetragonous, gibbous, ending in four nobs.
s. the STYLE erect, subulate, of the length and situation of the stamens.
t. the STIGMA quadrifid.

P. The
PERICARPIUM,
Fig. 8.

the CAPSULE quadrangular, quadrilocular, (Fig. 9.) semiquadrifid: the ANGLES acute, standing at a distance from one another: the LOCULAMENTS inflated; the dissepiment opening in the centre where the seeds are placed, dehiscient (*gaping*) between the angles (d).

S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 10.

four, subglobose,
fixed in the centre of the capsule.

OBS. The flower is bilabiated; its upper lip is made up of the four superior lacinias of the calyx, and the erect petalum; its under lip consists of the bag-shaped lacinia in the calyx, and the four petals that have the reflexed point.

The common name Great MELIANTHUS, or HONEY-FLOWER,—Is a native of Æthiopia.
Sp. Pl.

Class XV. Order I.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.
L U N A R I A.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM tetraphyllous,
Fig. 1, 2. { oblong:
* Magnified. { the FOLIOLES ovate and oblong,
{ obtuse, connivent,
{ spreading at their apex, deciduous,
{ of which the two alternate ones are gib-
{ bous at the base, like a sack (*. g.)

C. The COROLLA, { tetrapetalous, cruciform:
Fig. 2, 3. { the PETALS integre,
{ obtuse, large,
{ the length of the calyx;
{ terminating with an UNGUES of the same
{ length (Fig. 3. u.)

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS fix, subulate,
Fig. 4, 5. { four of which are the length of the calyx,
* Magnified. { the other two a little shorter.
{ a. the ANTHERAS erect and spreading.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN has a pedicle, (p)
Fig. 6. { ovate and oblong.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLE of a conic form and subulate.
{ t. the STIGMA obtuse, integre.

P. The { the SILICULA (*a little bivalvular pod or pe-*
PERICARPIUM, { *ricarpium*) elliptic,
Fig. 7. { plain and compressed, integre,
{ erect, very large, having a pedicle, (p)
{ terminating with a style, (s)
{ bilocular (Fig. 8.), bivalvular:
{ the dissepiment parallel with the valves,

S. The SEEDS, { few, reniform,
Fig. 8, 9. { compressed, marginate,
{ fixed in the middle of the silicula:
{ the CONCEPTACLE filiform,
{ long;
{ inserted on the lateral futures.

The common name Annual LUNARIA,
or MOONWORT, SATTIN-FLOWER, or
HONESTY.—Is a native of Germany.
Sp. Pl.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

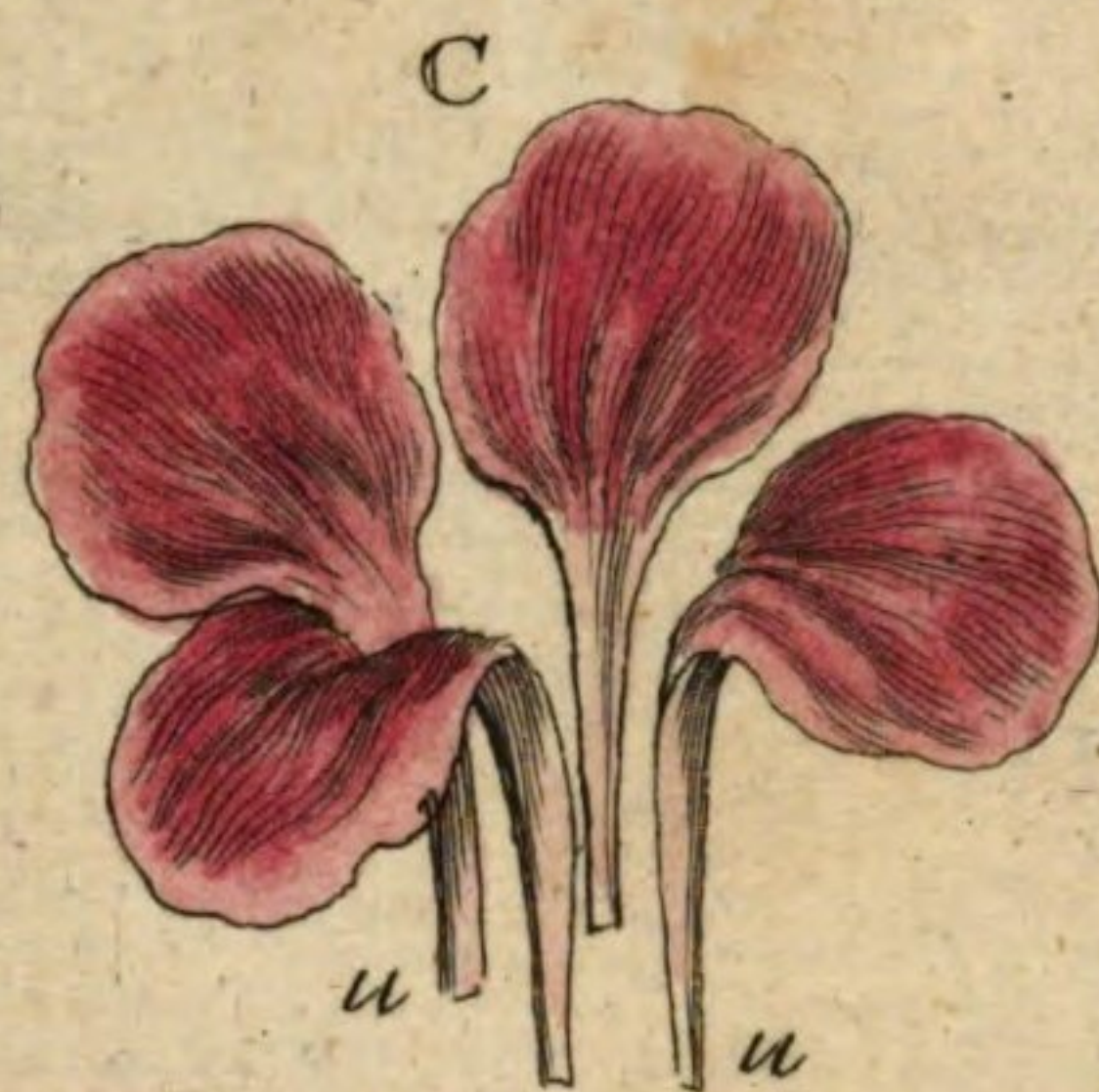


Fig. 3.

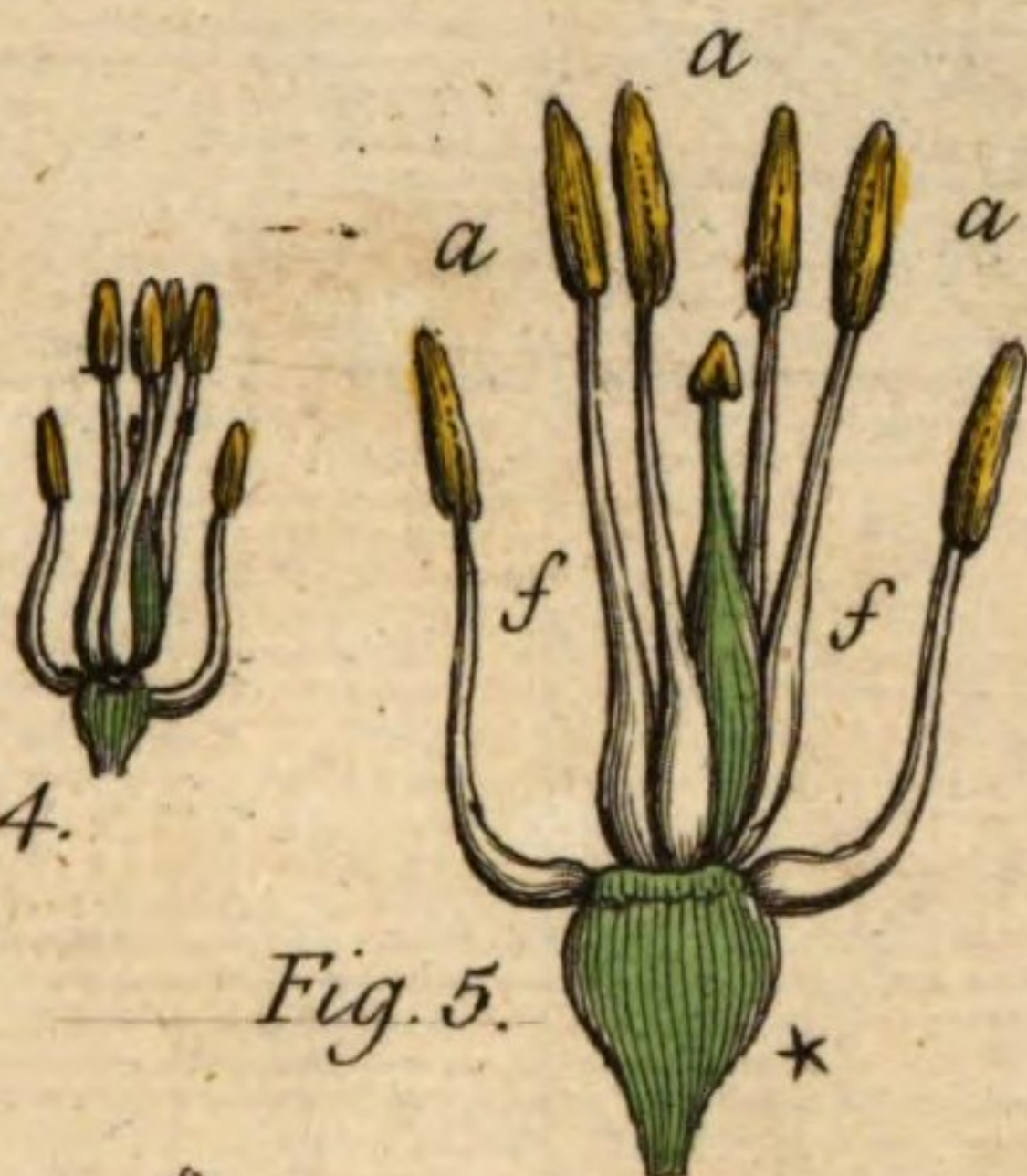


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

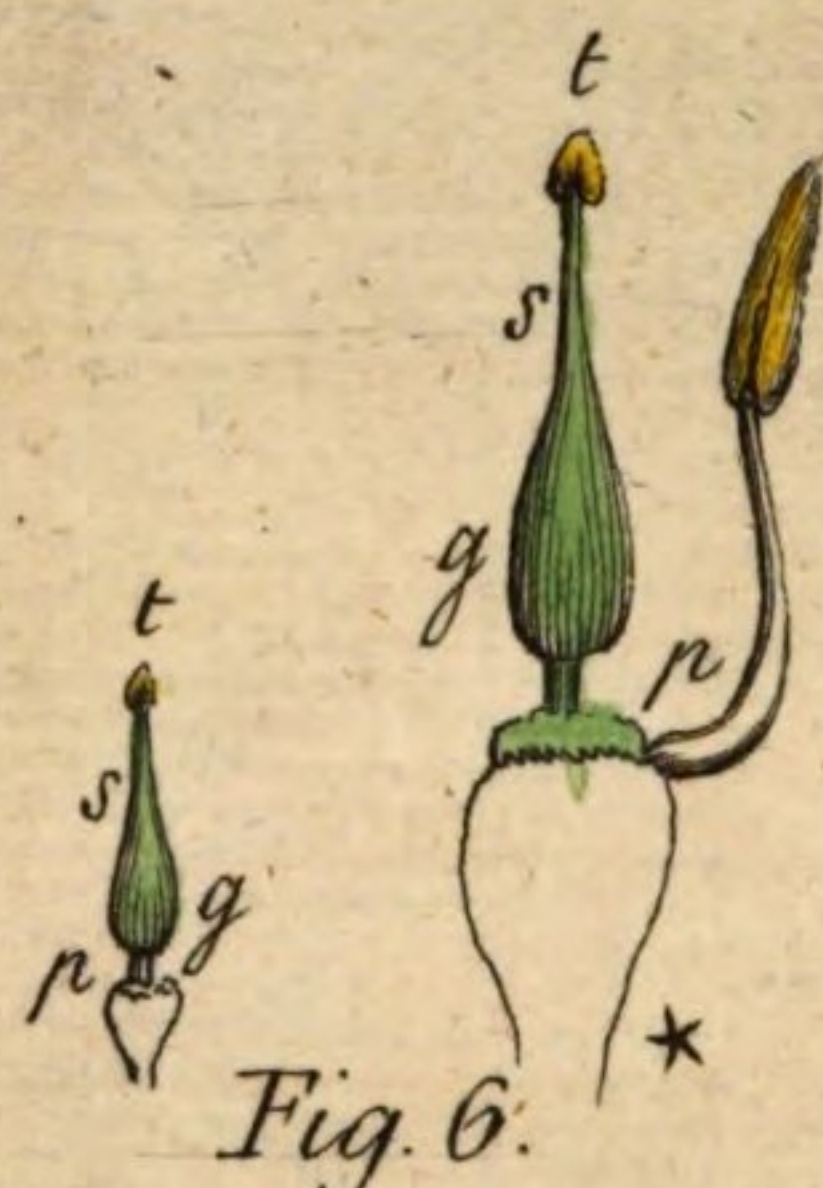


Fig. 6.

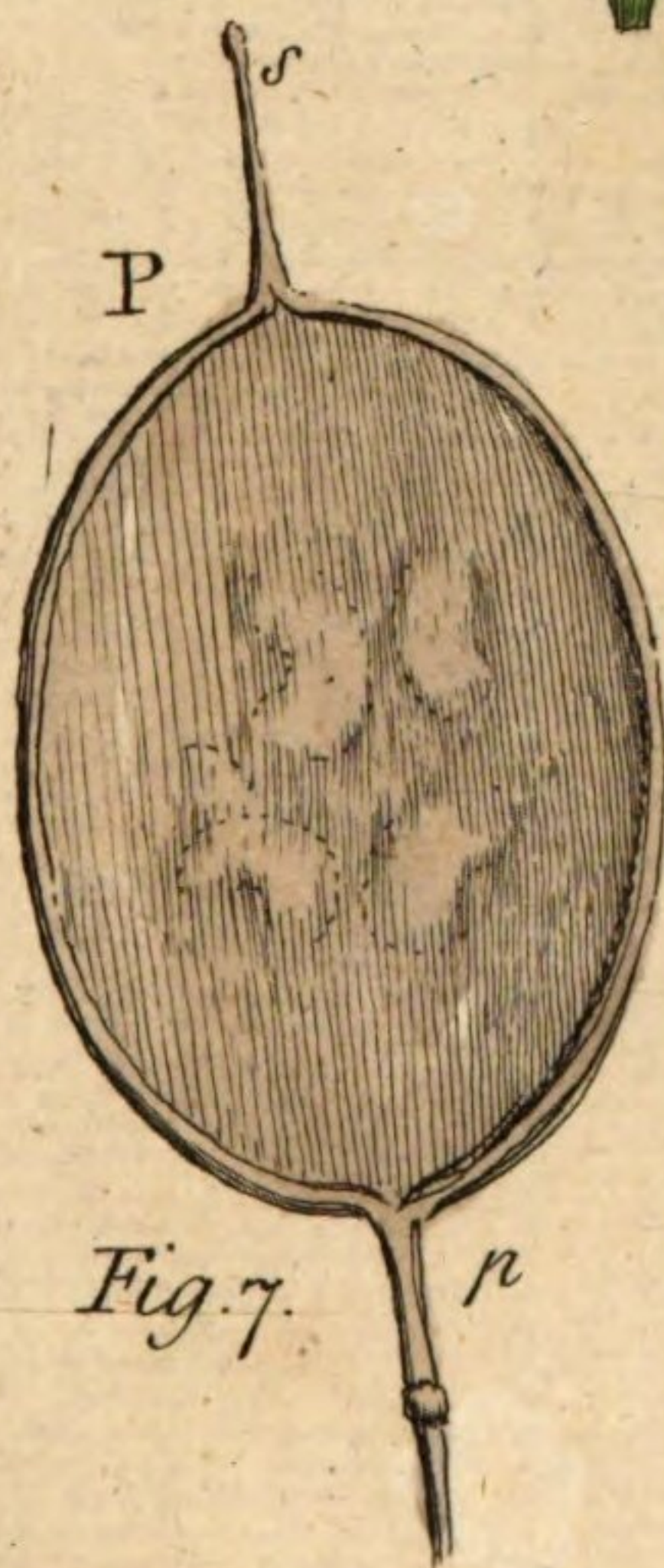


Fig. 7.

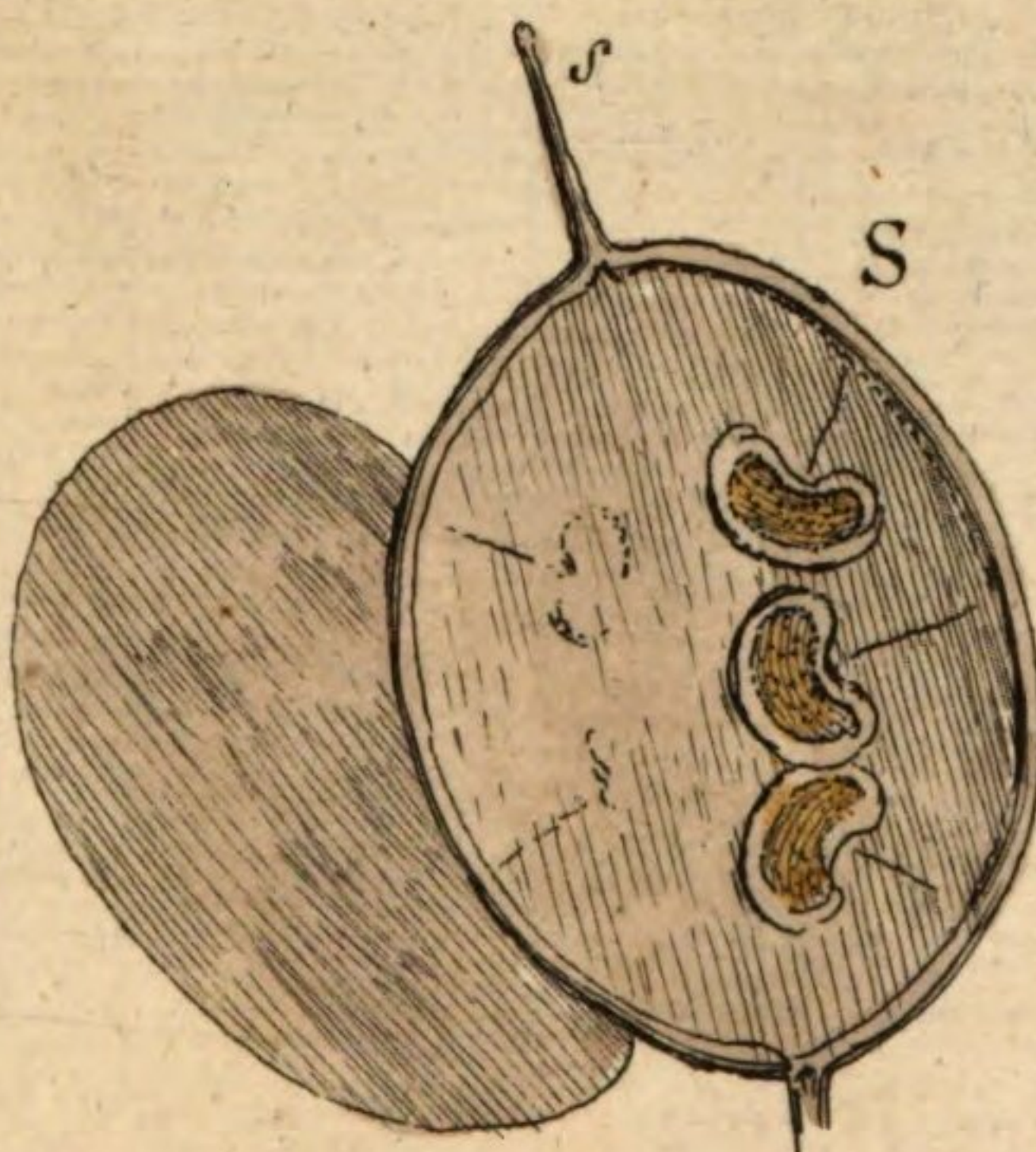


Fig. 8.

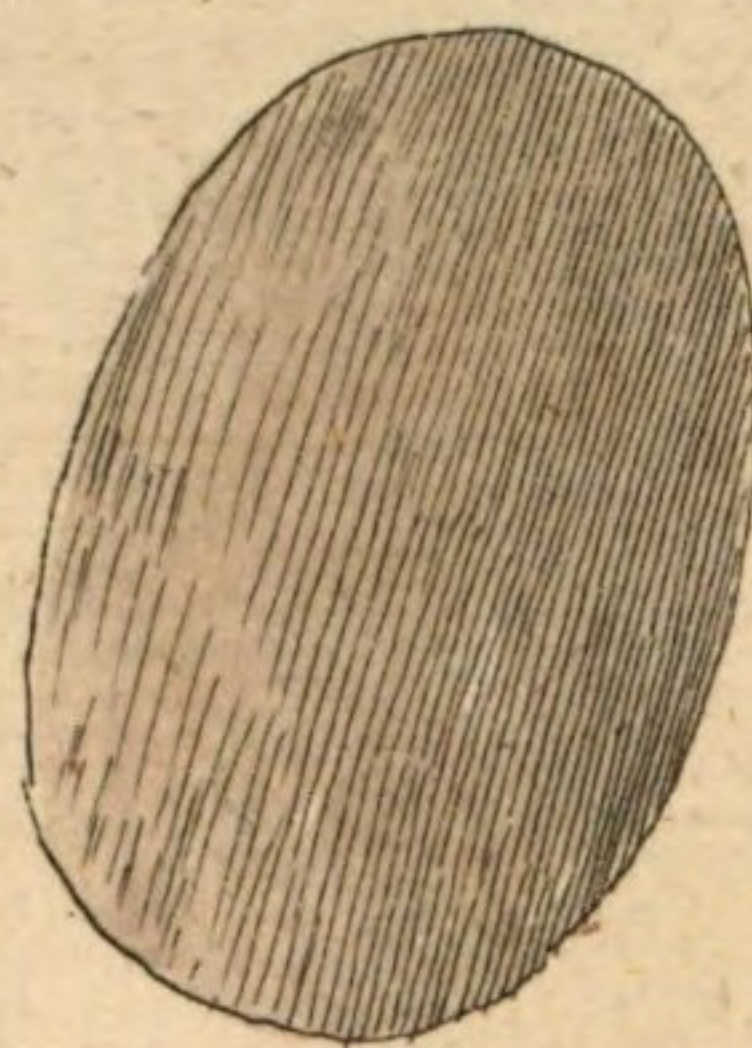
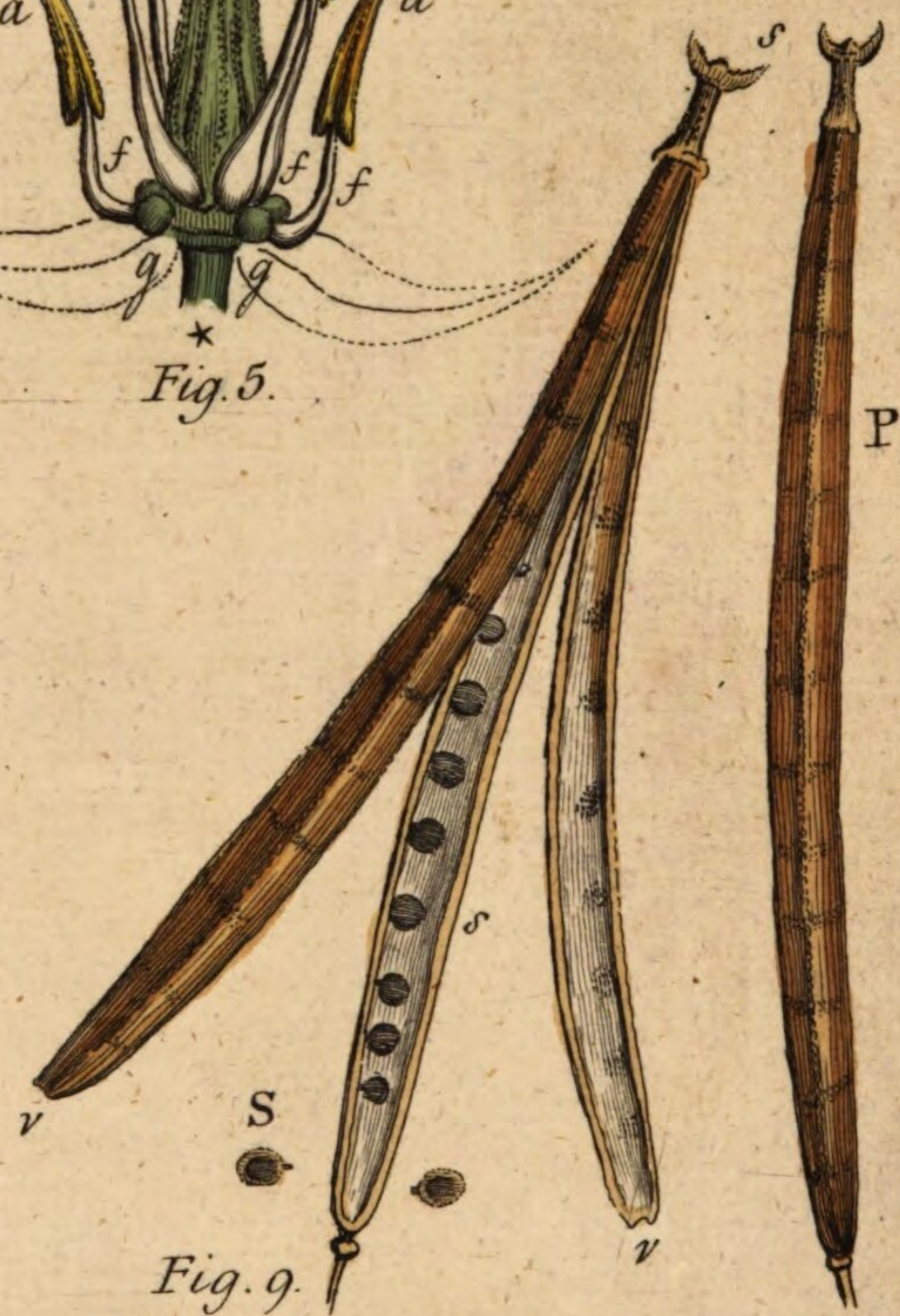
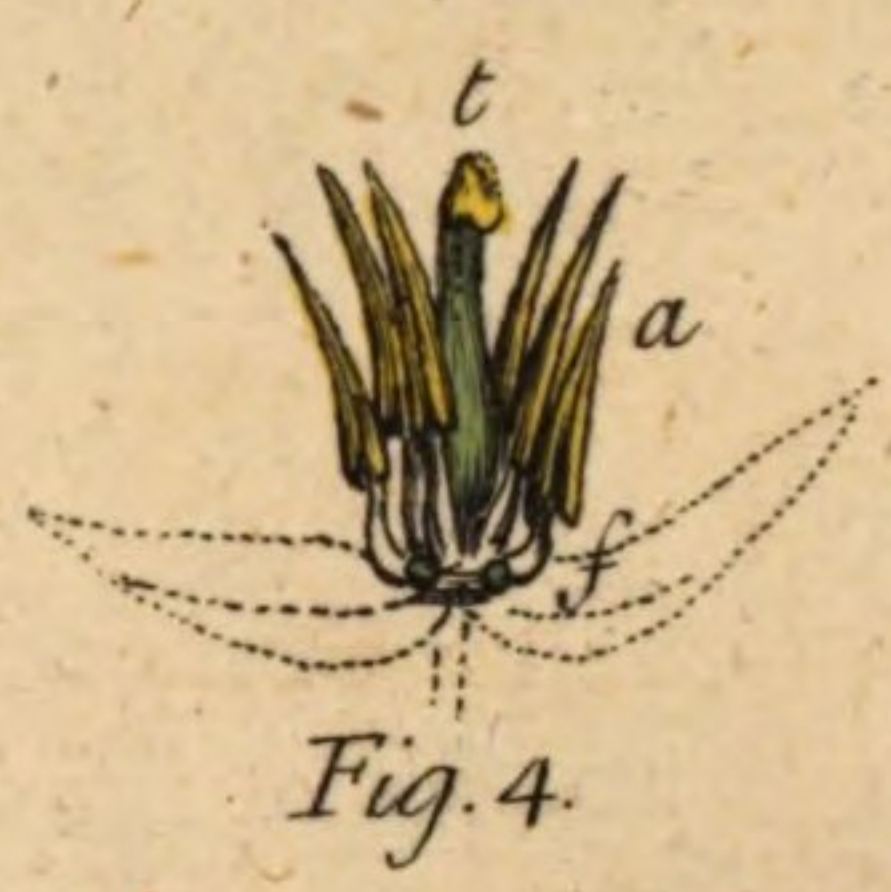
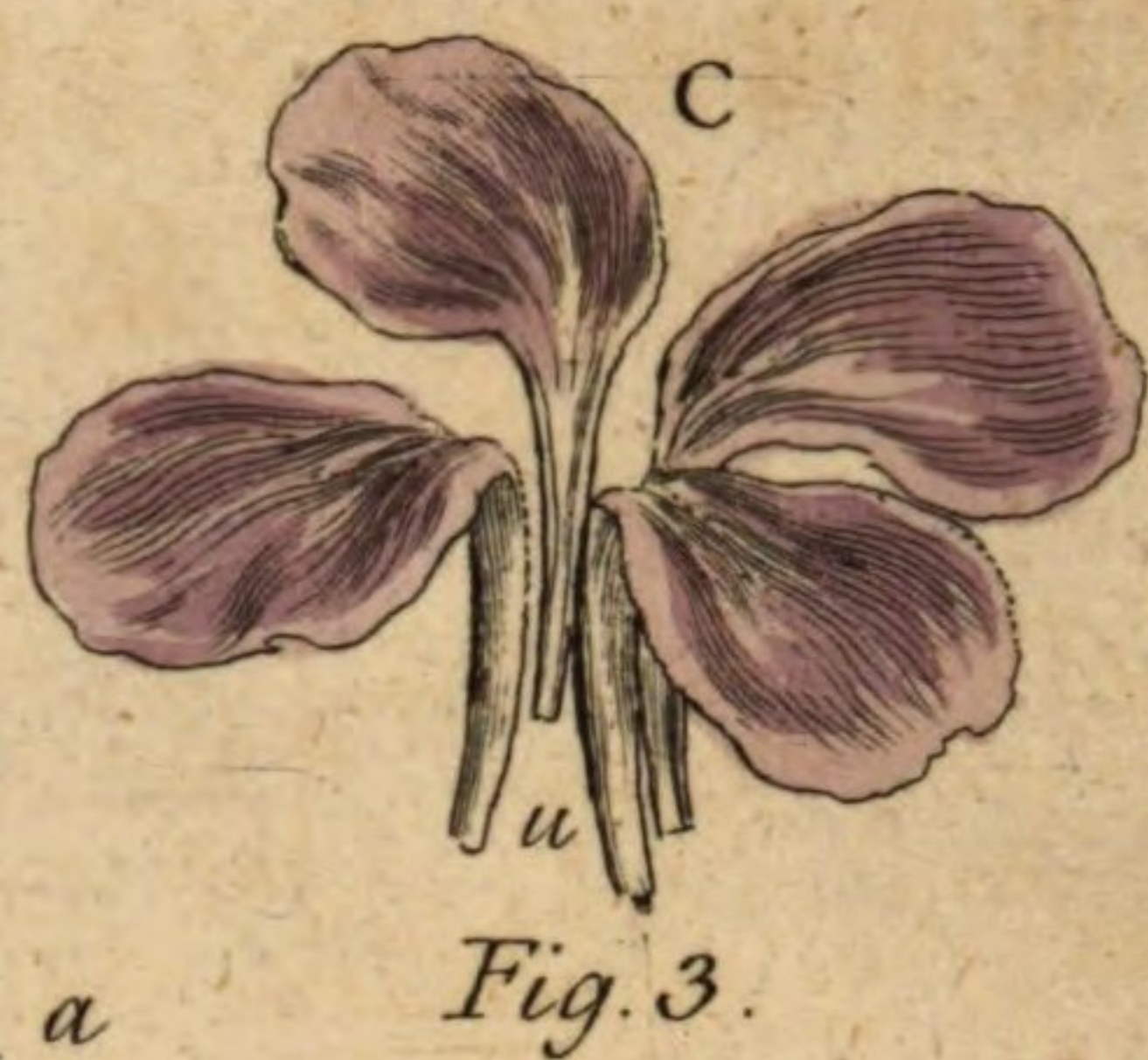


Fig. 9.

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Class XV. Order II.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.
CHEIRANTHUS.

K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 2. { The PERIANTHIUM tetraphyllous, compressed: the FOLIOLES lanceolate, concave, erect, inclining parallel to each other, deciduous; of which the two exterior are gibbous at their base. (g)

C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2, 3. { tetrapetalous, cruciform (*cross-ways*). the PETALS very obtuse, longer than the calyx. the UNGUIS the same length as the calyx. (Fig. 3. u.)

The STAMENS, Fig. 4, 5. * Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS six, subulate, parallel, shorter than the calyx; two whereof are situated within the gibbous folioles of the calyx, and a little shorter. (g.) a. the ANTHERAS erect, bifid at the base, the apex acute and divergent.

The NECTARIFEROUS GLANDS (Fig. 5, 6, g.) surround the base of the shorter stamens. (* Magnified.)

The PISTILLUM, Fig. 4, 5. * Magnified. { g. the GERMEN in shape of a prism, tetragonous, the length of the stamens. s. the STYLE very short, compressed. t. STIGMA ovate, bipartite, reflexed, thickish, permanent.

P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 7. { a SILIQUA long, (*a pod or pericarpium that consists of two valves, on which the seeds are fixed alternate to each suture.*) (Fig. 9. s.) compressed, the two opposite angles obliterated, bilocular (Fig. 8.), bivalvular (Fig. 9. v.), having a very short style, with a bifid erect stigma (s).

S. The SEEDS, Fig. 9. { many, pendent, alternate, subrotund, compressed, having a membranaceous margin.

The common name STOCK JULY FLOWER, covered with a whitish down.—Is a native of Spain, near the sea. Sp. Pl.

Class XVI. Order I.

MONODELPHIA PENTANDRIA.
HERMANNIA.

- K. The CALYX,** { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1. quinqued, subrotund,
* Magnified. inflated:
the SEGMENTS inflex,
permanent. (Fig. 8.)
- C. The COROLLA,** { pentapetalous,
Fig. 2. spiral, twisting contrary to the sun's
* Magnified. course, (*or from the right to the left*)
(Fig. 3. * C.)
the UNGUES of the length of the calyx,
on both sides provided with a nectari-
ferous membrane, rolled up lengthways
in form of a tube (Fig. 4. * U.)
the LIMB patent, (l.)
broadish, obtuse.
- The STAMENS,** { f. the FILAMENTS five,
Fig. 5, 7. somewhat broad,
* Magnified. joined together in one body at the base.
a. the ANTHERAS erect, acuminate,
conivent, (*inclining to each other.*)
- The PISTILLUM,** { g. the GERMEN subrotund,
Fig. 7, 6. pentagonous, quinquangular.
* Magnified. s. the STYLES five,
filiform,
approximate, (*standing near each other*)
subulate,
longer than the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS simple.
- P. The PERICARPIUM,** { the CAPSULE subrotund,
Fig. 8, 9. pentagonous, quinquangular,
* Magnified. quinquelocular, (Fig. 10.)
gaping at the apex.
- S. The SEEDS,** { many,
Fig. 10. small.
* Magnified.

The common name HERMANNIA,
with alder leaves,—is a native of Æthi-
opia. Sp. Pl.

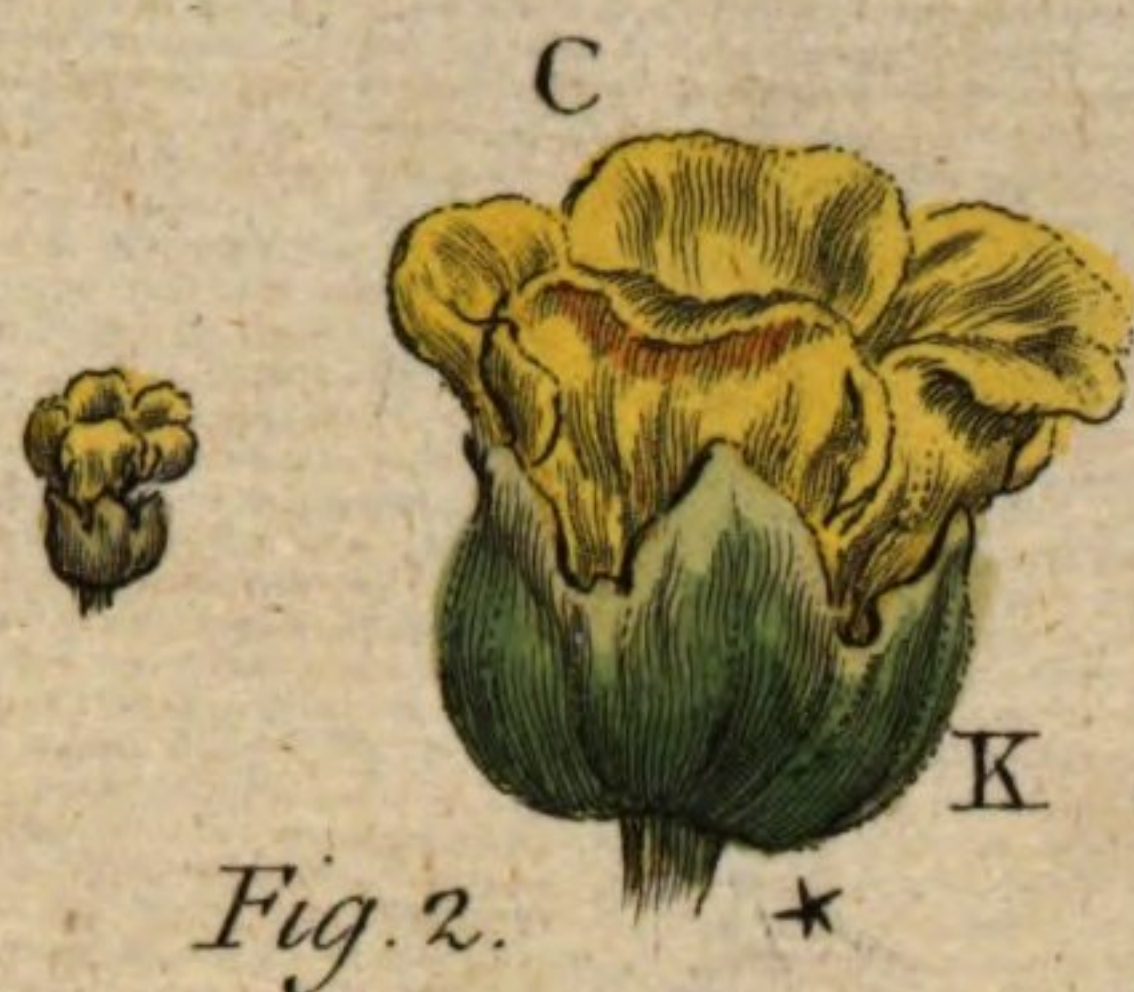


Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

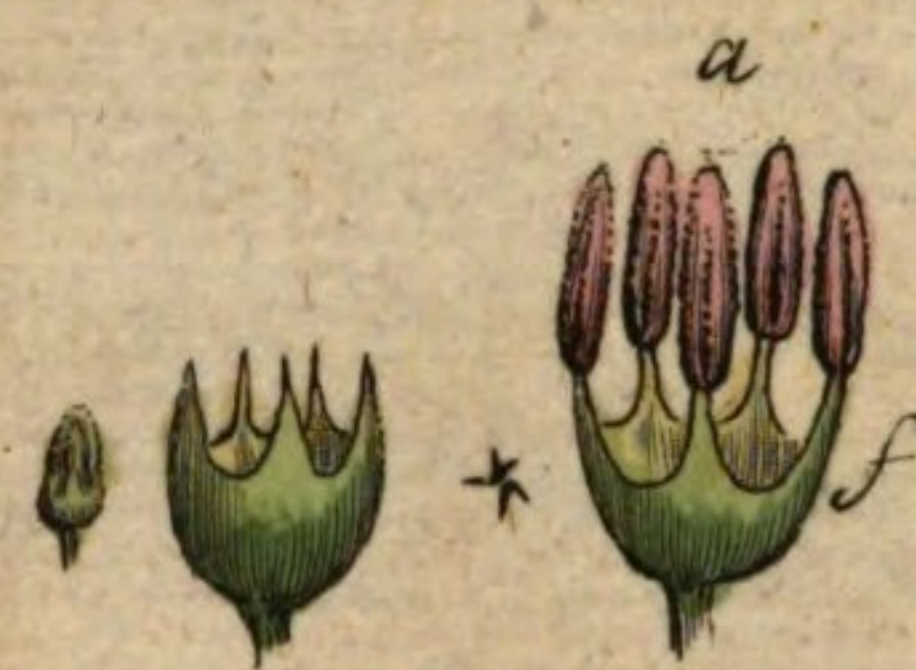


Fig. 5.

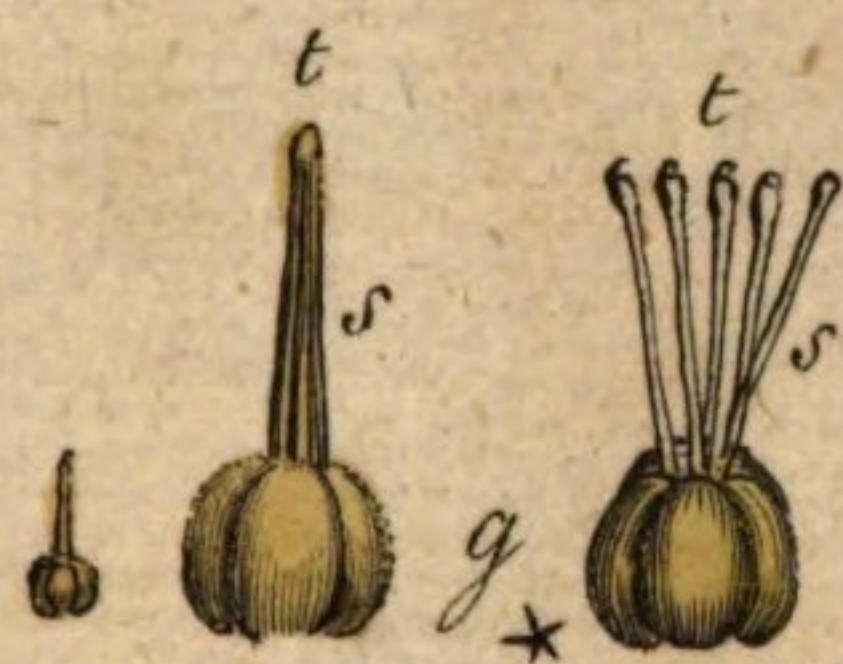


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

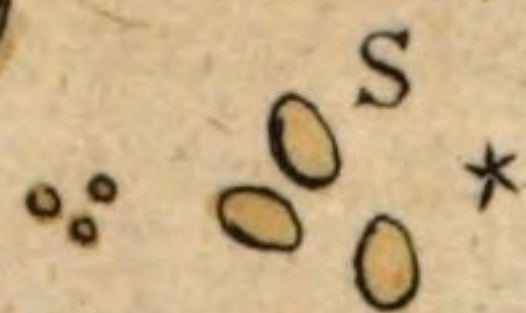


Fig. 11.

Class XVI. Order II.

MONADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

GERANIUM.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1. { quinquepartite: the LACINIAS lanceolate,
acute, concave, permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 2, 3. { oblong and ovate,
patent (*spreading*), large.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS ten, subulate,
Fig. 4, 5, 6. { spreading at their apex,
every other is longer,
* Magnified. { shorter than the corolla.
a. the ANTHERAS ovate, versatile, (*when
the antheras are fixed at the apex of the
filament, and turn like the needle of a
compass.*)

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN quinqueangular,
Fig. 7. { rostrated (*having a bill or beak like a
crane*), (R).
* Magnified. { s. the STYLE subulate,
longer than the stamens, permanent.
t. the STIGMAS five, reflexed.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { none:
Fig. 8, 9. { the FRUIT has five seeds (S),
rostrated (R).

S. The SEEDS, { one in each cell, oblong,
Fig. 10, 11. { having often an arillus;
* Magnified. { the arista bursting, then twisting spirally
at the end.

OBS. The AFRICAN GERANIUMS have commonly the calyx at the base tubulous and monophyllous (Fig. 1. K.), the petals unequal, the filaments at their base slightly grown together (Fig. 3, 4, 5.), generally no more than seven antheras, their seeds uncovered, with long feathery beards (Fig. 9, 10, 11. p.). The EUROPEAN GERANIUMS, &c. have a calyx consisting of six leaves.

The common name GERANIUM IN-
QUINANS, or AFRICAN CRANE'S-
BILL.—Is a native of Africa. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 1.

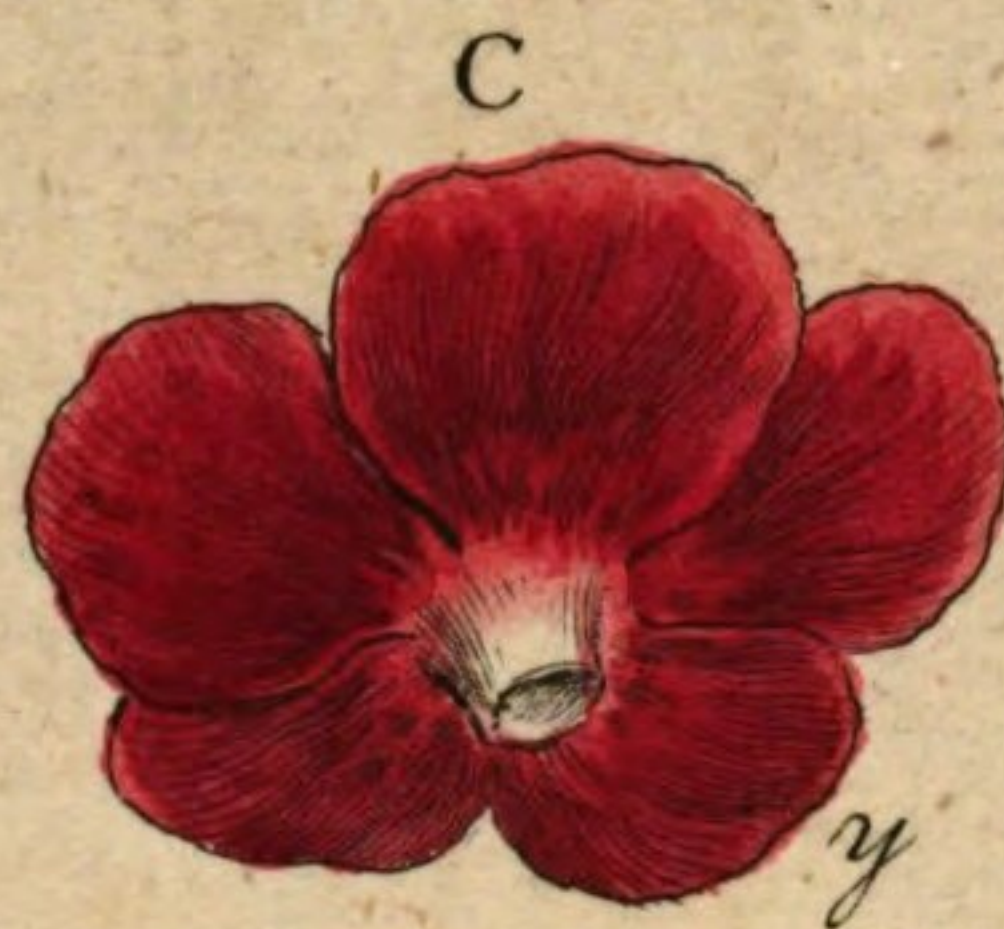


Fig. 5.

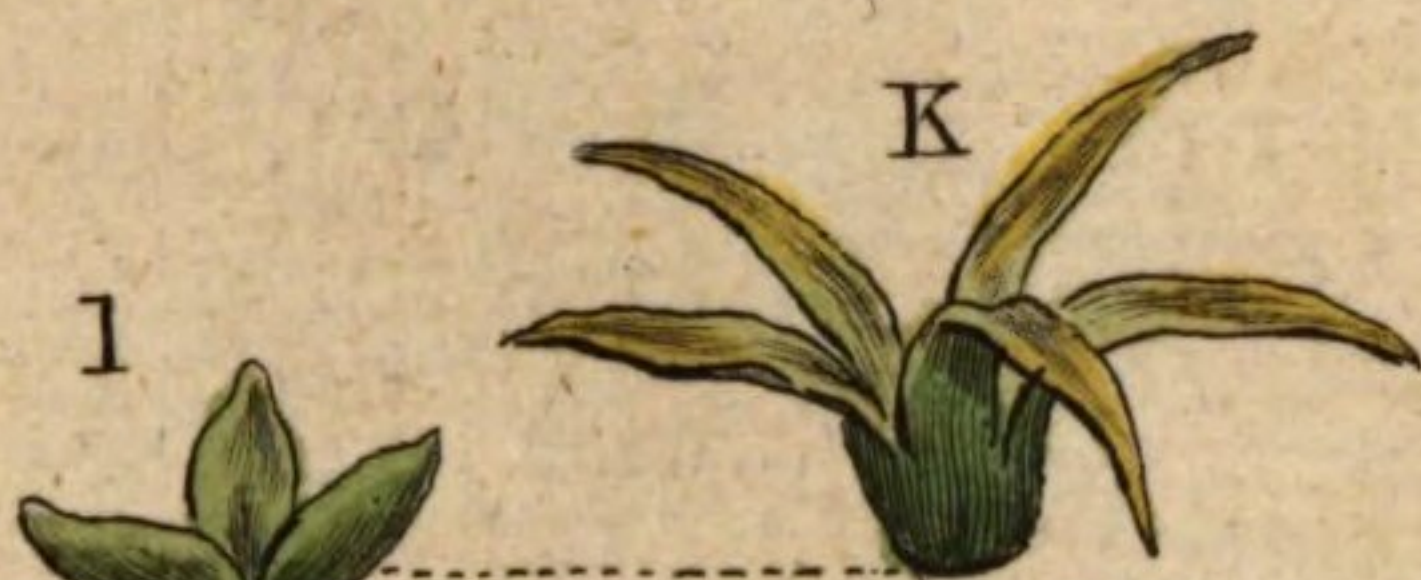


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

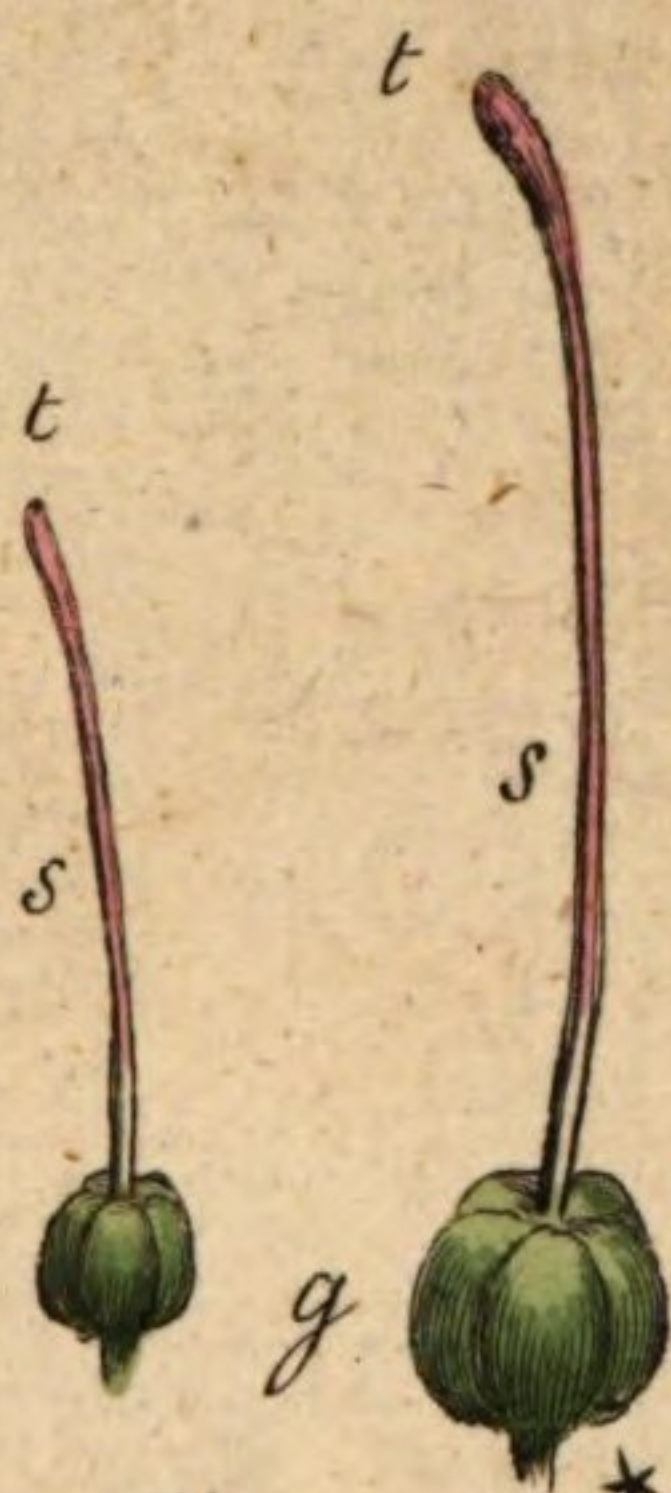


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 10.

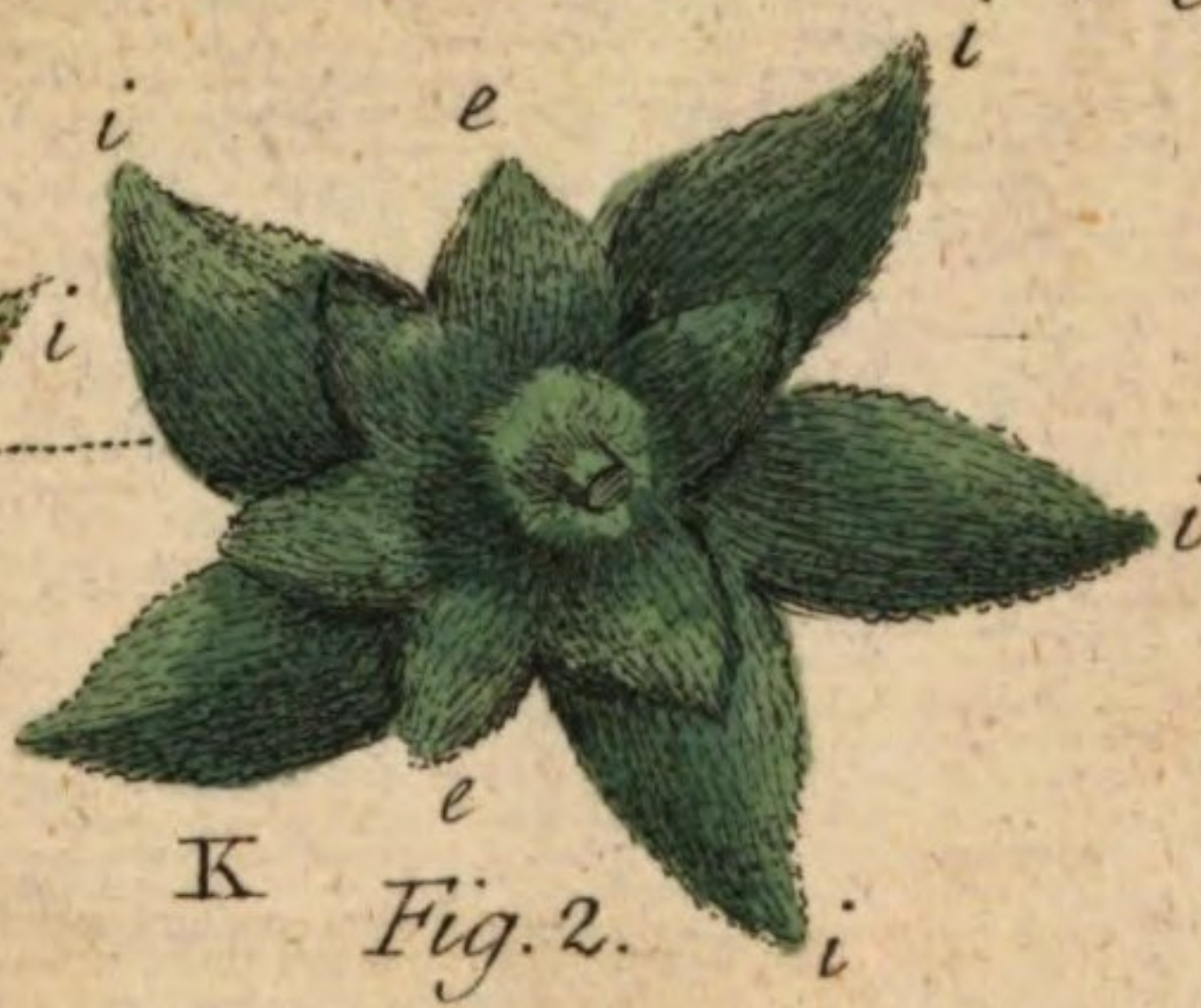


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



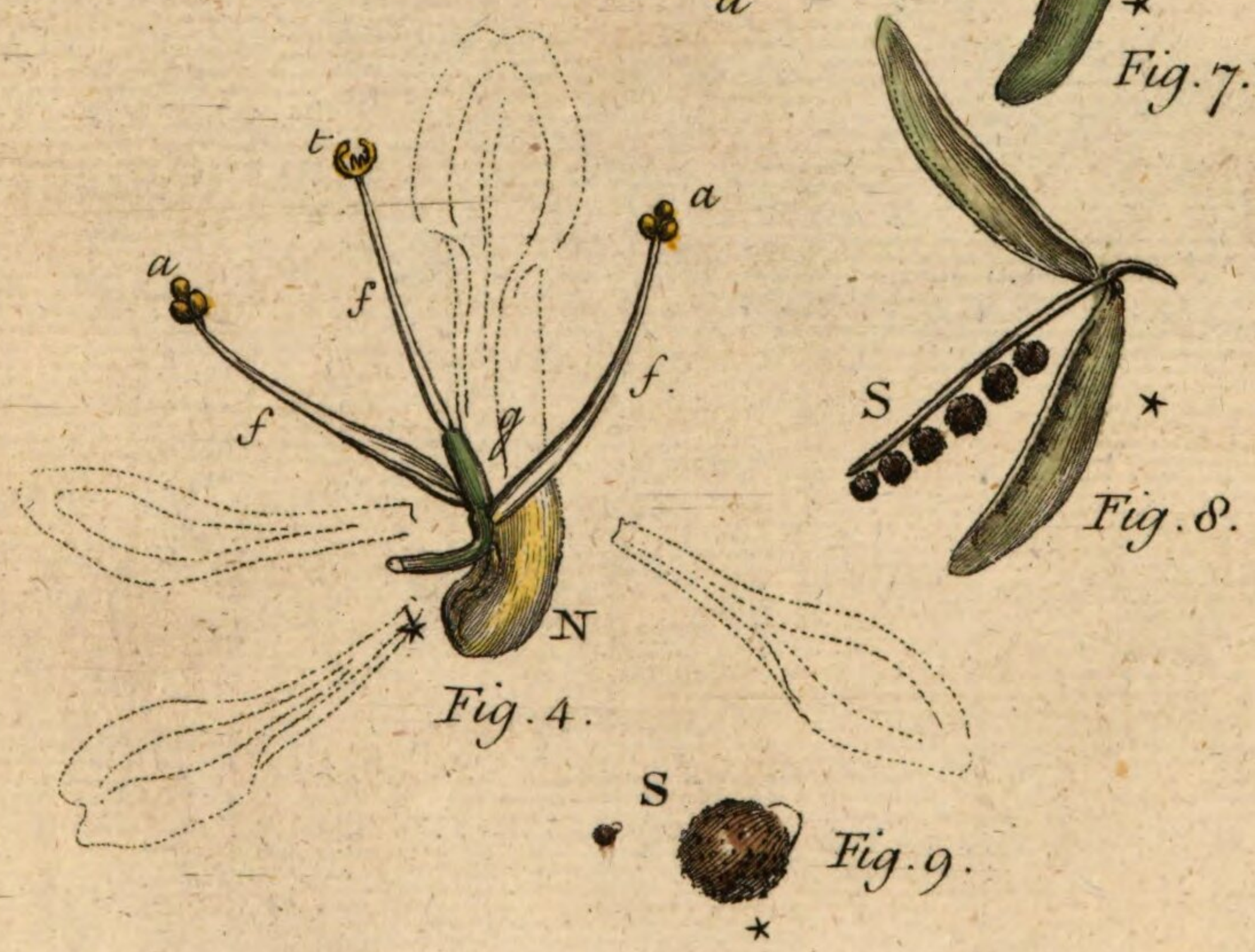
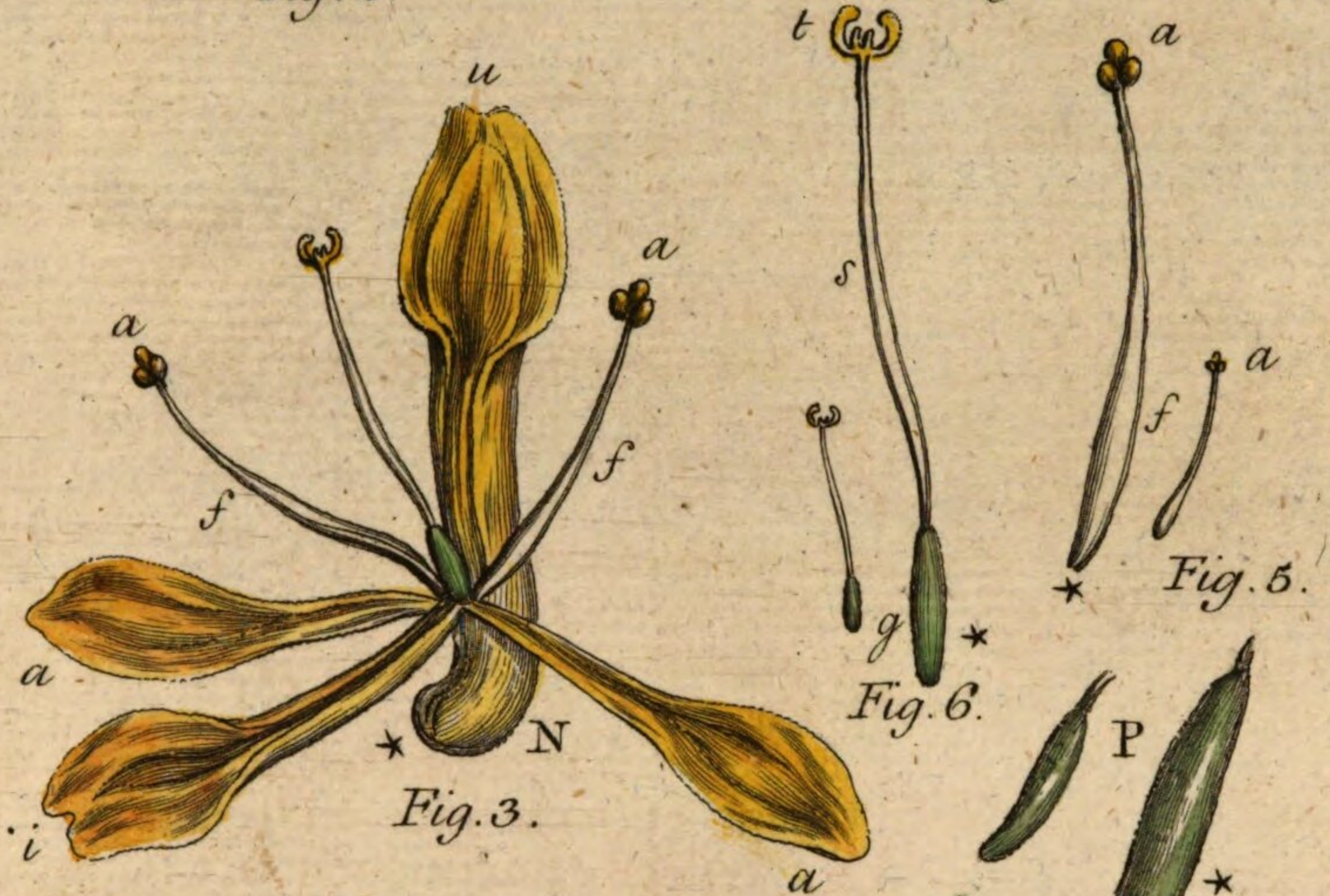
Class XVI. Order V.

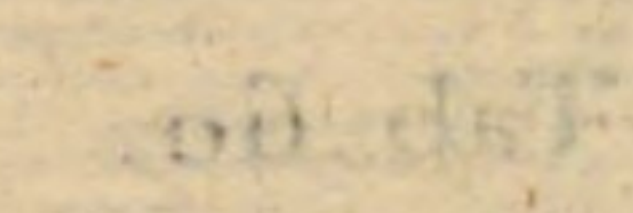
MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

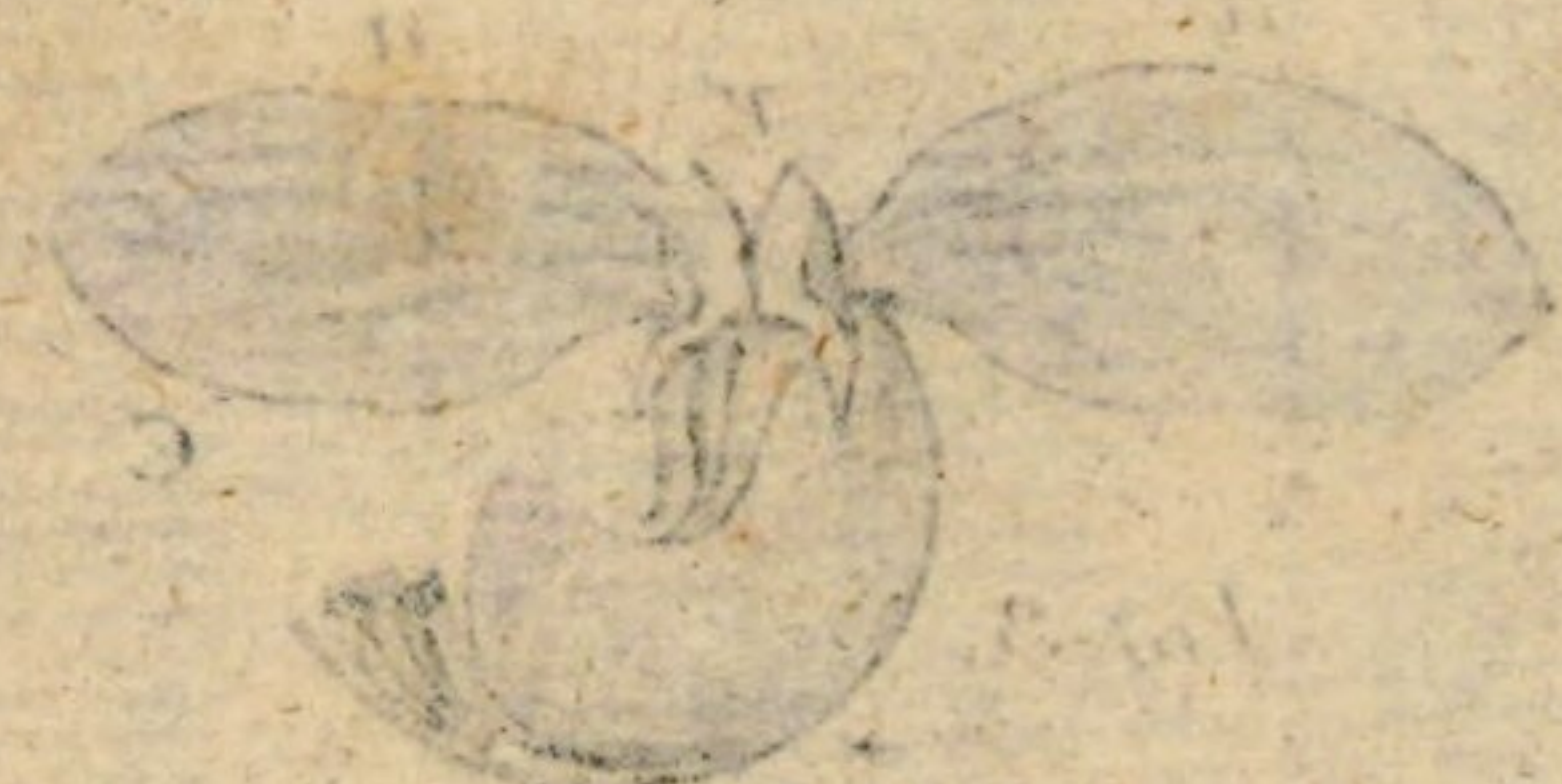
A L C E A.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 2. { The PERIANTHIUM double:
the EXTERIOR monophyllous (e),
divided into six segments to the middle,
patent, permanent;
the INTERIOR monophyllous (i),
semiquinquefid, large,
permanent, Fig. 8, 9.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 3, 4. { the PETALS five,
joined together at their base,
obcordate,
retuse, patent.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 5.
* Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS numerous,
forming at the base a pentagonous cy-
linder,
widening gradually round on every side,
inserted in the corolla.
a. the ANTHERAS somewhat reniform,
incumbent:
a longitudinal section, Fig. 6.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 7, 1. { g. the GERMEN orbicular.
s. the STYLE cylindraceous,
erect.
t. the STIGMAS numerous (*twenty*),
setaceous,
the length of the style.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 8. { the ARILLIS in an articulate verticillis
(*whorle*),
round a column-like RECEPTACLE (Fig.
9, 10.),
depressed,
spreading themselves,
inwardly gaping:
an arillus, Fig. 11. A.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 11. { each alone,
compressed and reniform (*kidney-shaped*).

The common name HOLIHOCK, or
ROSE-MALLOW.—Is a native of the
East. Sp. Pl.









Class XVII. Order III.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA. POLYGALLA.

- K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM tripartite:
 Fig. 1. { the FOLIOLES ovate,
 * Magnified. { two standing below the corolla,
 { one above the same, permanent. } Fig. 4.
- C. The COROLLA, { in form of a papilionaceous flower (*butter-*
 Fig. 2, 3. { *fly-shaped*),
 * Magnified. { the number of petals being undetermined.
 the ALÆ (*wings*) subovate (Fig. 2, 3. a.),
 plain, large, placed without the other parts
 of the corolla (Fig. 4. *. a.), formed by
 the calycine denticles, permanent:
 the VEXILLUM (*standard*) almost cylindri-
 cal (v. Fig. 5, 6, 3, 7, 9), tubulate, short:
 the MOUTH reflexed, small, bifid:
 the CARINA (*keel*) concave (c. Fig. 5, 6. *.),
 compressed, towards the apex ventricose
 (*bellying out in the middle*):
 the APPENDIX of the body of the carina
 mostly two (Fig. 5, 6.),
 much magnified (Fig. 8. *.), tripartite,
 penciliform (*shaped like a pencil*) (p),
 fixed near the apex of the carina.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS diadelphous (*eight in*
 Fig. 7, 9. { *one body*),
 * Magnified. { including the carina (Fig. 5, 6. *.)
 { a. the ANTHERAS eight, subrotund, simple.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oblong,
 Fig. 10. { s. the STYLES simple, rising upwards.
 * Magnified. { t. the STIGMA terminating, thickish,
 { umbilicate (*having a navel*).
- P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE turbinate and cordate,
 Fig. 11. { compressed, with an acute margin,
 { bilocular (Fig. 12.), bivalvular (Fig. 13.)
 { the dissepiment contrary to } Fig. 14, 12.
 { the valves, opening on }
 { both sides of the margin, }
- S. The SEEDS, { solitary (*one in each loculament*), Fig. 13.
 Fig. 15. { ovate.

The common name Myrtle-leaved POLY-
 GALA, or MILKWORT.—Is a native of
 Æthiopia. Sp. Pl.

Class XVII. Order IV.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA. LATHYRUS.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 2. { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, semiquinquefid, campanulate :
the LACINIÆ lanceolate, acute ;
the three superior short,
the two under ones longer.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2, 3. { papilionaceous (*butterfly-shaped*) :
the VEXILLUM (*standard*) obcordate,
very large (v),
the margin and apex reflexed :
the ALÆ (*wings*) oblong (a),
lunulate (*moon-shaped*),
short, obtuse :
the CARINA (*keel*) femiorbicular (c),
of the magnitude of the wings (Fig. 4.),
somewhat broader,
opening in the middle internally.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 5, 6, 2.
* Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS diadelphous (*two brotherhoods*) (*one stamen standing by itself as simple, and the others in one body divided into nine,*
affurgent (*first bending down, but rising towards the apex erect*).
a. the ANTHERAS subrotund.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 7, 8.
* Magnified. { g. the GERMEN compressed,
oblong, linear.
s. the STYLE near the apex erect,
plain, broader above the middle,
the apex acute.
t. the STIGMA from the middle of the style
to the apex, villous in the front.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 9. { a LEGUMEN (*pod*) very long,
compressed,
acuminate,
bivalve, Fig. 10.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 11. { many,
reniform (*kidney-shaped*).

The common name Everlasting PEA, or CHICKLING VETCH. — Is a native of Europe, in hedges. Sp. Pl.

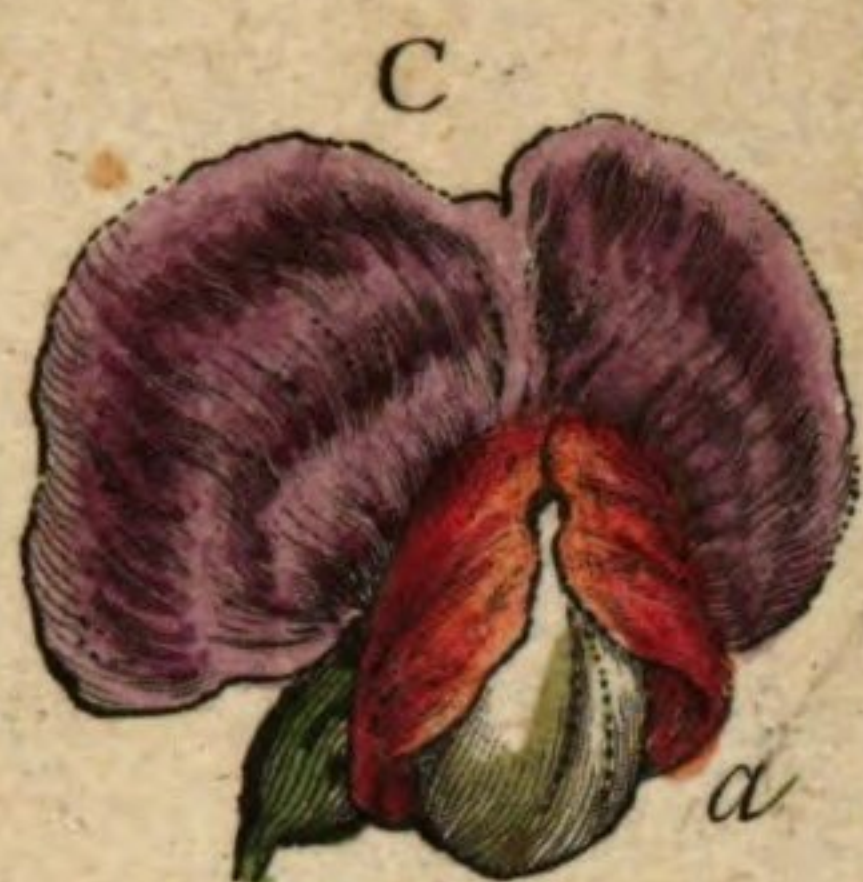


Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

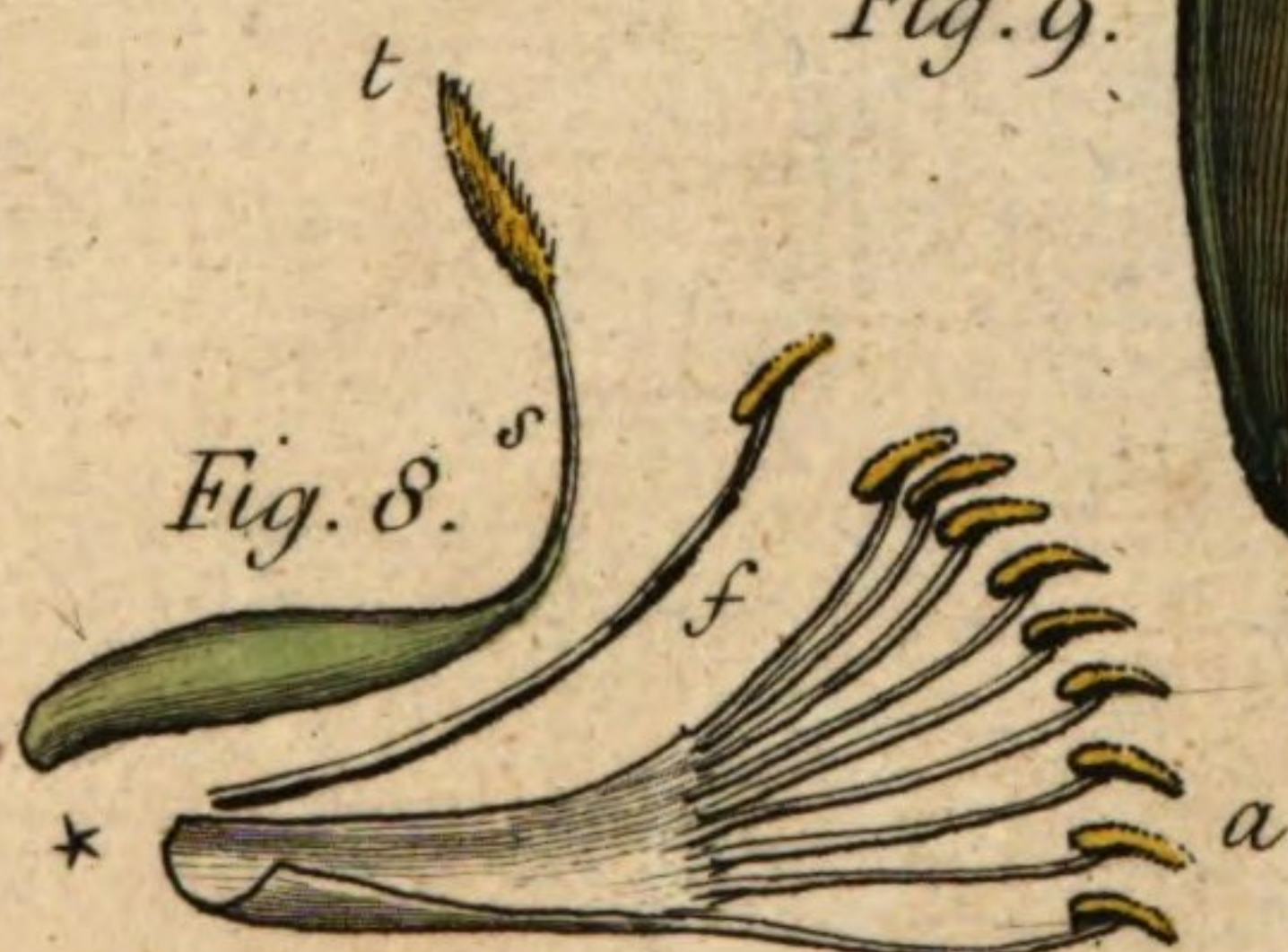


Fig. 6.



Fig. 9.

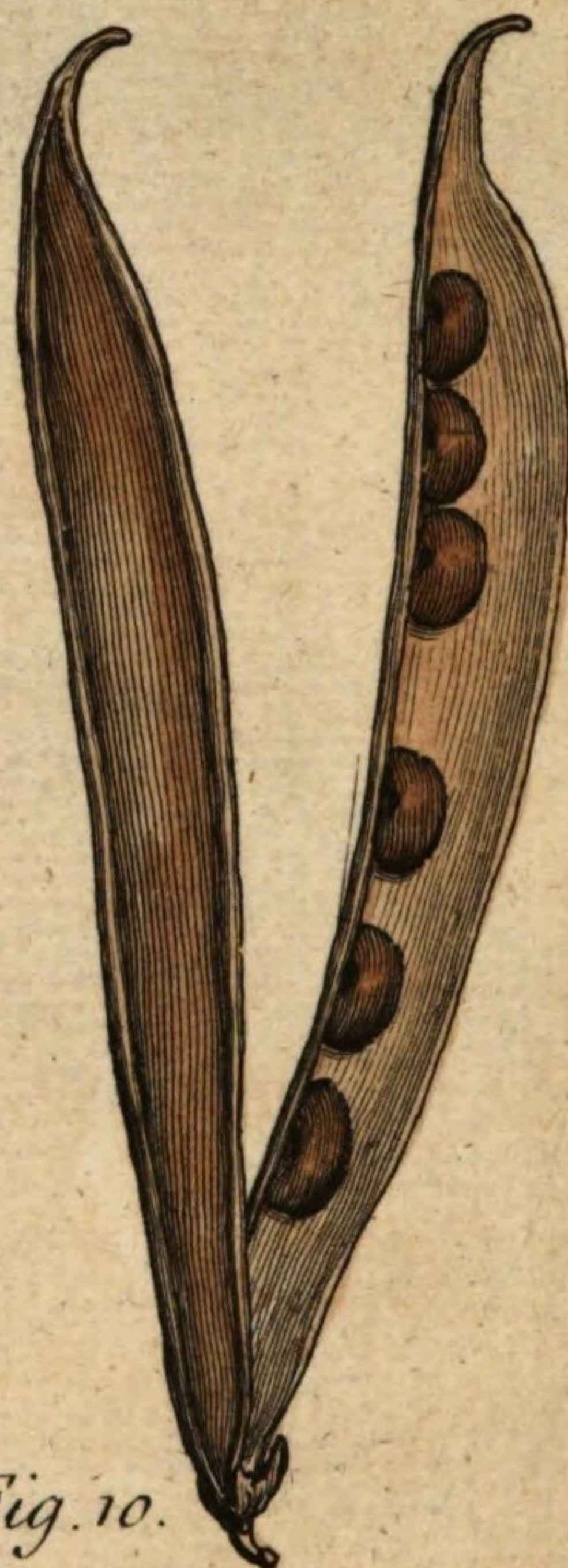


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Fig. 1

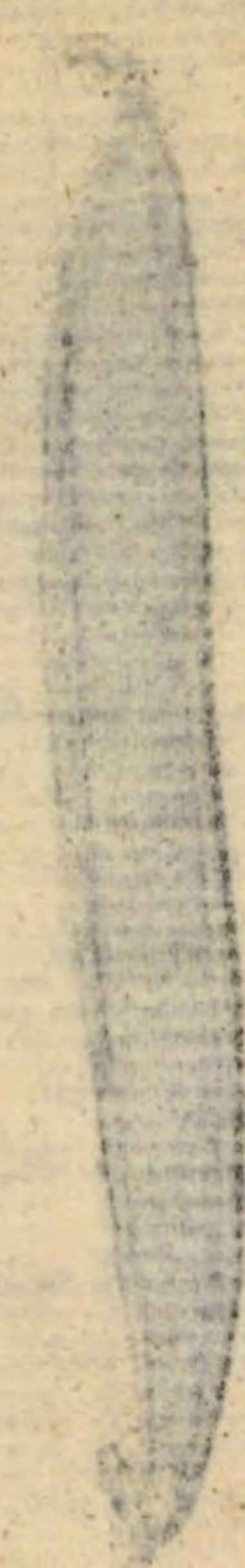
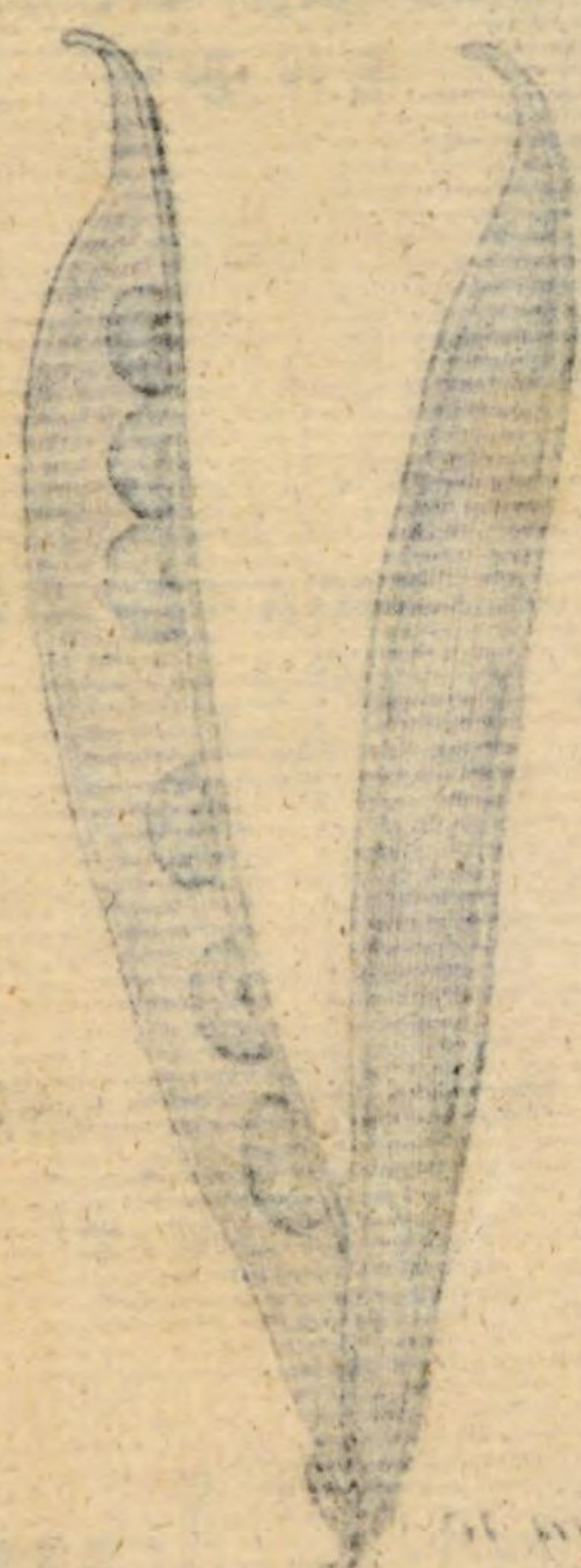
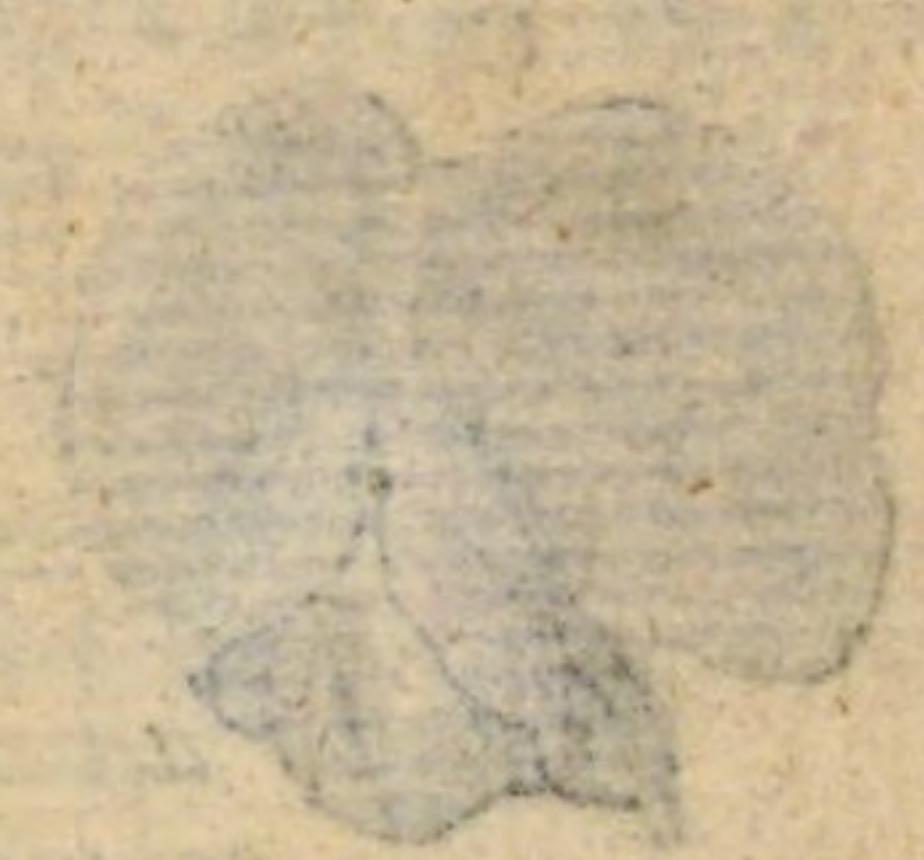


Fig. 9





Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

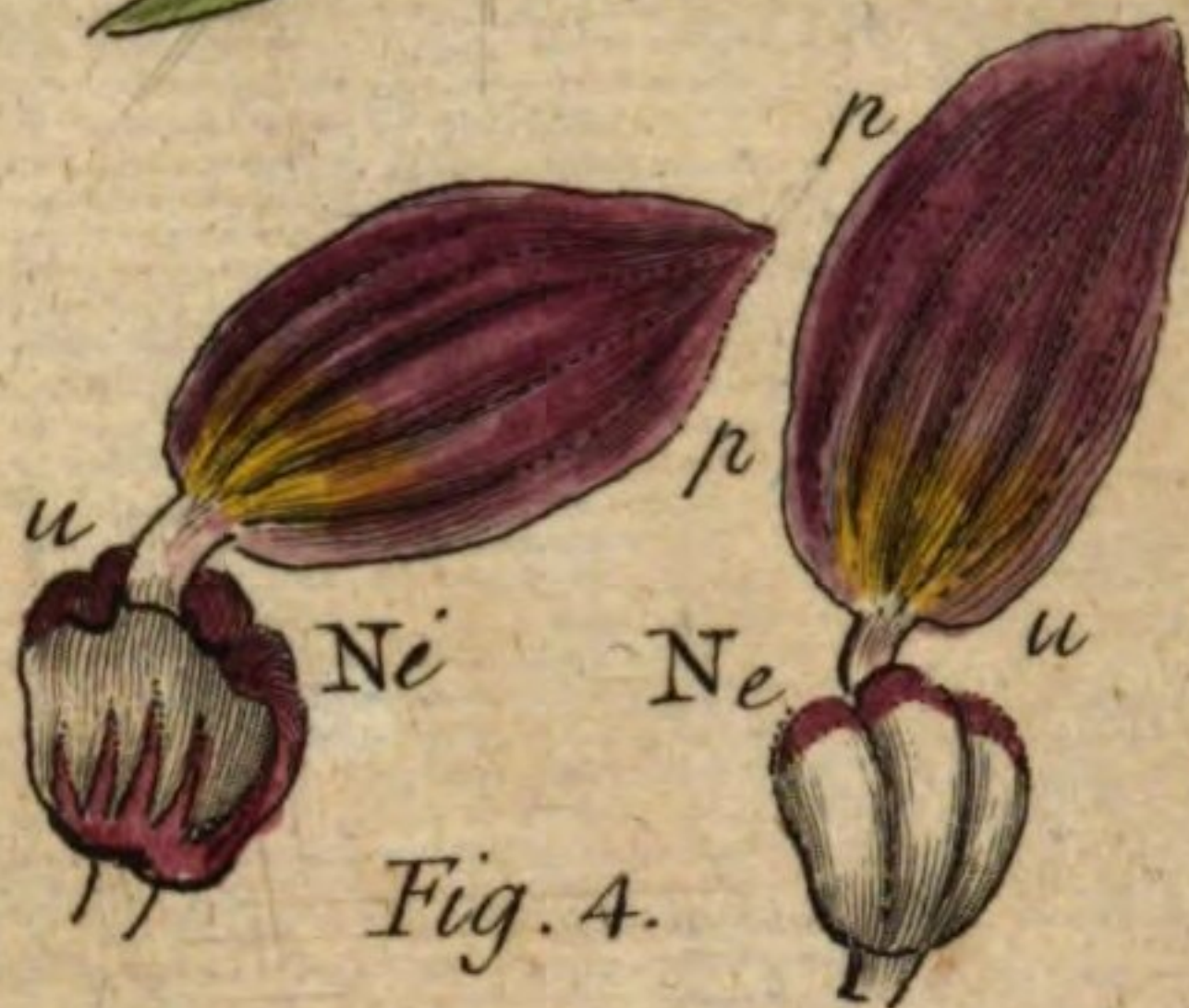


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

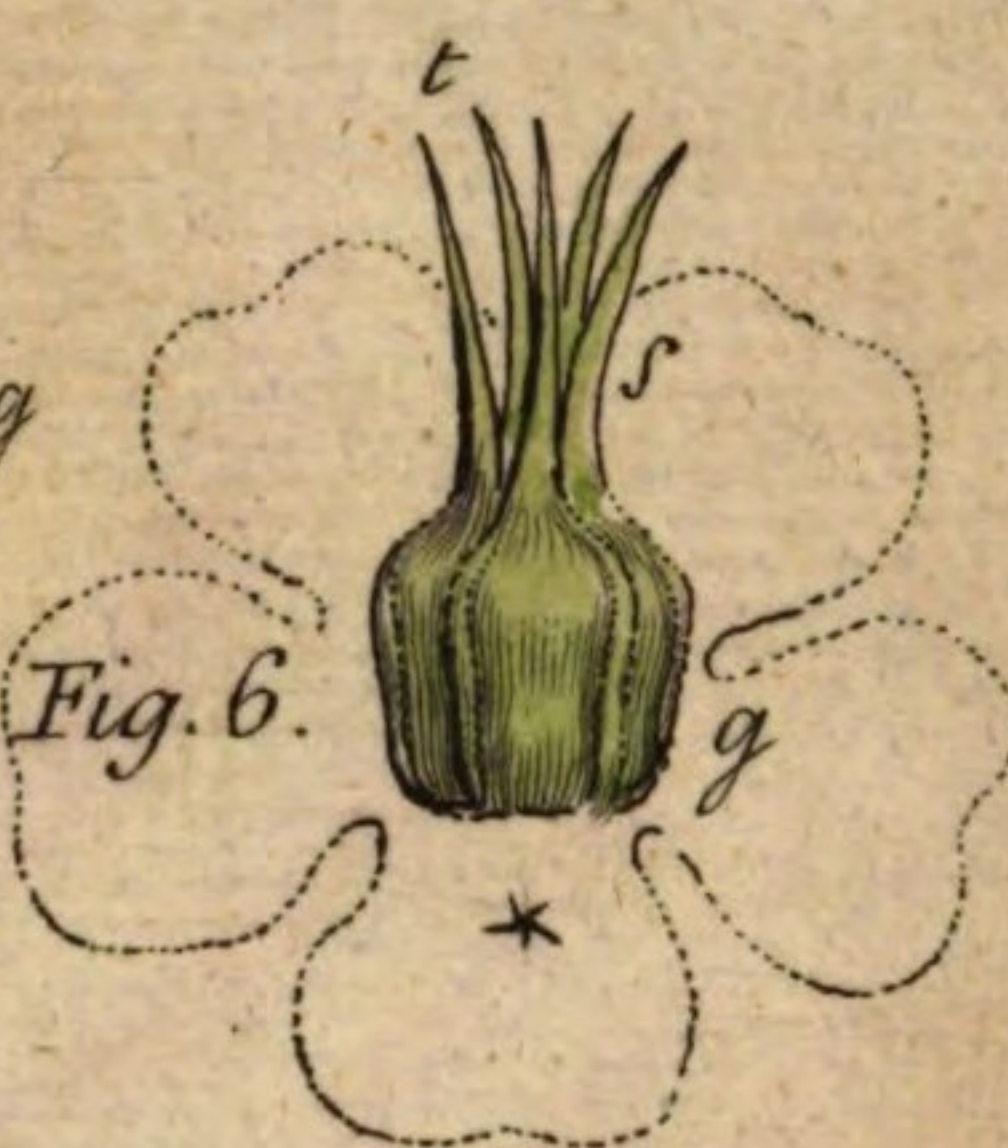


Fig. 6.

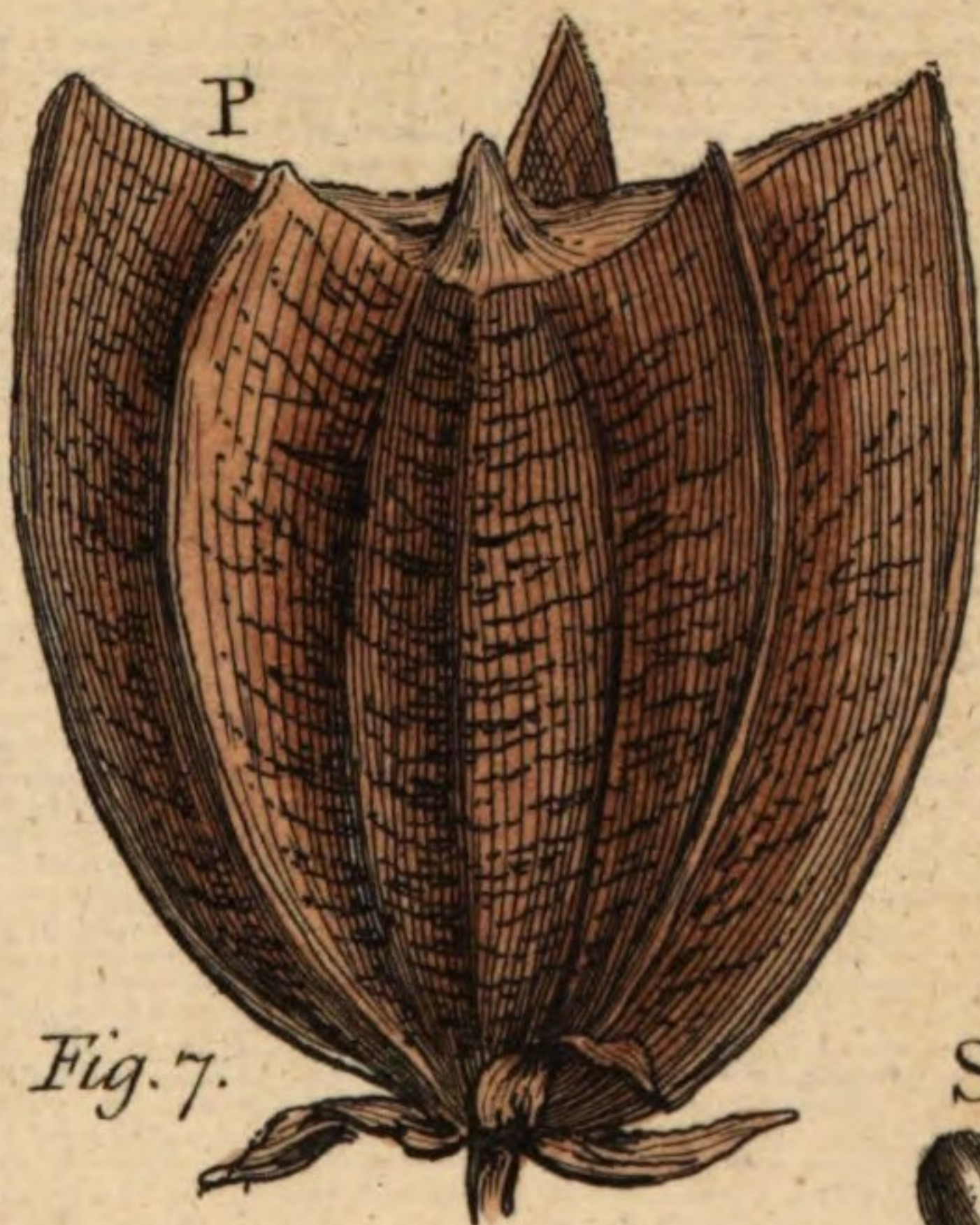


Fig. 7.

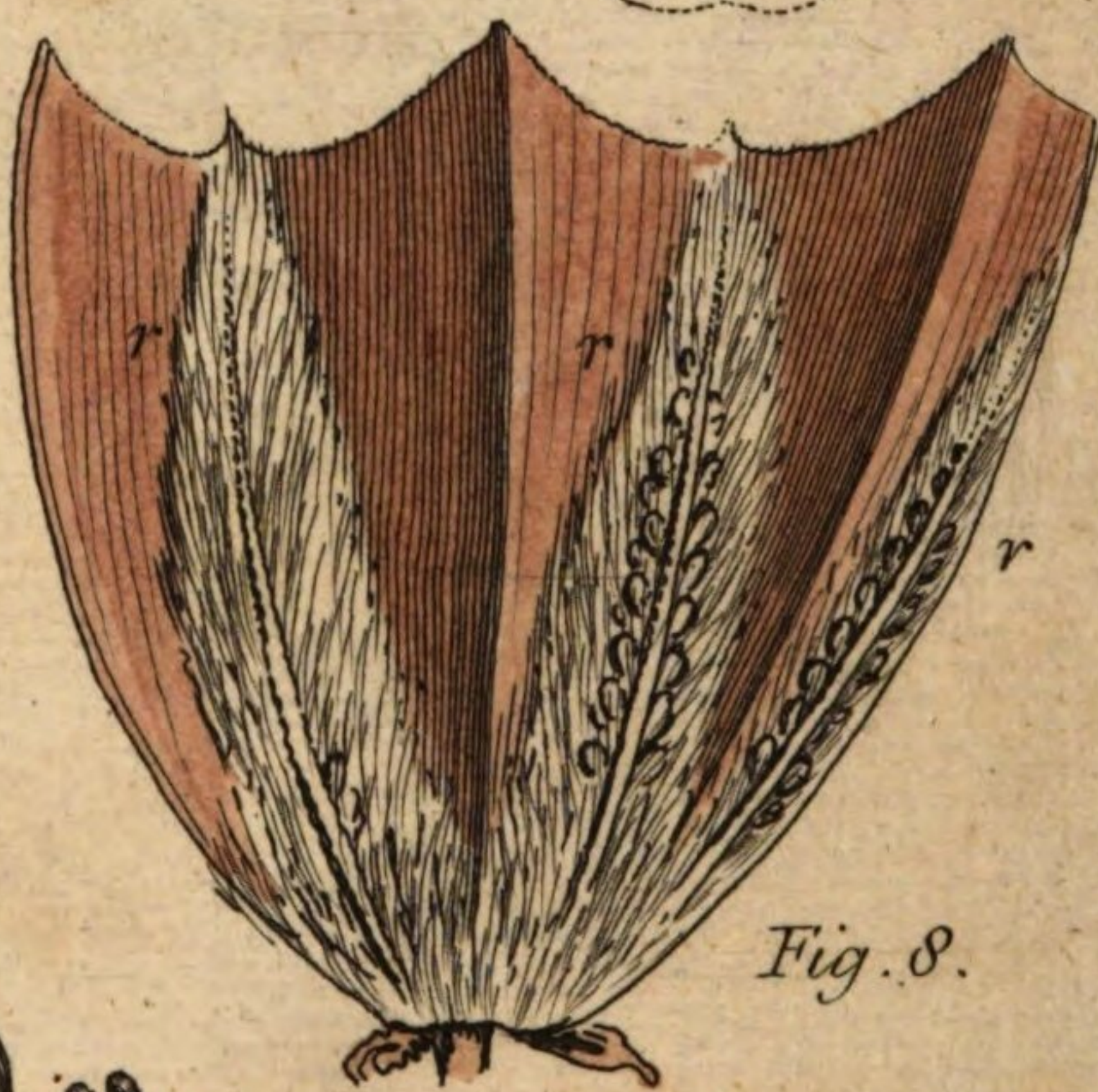


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

Class XVIII. Order I.

POLYADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

THEOBROMA.

- K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM quinquepartite,
Fig. 1, 2. { lanceolated, acute, much spreading:
the FOLIOLES plain, with three nerves.
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five (p), ovate, large, lax,
Fig. 2, 3. { waving, with five nerves, ciliated,
inserted by the unguis into the squamas of
the exterior nectarium, under and within
its apex (Fig. 4, 3. u.)
- N. The
NECTARIUM, { the EXTERIOR (N. e.) pitcher-shaped,
Fig. 3, 4. { having five squamas, ovate, vaulted,
* Magnified. { within concave (i),
on the outside convex (e), } Fig. 4. N.
obtuse, erect, at the apex ciliated,
dark at the margin:
the INTERIOR pitcher-shaped, Fig. 5. N. i.
with five squamas, linear, erect, obtuse,
grown together at the base,
the margin and apex externally recurved
and vaulted, ciliated.
- The STAMENS, { the FILAMENTS five, very short, as if
Fig. 5. { none at all, with three lobes, between
* Magnified. { the squamas of the interior nectarium,
as the antheras grow on the outside of
the nectarium.
- a. the ANTHERAS from three to seven in
each family, didymous, divaricated,
reniform, yellow.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN standing above the flowers,
Fig. 6. { cylindraceous, quinquangular.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLES five, awl-shaped, approximate
t. the STIGMAS acute.
- P. The
PERICARPIUM, { a coriaceous CORTEX, turbinated, quin-
Fig. 7. { quangular, stretching out, pointed five
different ways, bearing the seeds within:
a longitudinal section, Fig. 8.
the receptacle of the seeds feathering (r).
- S. The SEEDS, { many,
Fig. 9. { subovate,
* Magnified. { rough.

The common name Great THEOBROMA.

—Is a native of the East Indies. Syft.

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Class XVIII. Order II.

POLYADELPHIA ICOSANDRIA.

C I T R U S.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1. quinquedentate,
* Magnified. plain at the base,
marcescent (*withering on the plant*).

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 2, 3. oblong,
obtuse,
plain,
patent.

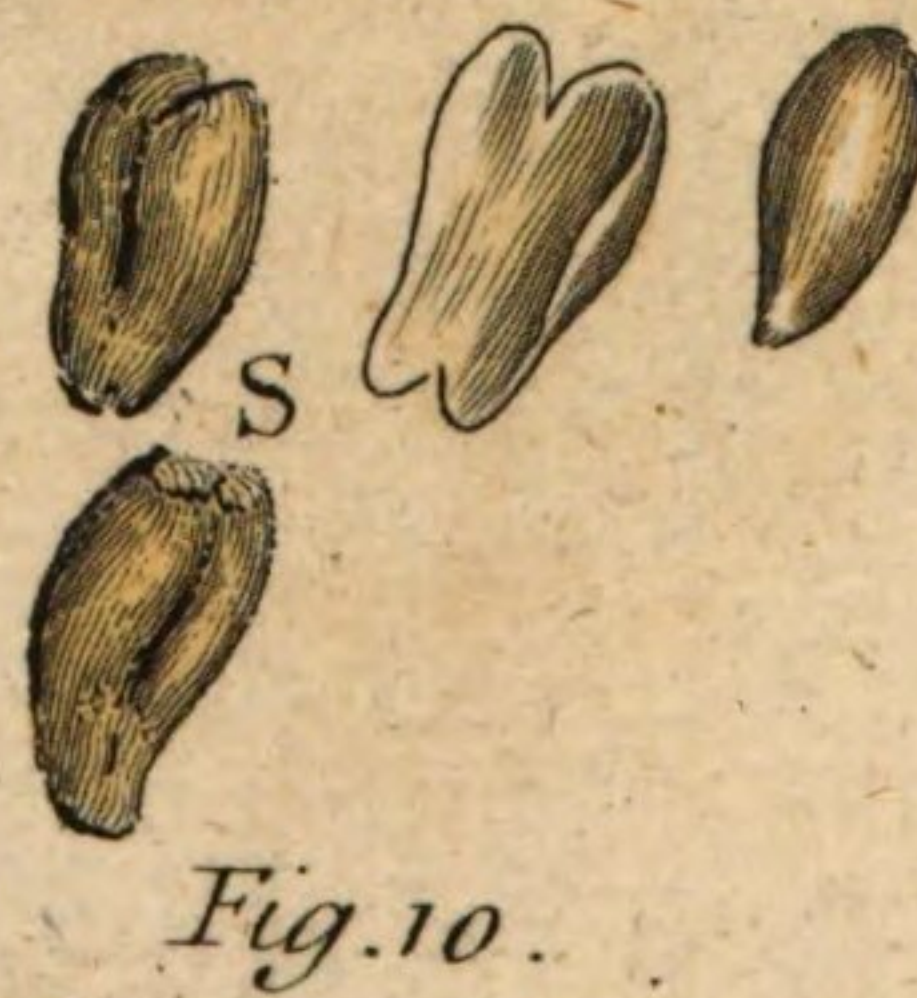
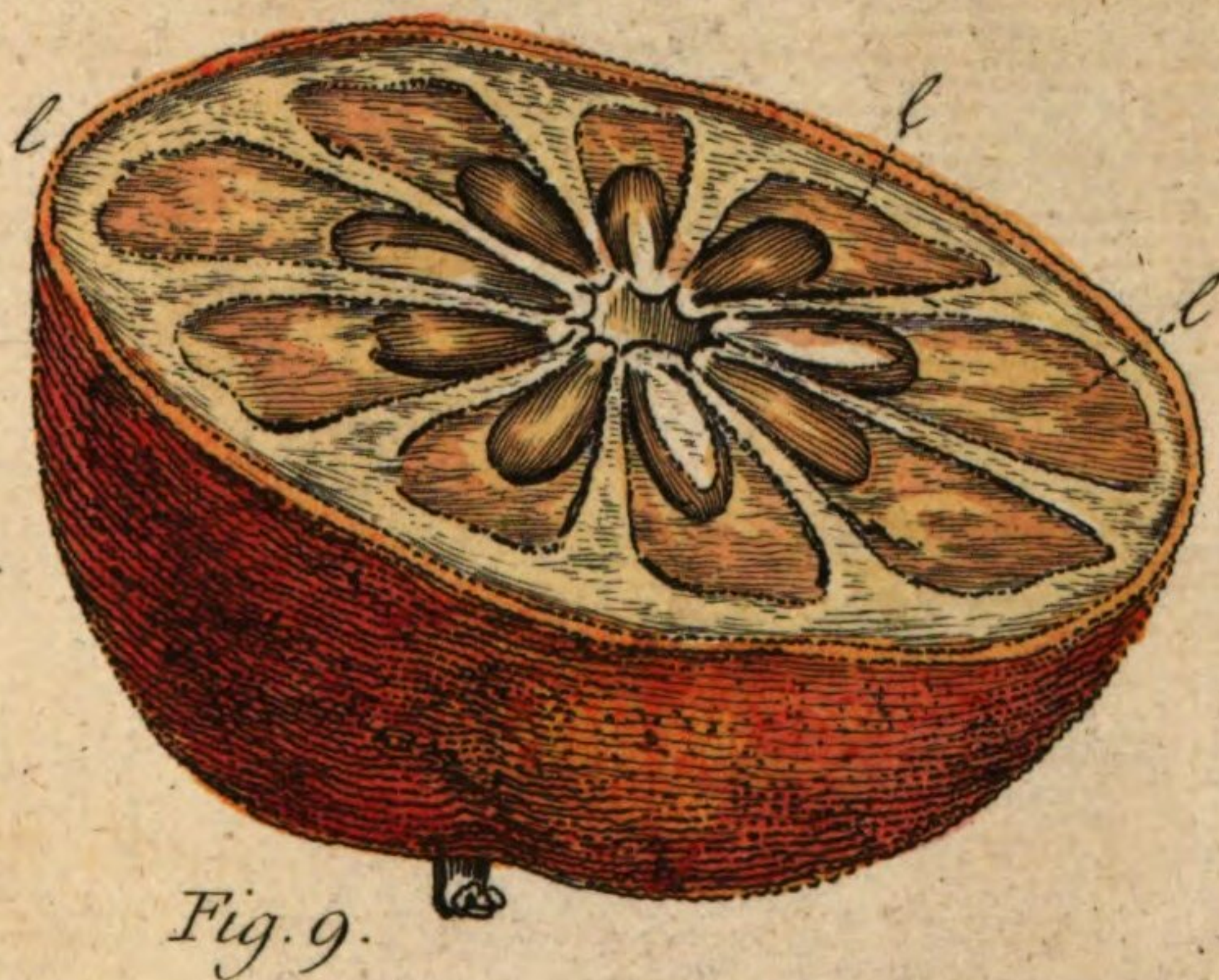
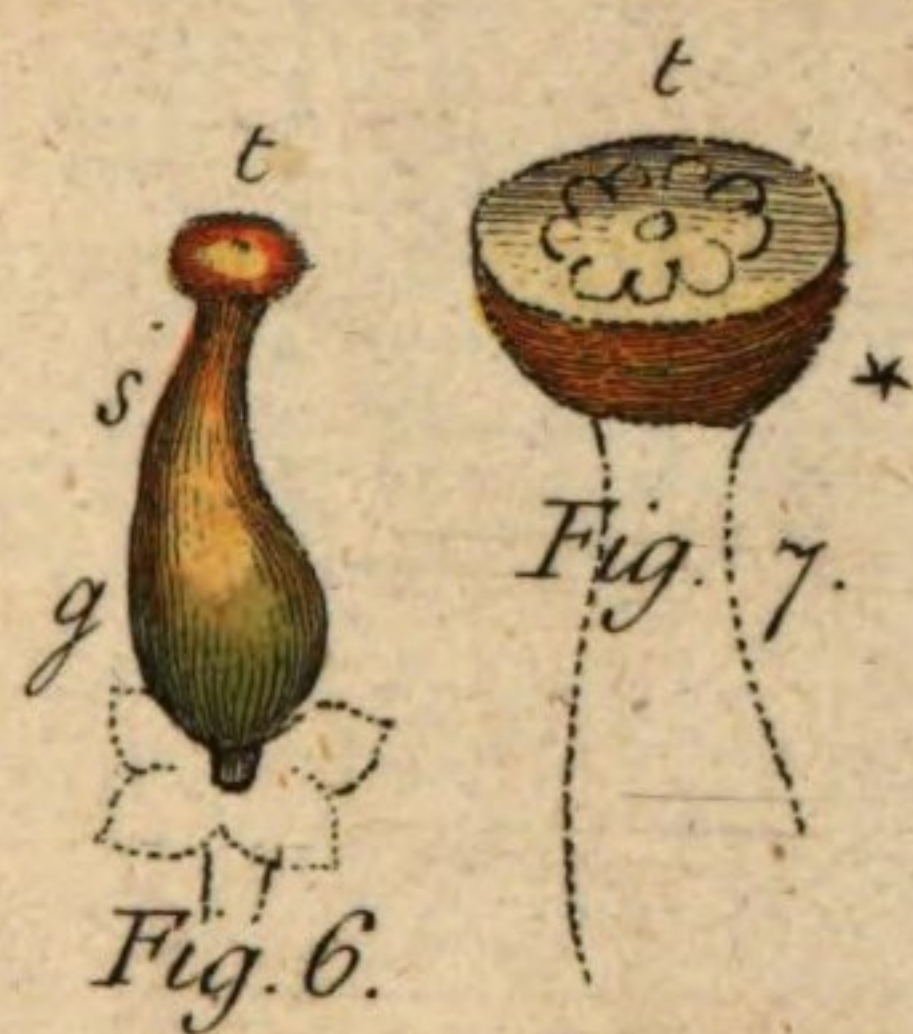
The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS
Fig. 4. often twenty,
subulate,
compressed,
erect,
standing in a circle or cylinder,
joined together in many or few small
bodies, Fig. 5. * magnified.
a. the ANTHERAS oblong.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN
Fig. 6. ovate,
s. the STYLES
cylindrical,
thick,
the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMA globose, has } Fig. 7.
within nine loculaments, } * magnified.

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { a BACCA,
Fig. 8. the rind or peel carnosus,
the pulp consists of small vesicles,
having nine loculaments, Fig. 9. l.

S. The SEEDS, { two in each loculament,
Fig. 8, 9. somewhat ovate,
callous.

The common name ORANGE.—Is a native of the Indies. Sp. Pl.



PLATE



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

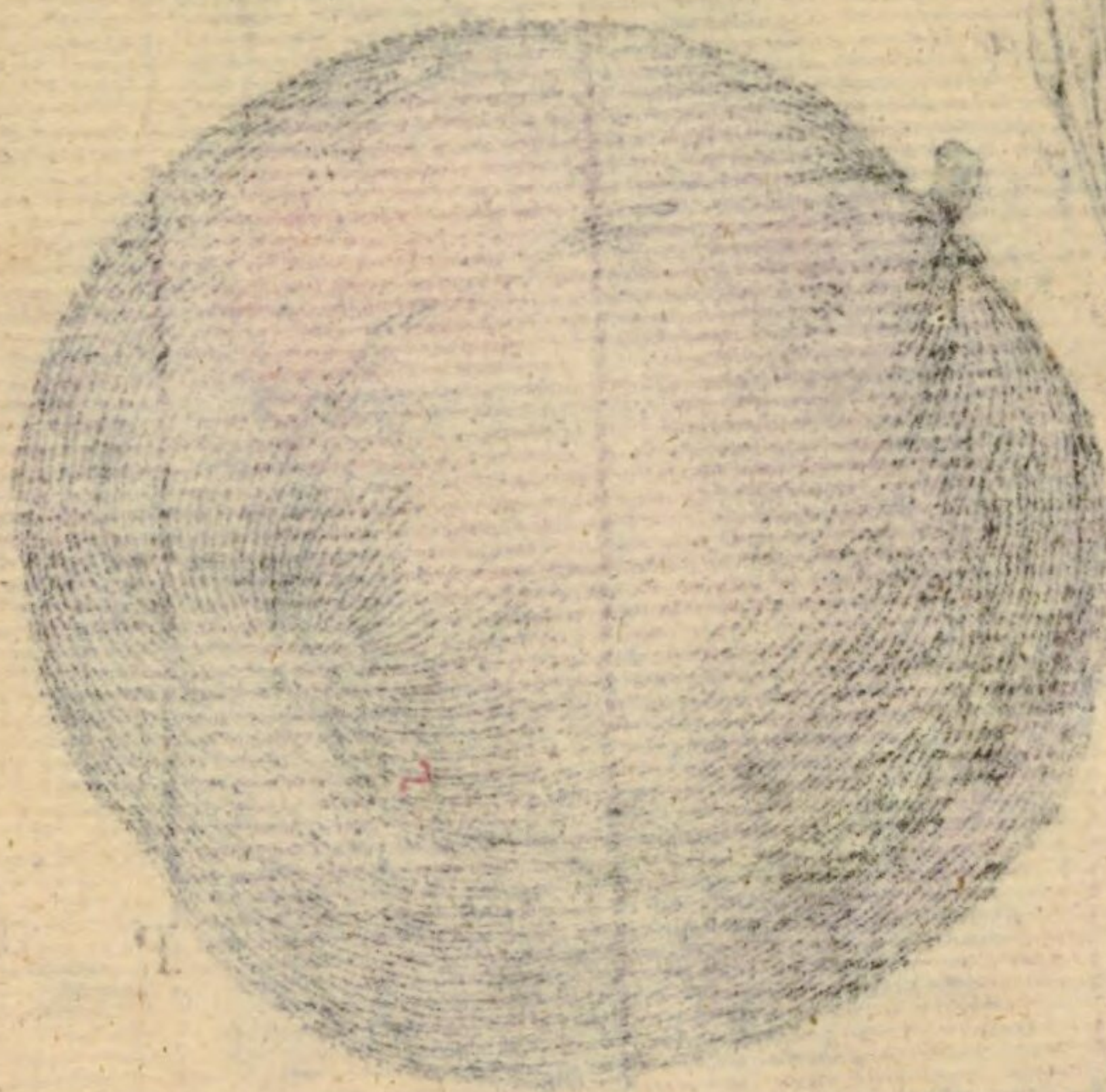


Fig. 5

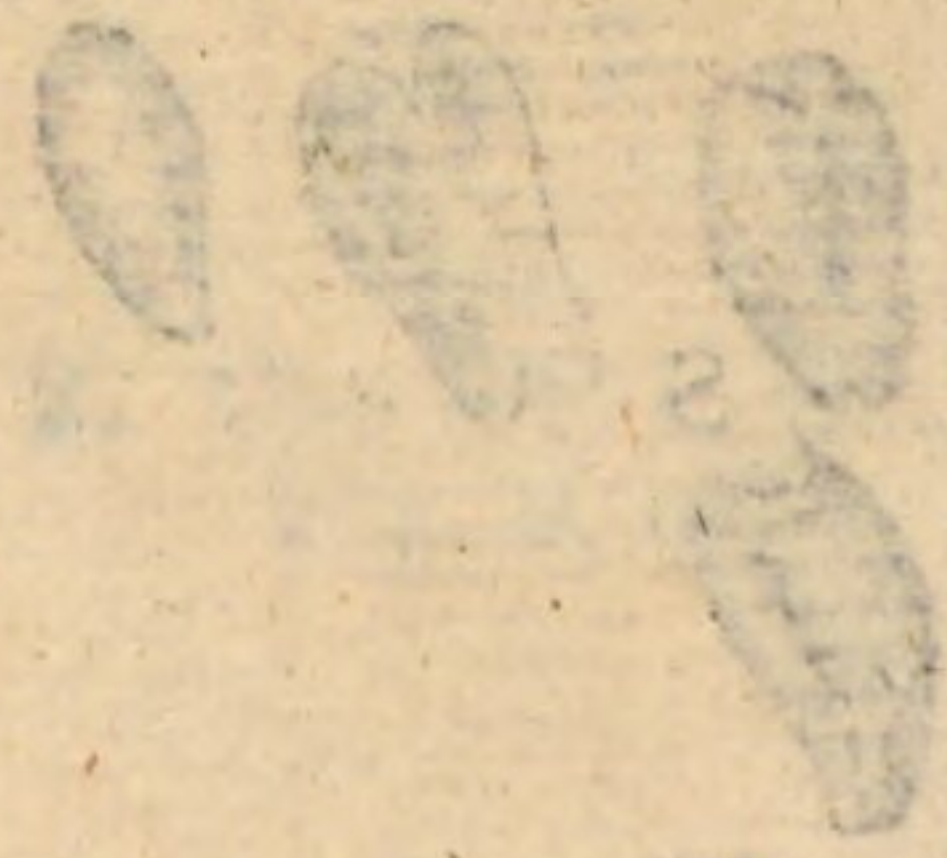


Fig. 6

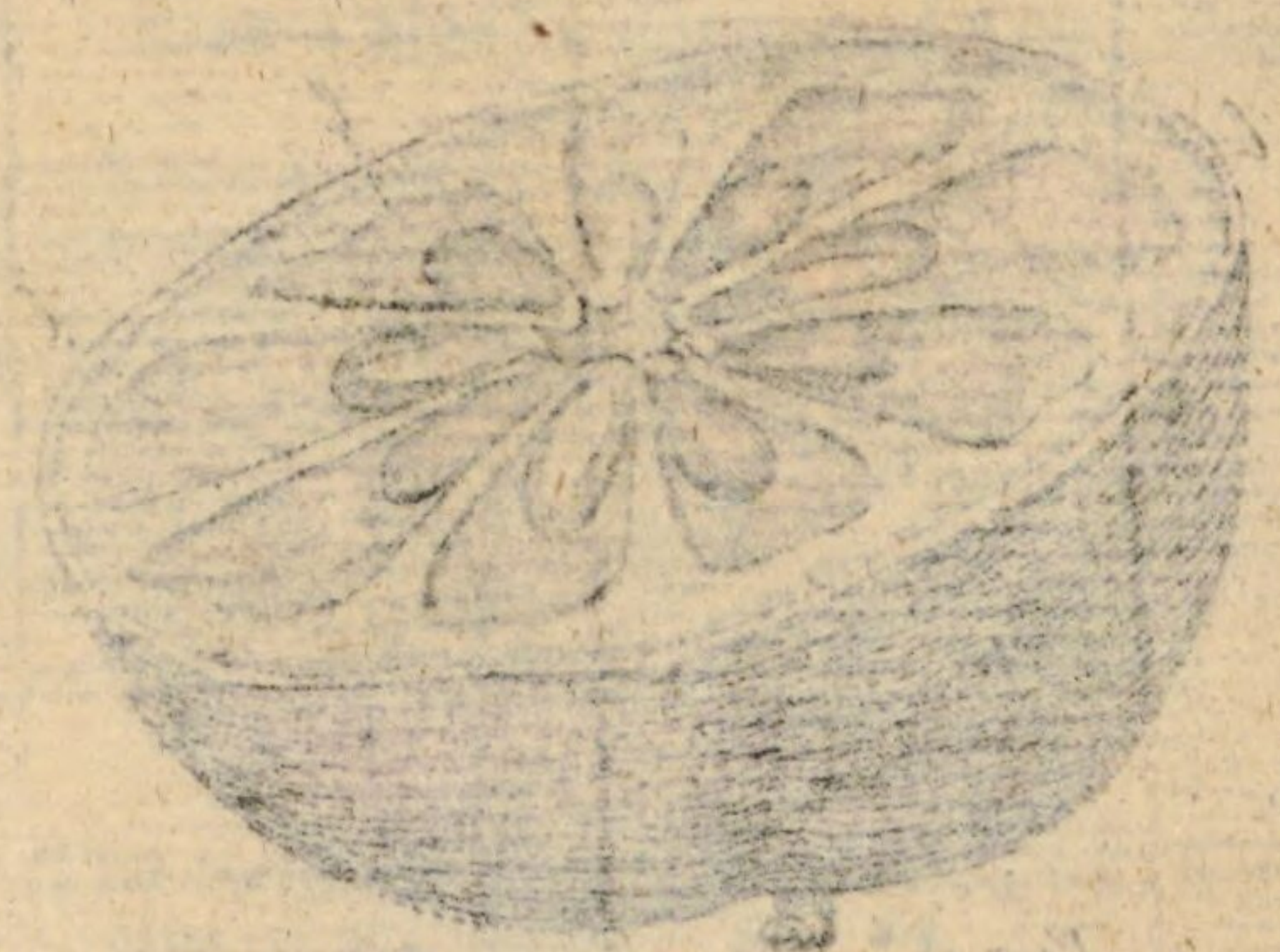


Fig. 7





Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.

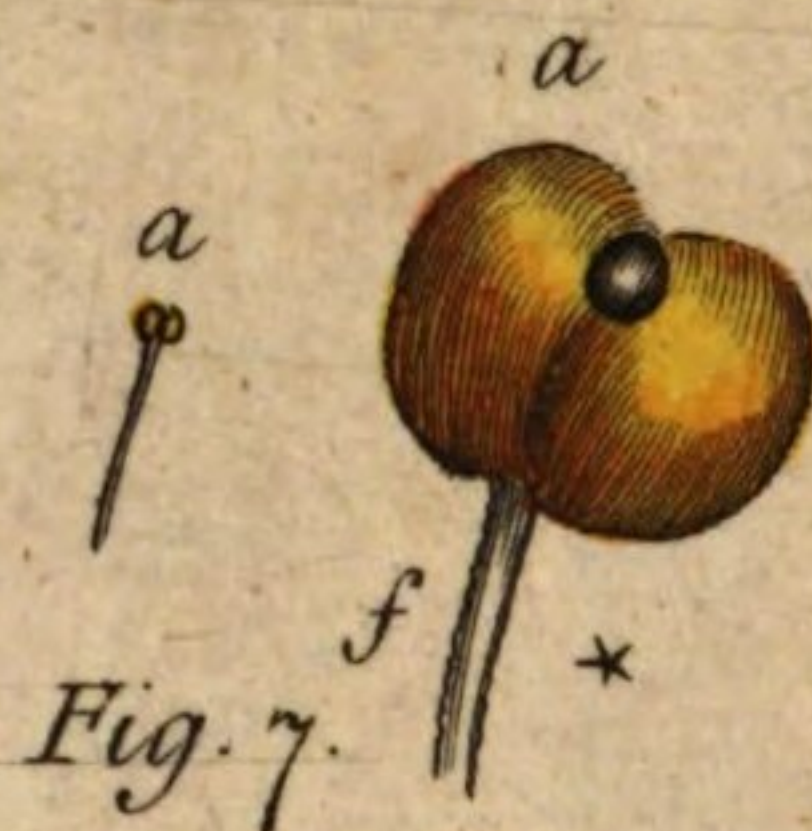


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Class XVIII. Order III.

POLYADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

H Y P E R I C U M.

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM quinquepartite:
Fig. 1. { the LACINIA ovate and lanceolate (in the
perforated hypericum),
concave,
permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 2, 3, 4. { oblong and ovate,
* Magnified. { obtuse,
patent,
crenated, } (in this species)
having round the margin
glandules,
twining with the fun's course.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS numerous,
Fig. 5, 6, 7. { grown together at the base in five or six
* Magnified. { phalanxes (*. Fig. 6.)
a. the ANTHERAS small,
on both sides canaliculated, } (Fig. 7.)
on the apex a black gland.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN ovate (in this species).
Fig. 8. { s. the STYLES three (sometimes two, three
* Magnified. { or five),
simple,
spreading asunder,
the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS simple.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE ovate (in this species),
Fig. 9. { as many loculaments as styles:
* Magnified. { a horizontal section (*. Fig. 10.)

S. The SEEDS, { many,
Fig. 11. { oblong.
* Magnified.

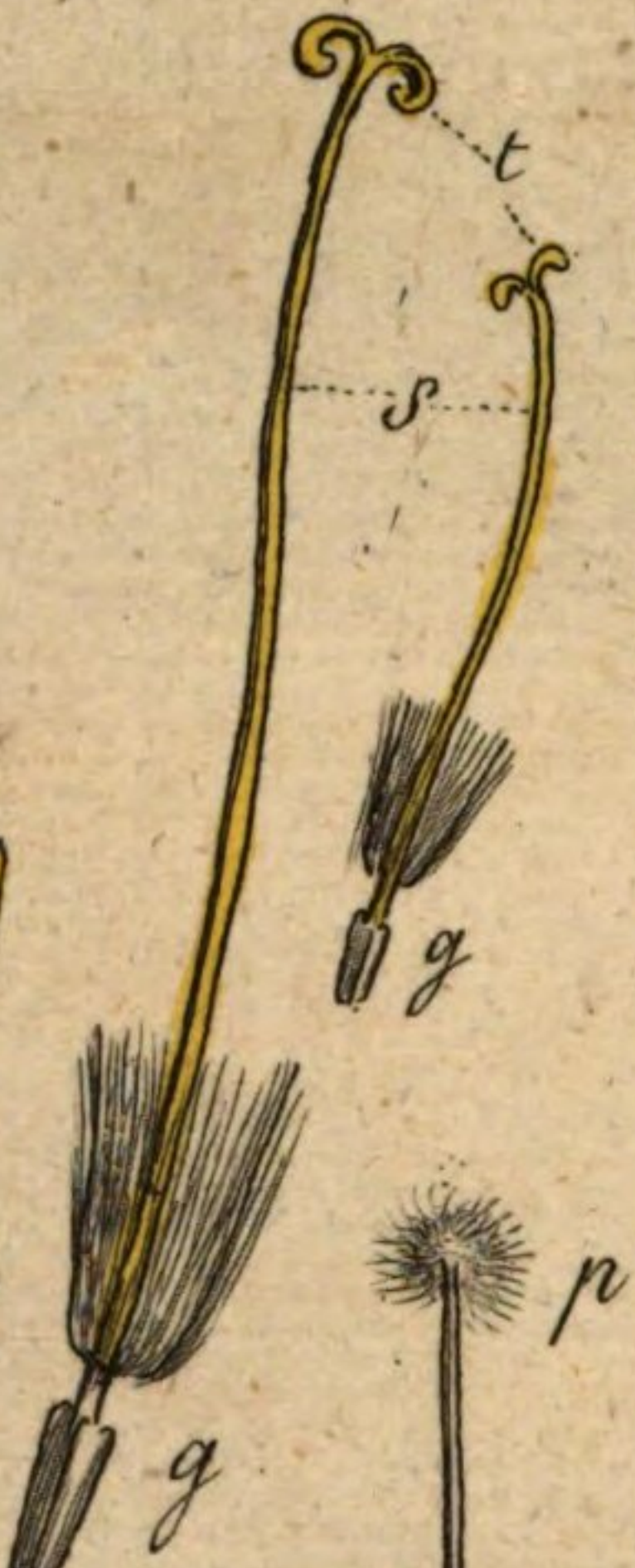
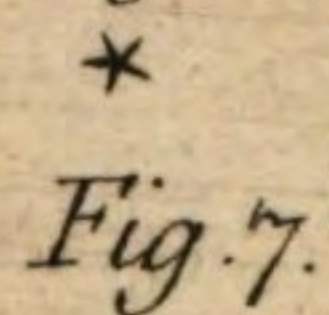
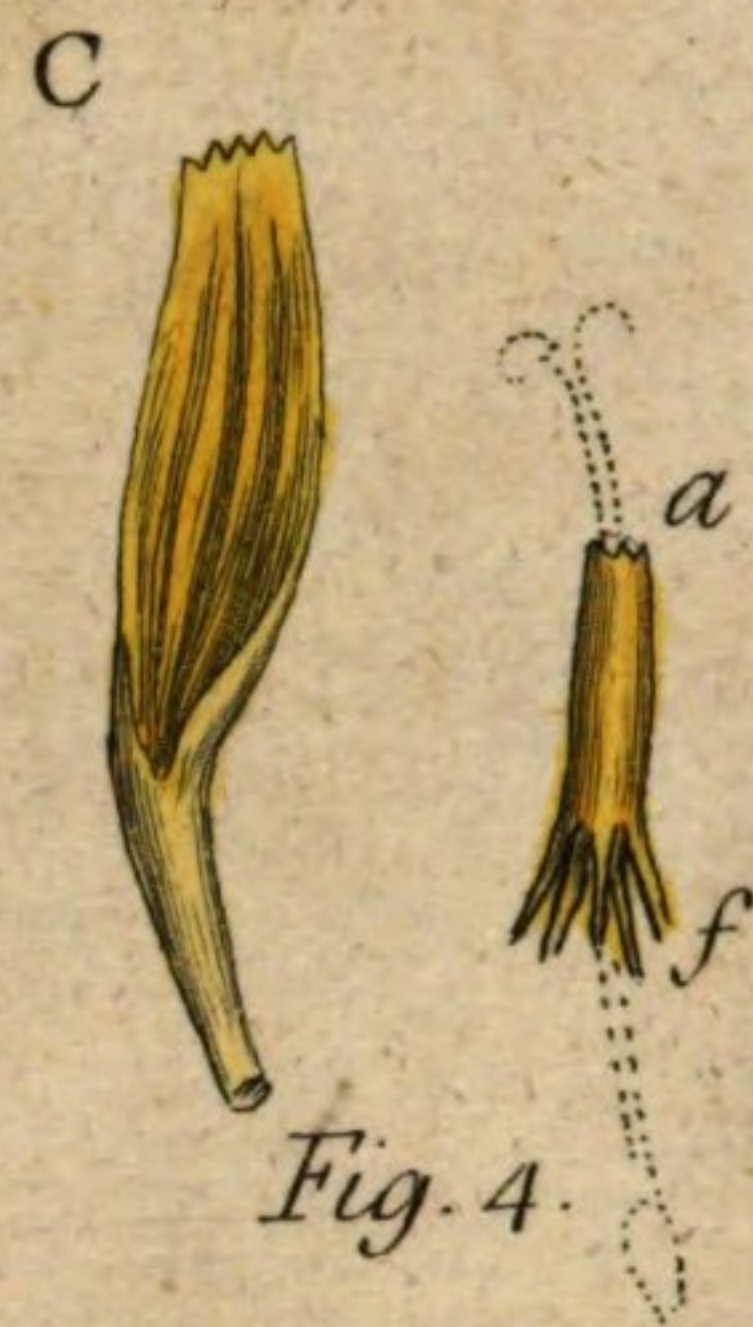
The common name St. JOHN'S WORT.
—Is a native of Europe, in thickets and
hedges. Sp. Pl.

Class XIX. Order I.

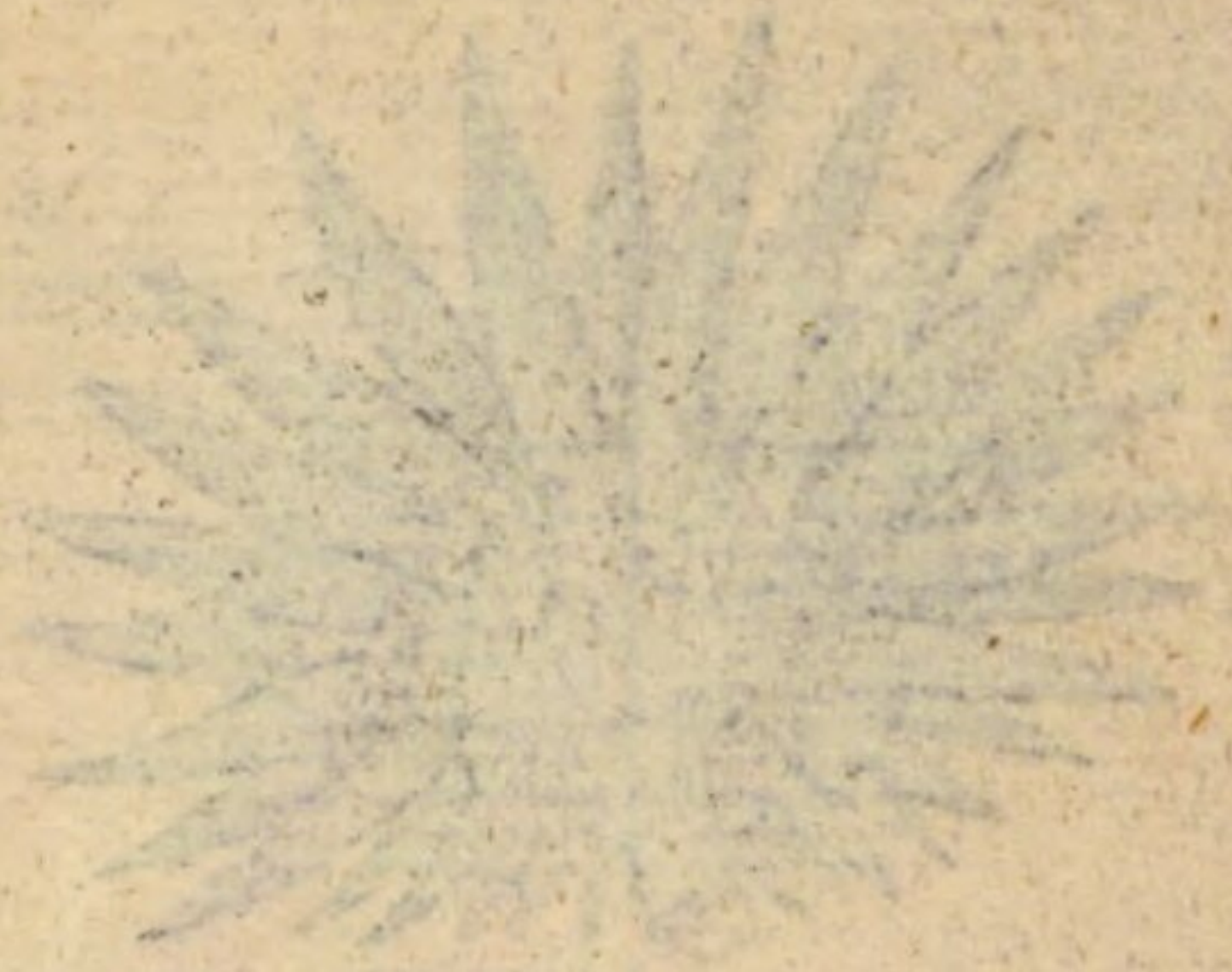
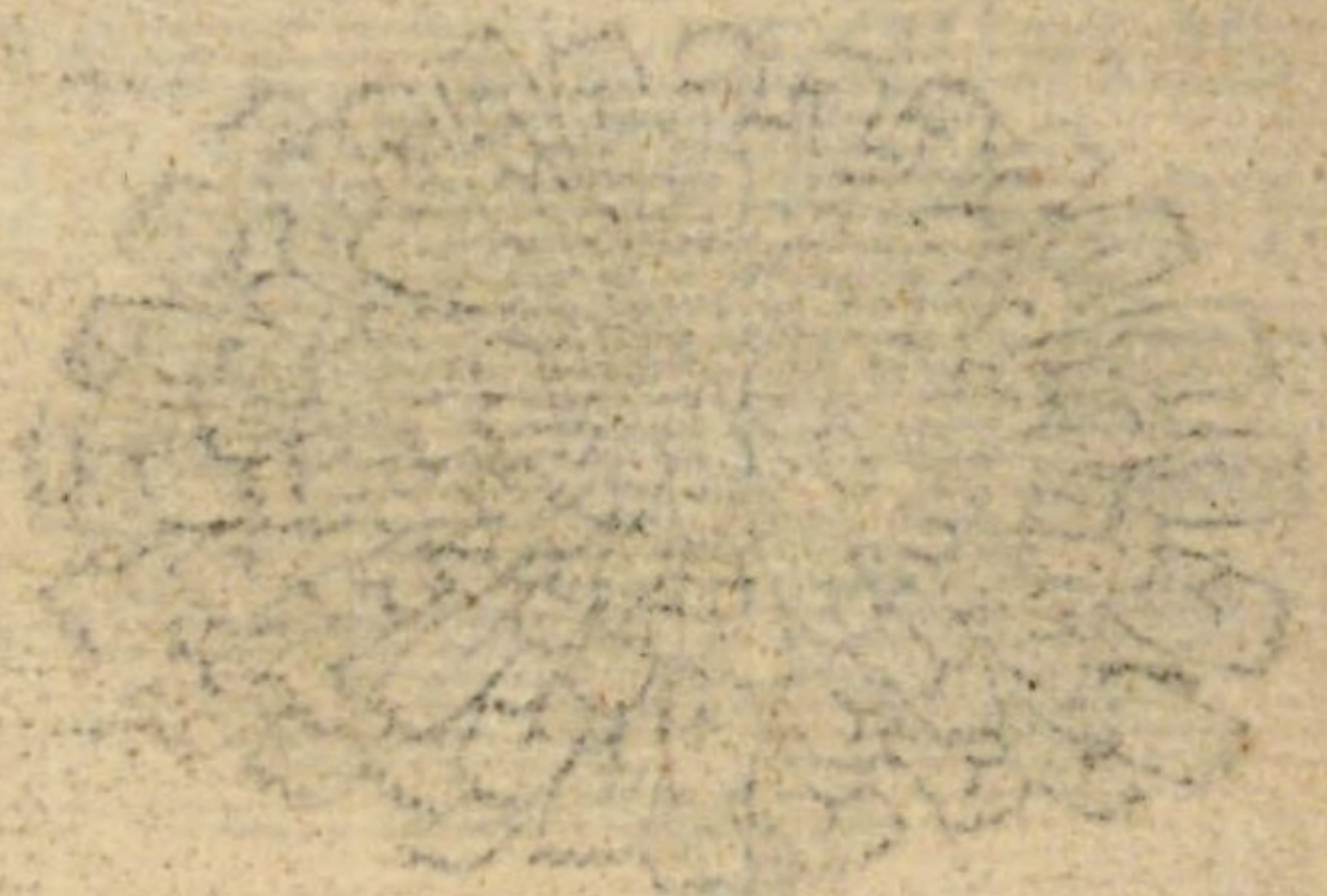
SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.
LEONTODON, DANDELION.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { The COMMON CALYX imbricated, oblong:
the INTERIOR SCALES linear (i), parallel, equal;
the EXTERIOR SCALES fewer, often reflexed towards the base.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2, 3, 4, 5. { the COMPOUND COROLLA imbricated, uniform: Fig. 2.
the Corollulas, of which it is composed, being hermaphrodite, Fig. 3.
numerous, equal:
the PROPER COROLLA monopetalous, Fig. 3, 4.
ligulate, linear, truncate, quinque-dentate.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 4, 5, 6. * Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS five, capillary, very short.
a. the ANTHERAS cylindraceous, tubulose.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 7, 3. * Magnified. { g. the GERMEN subovate.
s. the STYLE filiform, of the length of the corolla.
t. the STIGMAS two, revolute.
- PERICARPIUM, Fig. 8. { none;
supplied by the calyx becoming oblong, straight, } Fig. 9.
erect.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 10, 8. * Fig. 11, Magnified. { solitary (*standing at some distance from each other*), Fig. 10.
oblong, scabrous:
the PAPPUS (*down*) (p) stipitate (*raised on a slender footstalk called stipes*) (z), simple, capillary.
- R. The RECEPTACLE, Fig. 10. { naked, dotted,
the interior calyx being now bent downwards (K).

The common name TARAXACUM.—Is a native of Europe, growing in pasture grounds. Sp. Pl.



Top of



Bottom

Tab. 7.

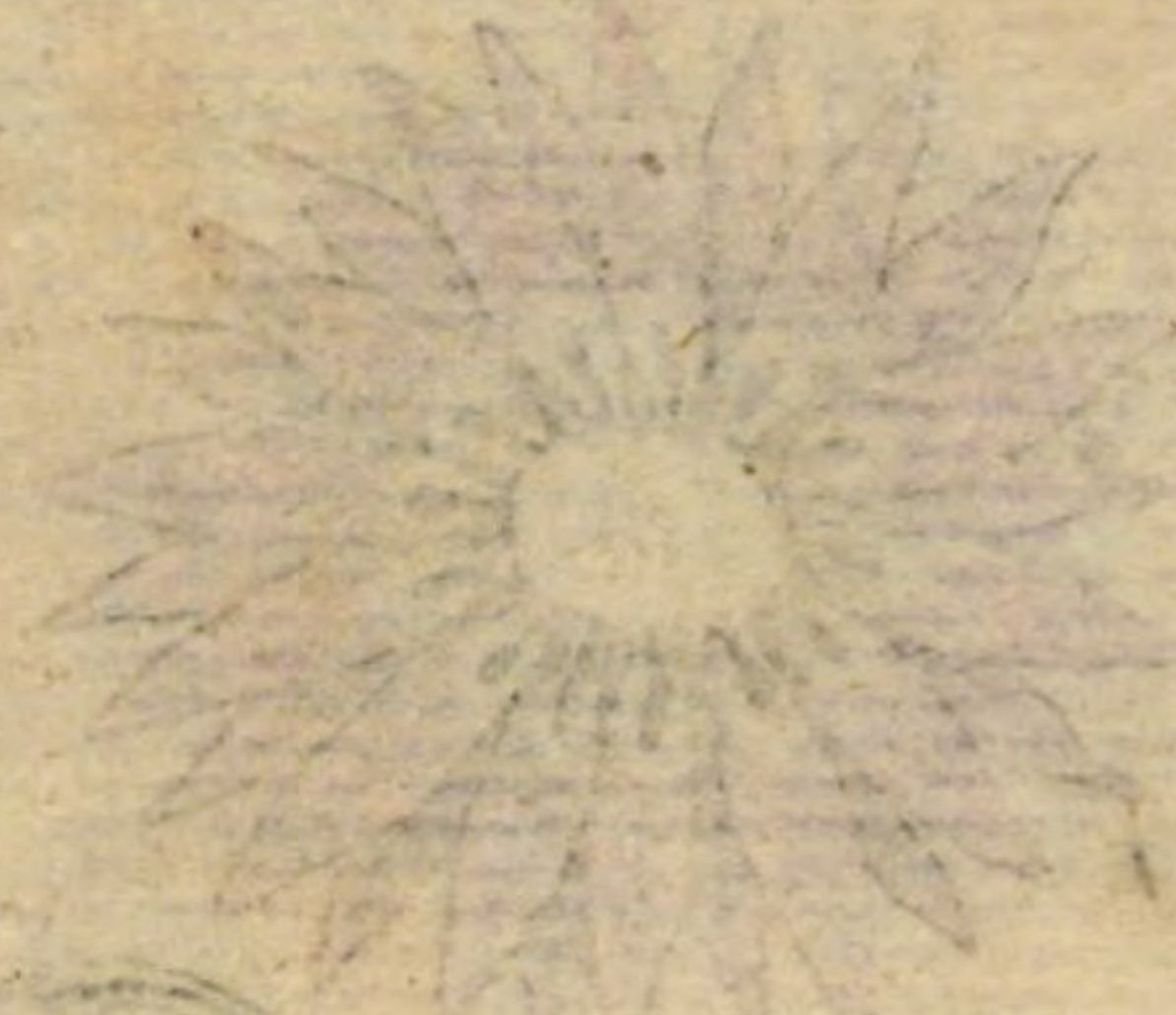


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

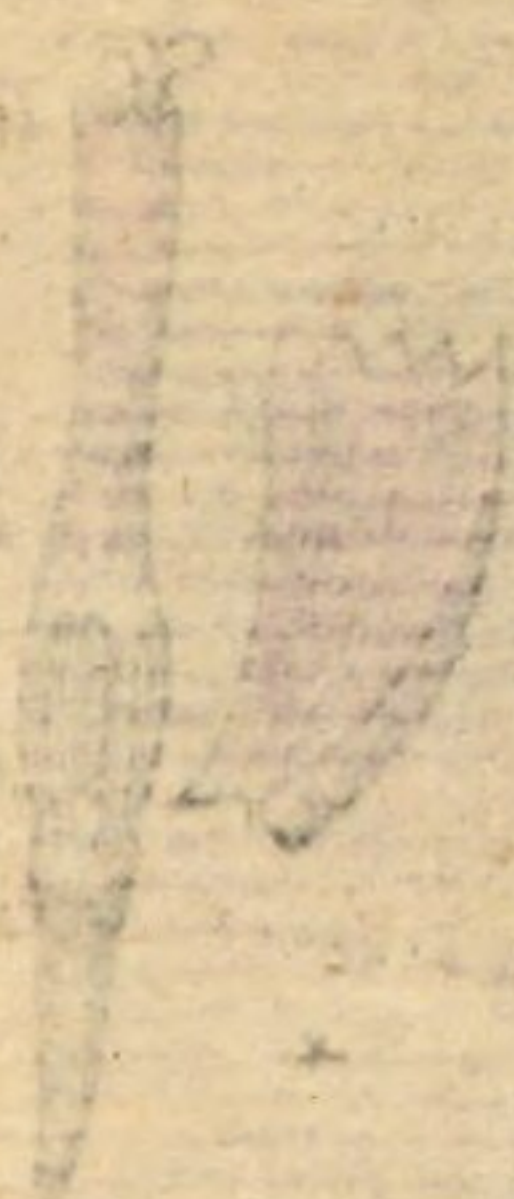


Fig. 5.

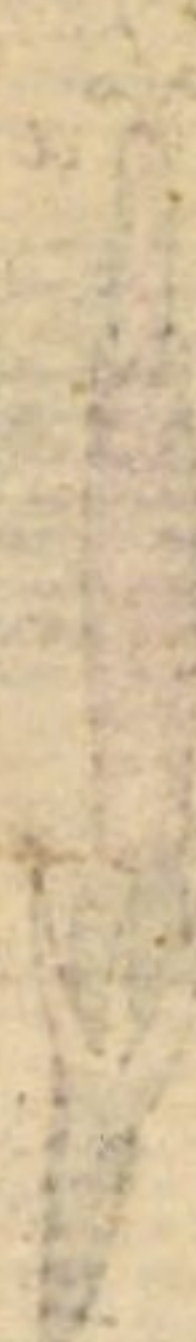


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

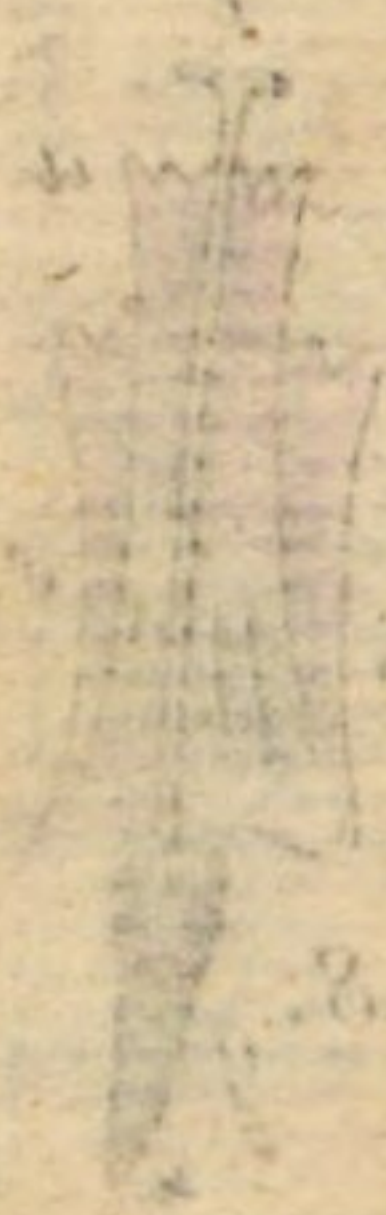


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

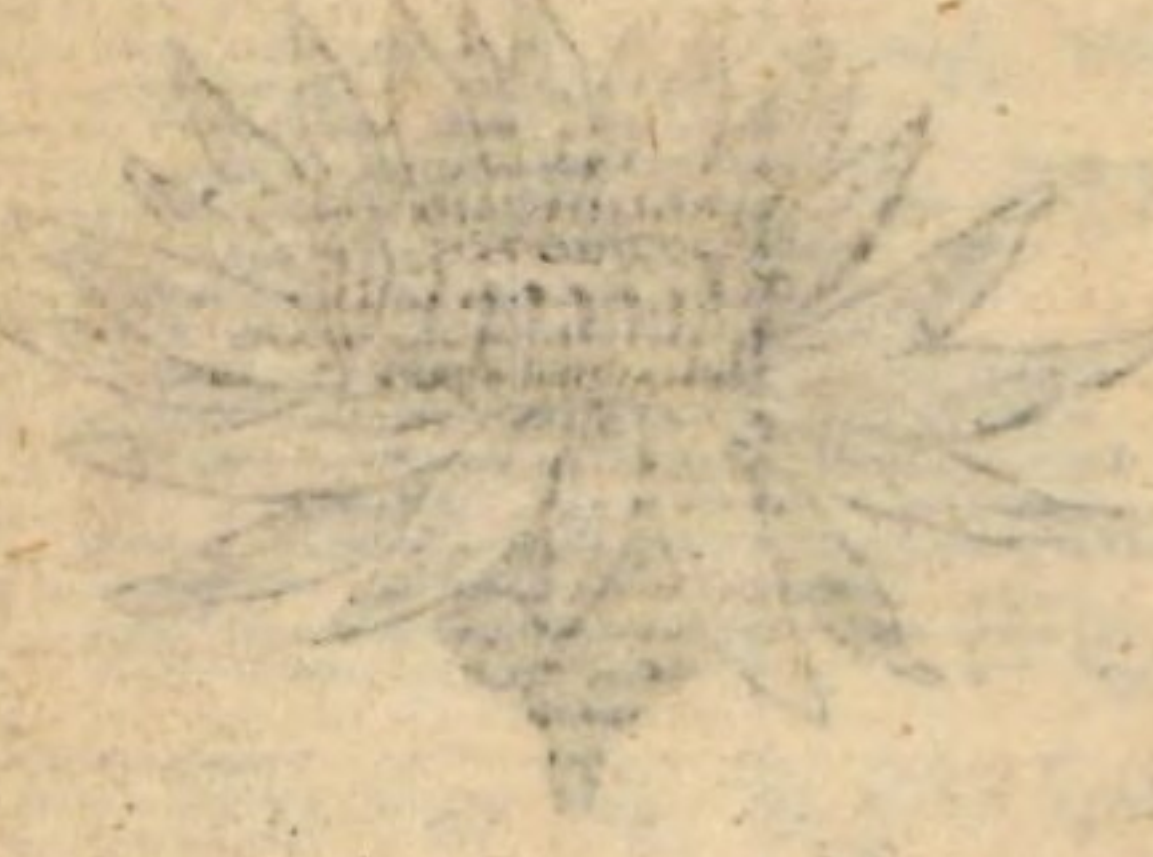


Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.

Class XIX. Order II.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

X E R A N T H E M U M.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4. { The COMMON CALYX imbricate: the SQUAMAS lanceolate (s), of which the innermost next the disk are longer (Fig. 1, 3. s.), membranaceous, glossy, having a furrow at its base (Fig. 1, 5. s.), constituting the radius, encompassing the compound flower in the manner of a radiated crown.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 4, 2. * Magnified. { the COMPOUND COROLLA unequal, in which the Hermaphrodite Corollulas are very numerous, tubular, placed in the disk; the Female Corollulas less numerous, tubular, placed in the circumference (Fig. 4, 2. C.): the first, being the proper corollas of the Hermaphrodite Floscules, are funnel-shaped (Fig. 6, 8.), much shorter than the calyx: the LIMB quinquefid, open; the second, being the proper corollas of the Female Floscules, are tubular (Fig. *. 9, 10), of the length of the hermaphrodites, quinquefid, less equal than the first.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 7, 8. * Magnified. { f. the Hermaphrodites have five FILAMENTS, very short.
a. the ANTHERAS cylindraceous, tubular, almost as long as the corollulas.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. * Magnified. { g. the GERMEN of the Hermaphrodites short, coronate (*crowned in this species with a crown of five setaceous points*) (x. Fig. 6.)
s. the STYLE filiform, longer than the stamens.
t. the STIGMA bifid.
g. the GERMEN of the Females as in the hermaphrodites (Fig. 9, 11.)
s. the STYLE filiform, of the length of the hermaphrodites.
t. the STIGMA clavate, (*perhaps in this species*) having its base of the floscule inclosed in the solid tube (Fig. 11. *.), oblong, reflex.
- PERICARPIUM, { none: the CALYX, scarce altered, supplying its place (Fig. 12.)
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 13, 14. * Magnified. { the seeds of the Hermaphrodites oblong, coronate (x. Fig. 13, 14. as the germen above described), of the Female similar to the former (Fig. 13, 14.)
- R. The RECEPTACLE, * Magnified. { paleaceous (Z. Fig. 13, 14. in this species), flattish, punctate (when stripped of its paleas, R. Fig. 13.)

The common name Annual XERANTHEMUM, or Eternal FLOWER.—Is a native of Austria.
Sp. Pl. K 2

Class XIX. Order III.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

H E L I A N T H U S.

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 1.

{ A COMMON one imbricate, expanded: the
SQUAMAS oblong, acuminate, broadish at
the base, the apexes dehiscent on all sides
(gaping or bending outwards).

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 2.
* Magnified.

{ the COMPOUND COROLLA radiate; its Corol-
lulas are either those of Hermaphrodite Flos-
cules, very numerous, and placed in the disk
(Fig. 2. Y.); or those of the Female Floscules,
less numerous, but much longer, and placed in
the radius (Fig. 2. Z.): the proper corolla of
the Hermaphrodite Floscules are cylindraceous
(Fig. 3.), shorter than the calyx, ventricose at
the base (*swelling out like a belly*) (Fig. 3, 4. y.),
orbiculate, depressed: the LIMB quinqueden-
tate (l), acute, patent: those of the Female
Floscules ligulate (*in form of a tongue or strap*)
(C. Fig. 5.), lanceolate, entire, very long.

The STAMENS,
Fig. 4.
* Magnified.

{ f. the FILAMENTS of the Hermaphrodites five
(Fig. 3, 4.), curved, inserted below the
ventricose part of the corollula (Fig. 4.), of
the length of the tube.
a. the ANTHERA cylindraceous (Fig. 3, 4.),
tubular.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 3, 4, 6.
* Magnified.

{ g. the GERMEN of the Hermaphrodite Floscules
oblong.
s. the STYLE filiform,
of the length of the corollula.
t. the STIGMA bipartite, reflex.
g. the GERMEN of the Female Floscules small
(Fig. 5.)
the STYLE none.
the STIGMA none.

PERICARPIUM,

{ none: the CALYX, unchanged, supplying its
place (K. Fig. 7.)

S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 8.

{ of the Hermaphrodite solitary (*one to each floscule*),
oblong, obtuse, tetragonous,
at the opposite angles compressed,
narrower at the lower part:
the PAPPUS two lanceolate aristas (p),
deciduous;

the Females have no seeds.

The common name Annual SUN-FLOWER.—
Is a native of Peru and Mexico. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



K



Fig. 7.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

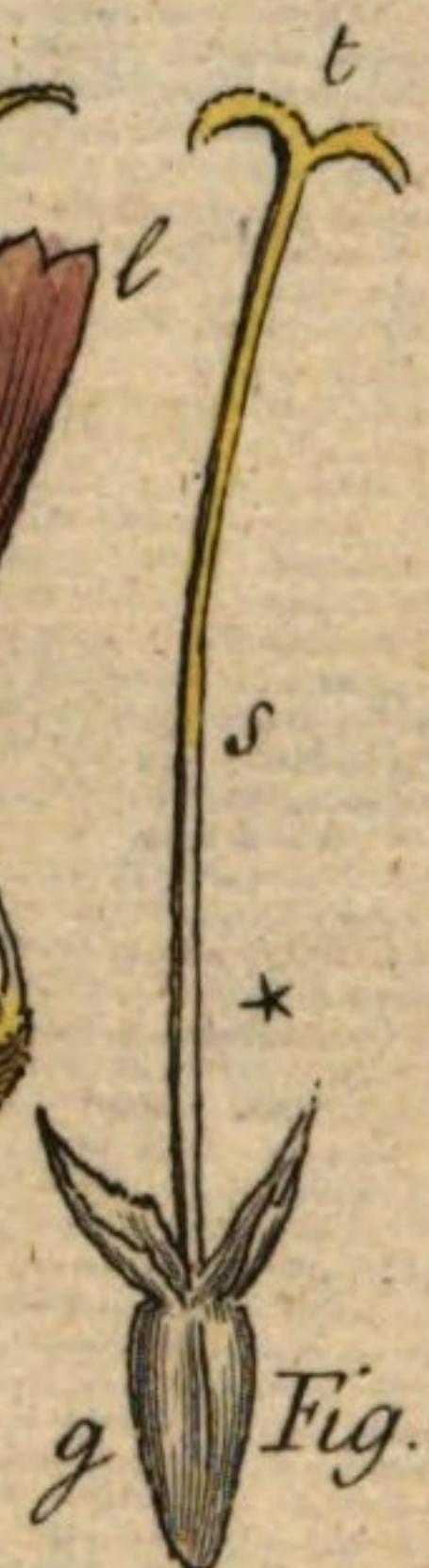


Fig. 6.

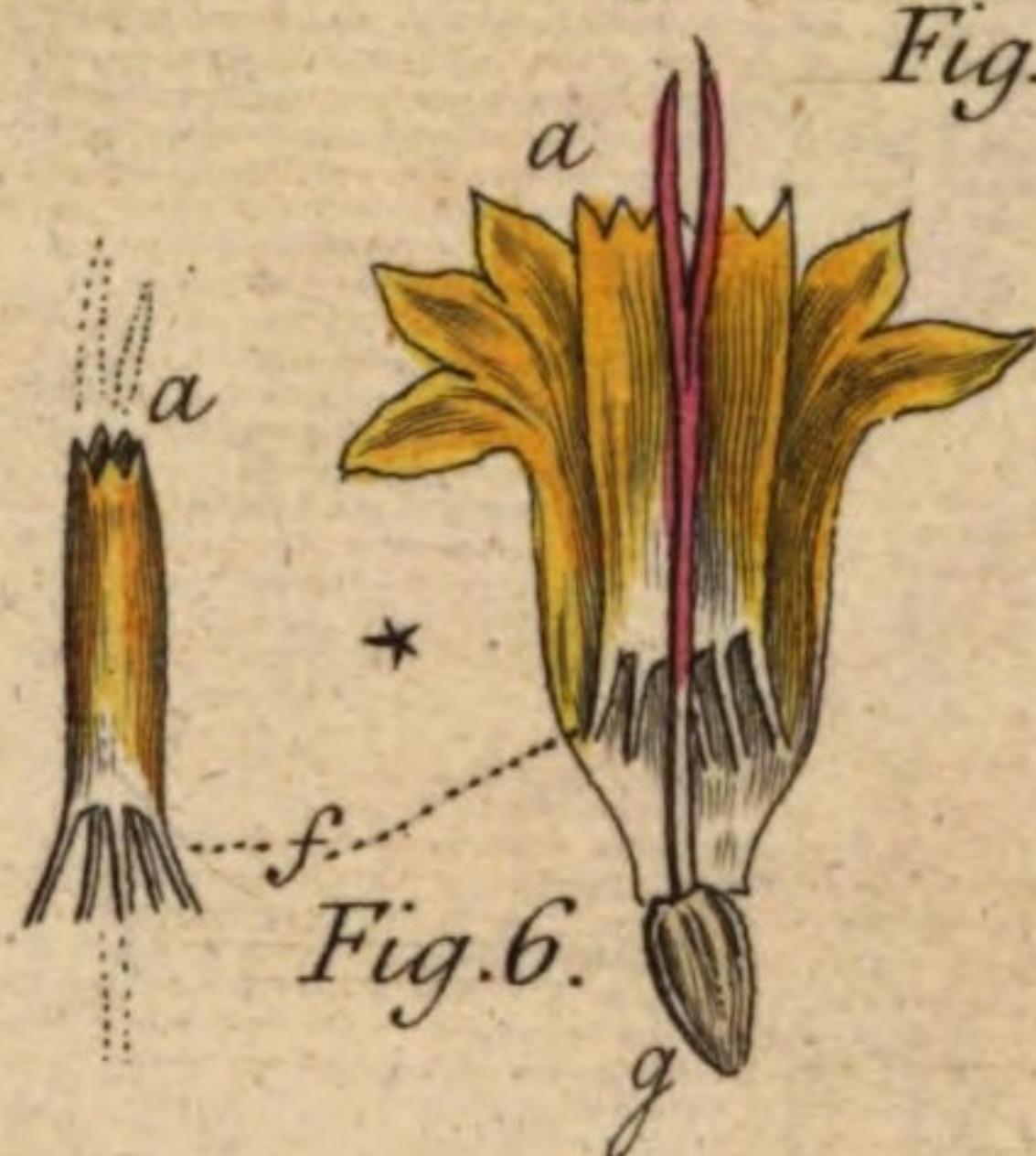
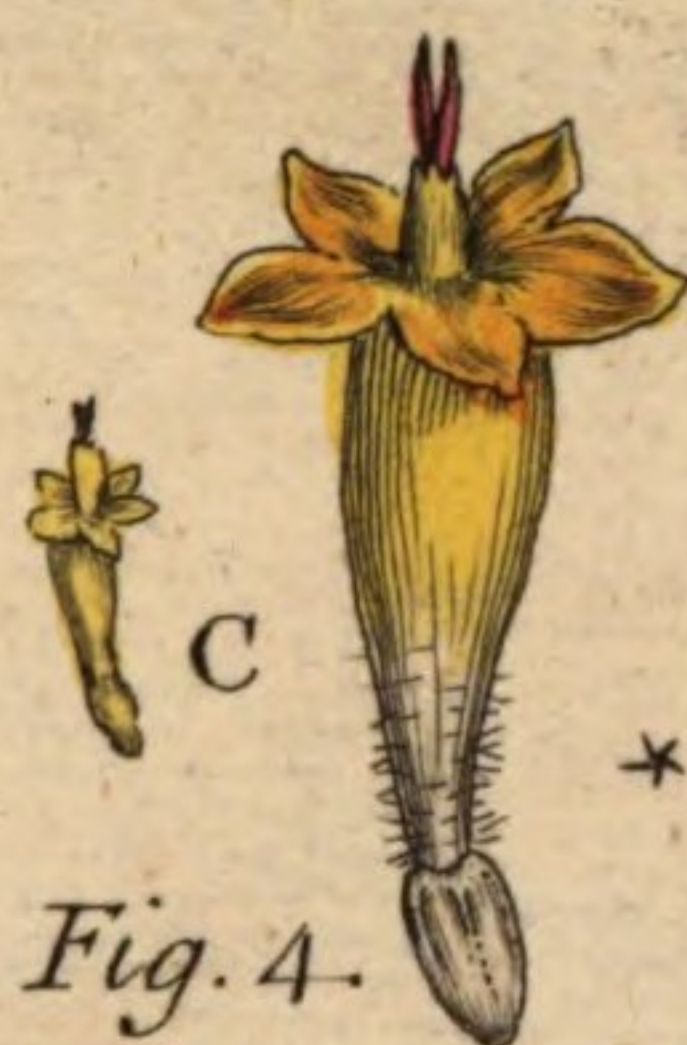
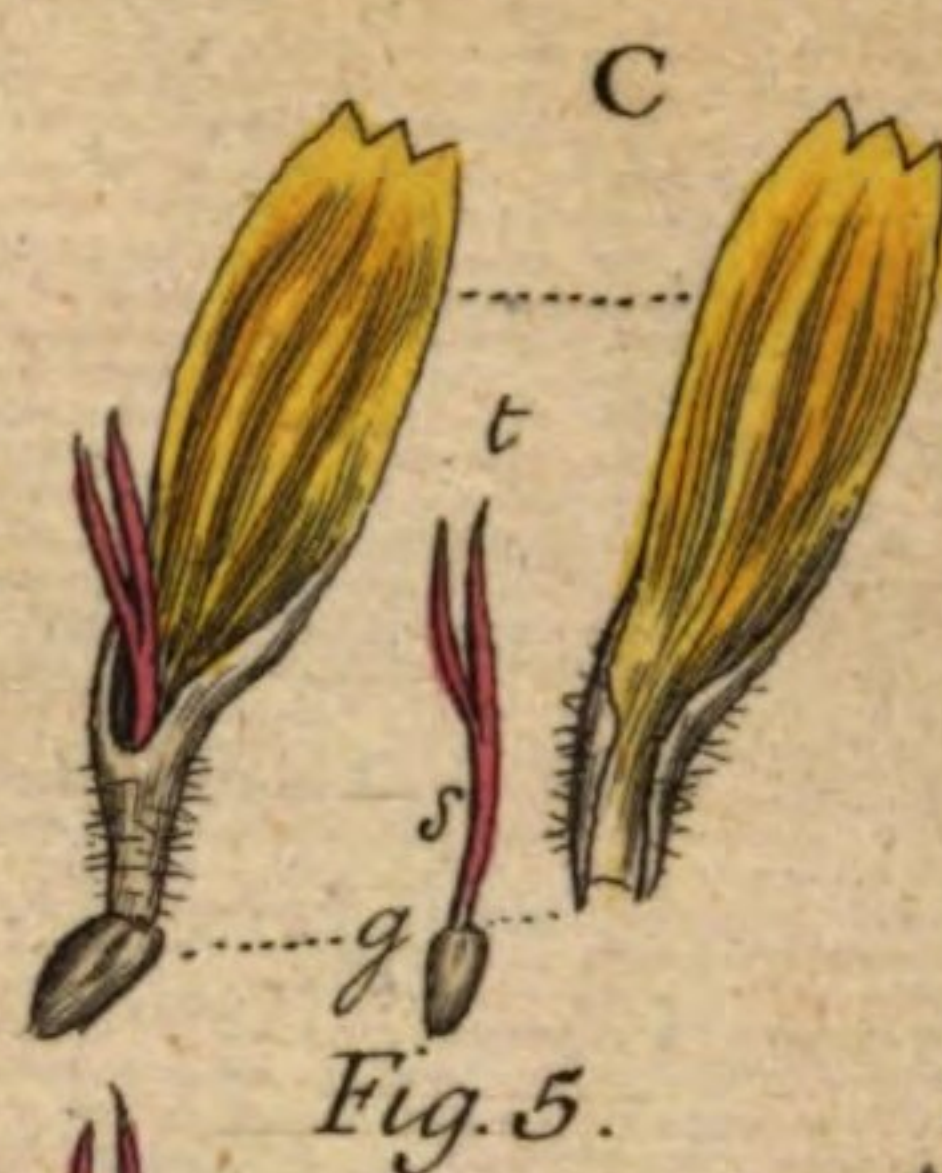


Fig. 8.

Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Class XIX. Order IV.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

CALENDULA.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { The COMMON CALYX simple,
much divided, nearly erect :
the SEGMENTS linear and lanceolate,
from fourteen to twenty, nearly equal.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 2. { a compound radiated flower : the Hermaphrodite
Corollulas many, in the disk (Fig. 3. h.) : the
Female Corollulas many (Fig. 3. f.), the same
number as the radius in the calyx, very long,
in the radius : the Proper Hermaphrodites tu-
bulous (Fig. 4. C. * magnified), the limb quin-
quefid, the length of the calyx : the Female
ligulate (*tongue-shaped*), (Fig. 5. C.) very
long, tridentate (*with three teeth*), at the base
villous.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 6.
* Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS of the Hermaphrodite five,
capillary, very short.
a. the ANTHERAS cylindraceous, tubulous,
the length of the corollula.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 5, 6, 7.
* Magnified. { g. the GERMEN of the Hermaphrodite oblong
(Fig. 6, 7.).
s. the STYLE filiform (Fig. 7.), scarcely the
length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMA obtuse, bifid, straight.
g. the GERMEN of the Female oblong (Fig. 5.),
trigonus.
s. the STYLE filiform, the length of the stamens.
t. the STIGMAS two, oblong, acuminate.
- PERICARPIUM, Fig. 8. { none :
the Calyx connivent,
subrotund, depressed.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 9, 10. { the Hermaphrodites have none in the centre of
the disk (Fig. 8.); those round it are seldom
solitary, membranaceous, obcordate, com-
pressed : the Females solitary (f.), large, ob-
long, incurved, triangular, the angles mem-
branaceous, on the outside as if engraved or
marked with figures.
- R. The RECEPTACLE, Fig. 9. { naked,
plain.

N. B. In this species all the seeds are incurvated and muricated (*covered with sharp points*); the inner dilated, with two horns (h. i.); the outer narrow, cymbiform (*boat-shaped*), (f.)

The common name MARIGOLD.—Is a native of the southern parts of Europe, and grows in the fields. Sp. Pl.

Class XIX. Order V.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SEGRETATA.

E C H I N O P S.

K. The CALYX, { A COMMON one polyphyllous:
 Fig. 1. the SCALES subulated,
 * Magnified. entirely reflexed,
 containing many flowers;
 the PARTIAL PERIANTHIUM uniflorous
 (*. Fig. 3, 5. K.),
 oblong, imbricated, angular:
 the FOLIOLES subulate (*. Fig. 6. f.),
 lax on the upper part, erect,
 at the apex ciliated,
 permanent (Fig. 10. K.)

C. The COROLLA, { monopetalous,
 Fig. 3, 4. the length of the calyx,
 * Magnified. funnel-shaped:
 the BORDER divided into five,
 reflex and spreading.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS five,
 Fig. 4. like hairs, very short.
 * Magnified. a. the ANTHERAS cylindraceous,
 tubulated, with five teeth.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oblong.
 Fig. 3, 4, 5, 7. s. the STYLE filiform, Fig. 7.
 * Magnified. the length of the corolla.
 t. the STIGMA double, oblong,
 somewhat depressed,
 revolute.

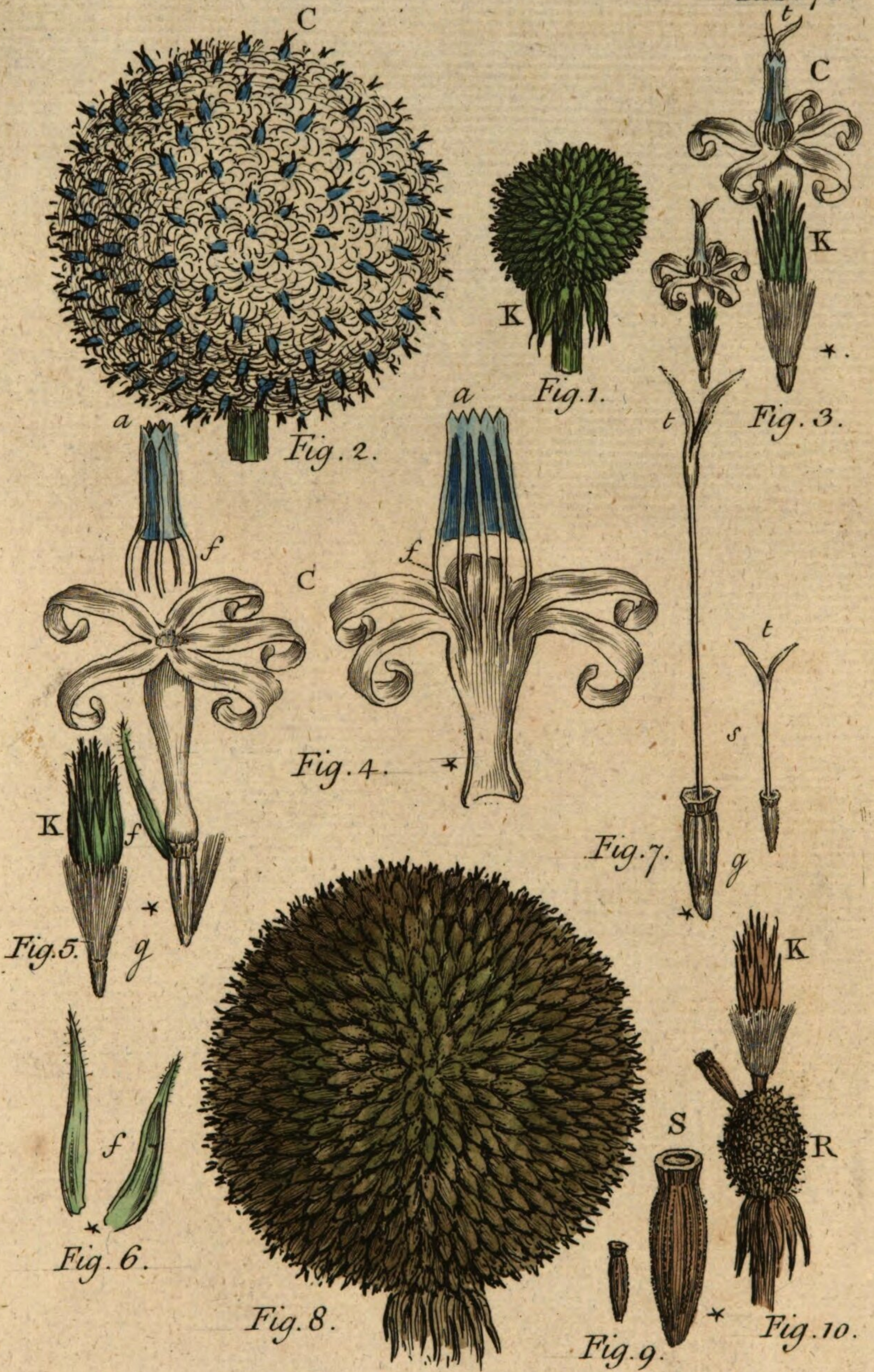
PERICARPIUM, { none:
 Fig. 8. the CALYX
 * Magnified. unchanged,
 large.

S. The SEED, { one,
 Fig. 9. ovately oblong,
 * Magnified. narrow at the base:
 the APEX obtuse,
 villous.

R. The
 RECEPTACLE, { a COMMON one globose,
 Fig. 10. with bristly chaff.

The common name GLOBE THISTLE.
 Is a native of Italy and Austria. Sp. Pl.

rep. Wal. pi. acc. 11



17. 06. 17





Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

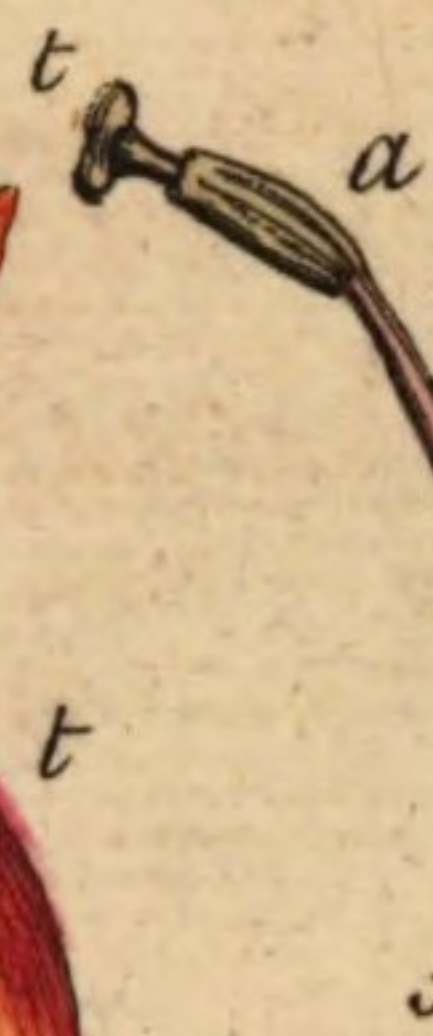


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

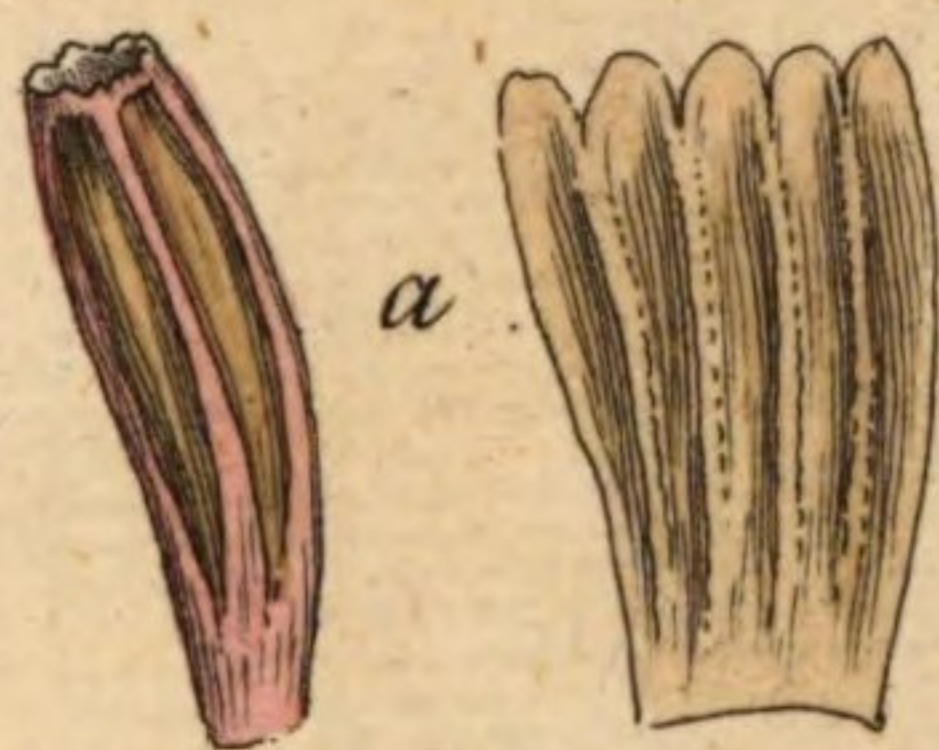


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Class XIX. Order VI.

SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA.

LOBELIA.

- (2) *lobelia*
- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1, { A PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, quinquedentate, very small, growing round the germen, marcescent (*withering on the plant*): the DENTICLES not quite equal, the two superior looking more upwards.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 1, 2, 3. { monopetalous, a little ringent: the TUBE cylindraceous (t), longer than the calyx, divided lengthwise in its upper side: the LIMB quinquepartite: the LACINIAS lanceolated (l), the two superior of which are less than the others, more reflexed, deeper divided, forming the upper lip; the other three inferior ones more patent, usually larger.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 4, 5. * Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS five, subulate, the length of the tube of the petal. a. the ANTHERAS connate (*growing together*) in the form of an oblong cylinder (Fig. 4, 5, 6.), dividing at the base into five parts.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 7. { g. the GERMEN acuminate, inferous. s. the STYLE cylindraceous, the length of the stamens. t. the STIGMA obtuse (Fig. 2, 4, 7.), hispid.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 8. * Magnified. { a CAPSULE ovate, bilocular (Fig. 9.): gaping at the APEX (Fig. 8.), surrounded by the calyx (k).
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 10. * Magnified. { many, very small.

The common name CARDINAL FLOWER.—Is a native of Virginia, Sp. Pl.

Class XX. Order I.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.
ORCHIS.

K. The CALYX, { The SPATHÆ indeterminately placed (S):
Fig. 1. { the SPADIX simple (T).

PERIANTHIUM, none.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 2, 3, 4. { three exterior (e),
* Magnified. { the two interior forming a galea (*helmet*) (i).

N. The
NECTARIUM, { monophyllous,
Fig. 3, 4, 5. { within the insertion of the petals,
* Magnified. { fixed to the receptacle (r. Fig. 4, 5.):
{ the UPPER LIP erect (l), very short;
{ the UNDER LIP large (m), patent, broad,
{ descending in a corniform (*horn-shaped*)
{ tube (T. Fig. 3, 5.)

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS two, very slender,
Fig. 6. { very short, fixed on the pistillum.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS obovate, erect,
{ covered by the duplicated bilocular upper
{ lip of the nectarium (Fig. 4, 5. N.)

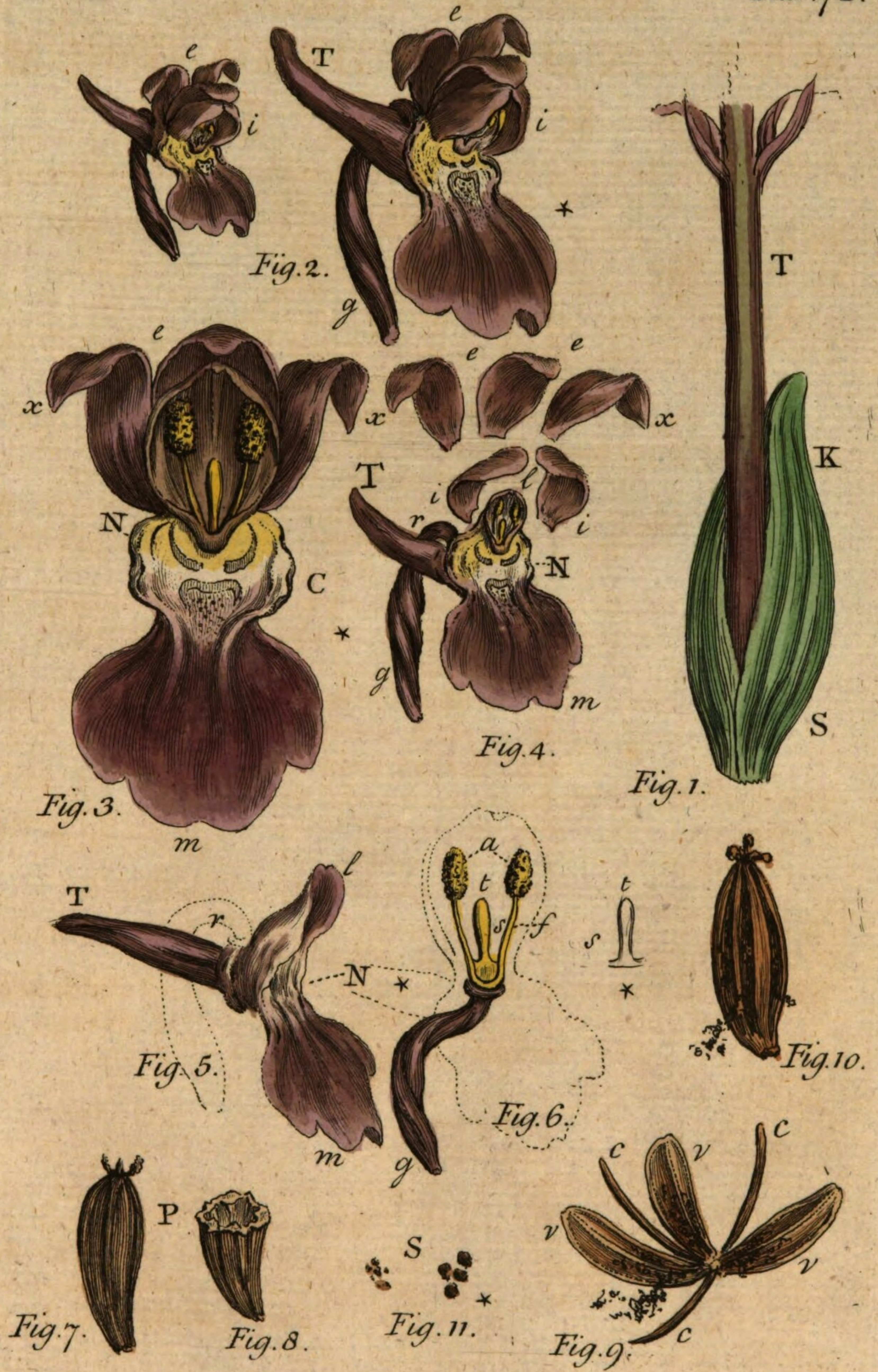
The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oblong, twisted,
Fig. 2, 4, 6. { standing under the flower.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLE fixed to the upper lip of the
{ nectarium, very short.
{ t. the STIGMA compressed, obtuse.

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE oblong, unilocular (Fig. 8),
Fig. 7. { having three keels (Fig. 9. c.),
{ trivalvular (v), opening under the carinas
{ in three divisions, adhering together at
{ the base and the apex (Fig. 10.)

S. The SEEDS, { numerous,
Fig. 11. { very small,
* Magnified. { like saw-dust.

N. B. The two dorsal petals are in this species (Fig. 3, 4. e. x. x.) spreading, and at the apex reflexed: the under lip of the nectarium nearly divided into four lobes, and the sides reflexed (Fig. 2, 3, 4, 5. m.)

The common name Broad-leaved ORCHIS.
—Is a native of Europe, growing in fields and pastures. Sp. Pl.



Tab. 32.



PL. 20.



Fig. 1.

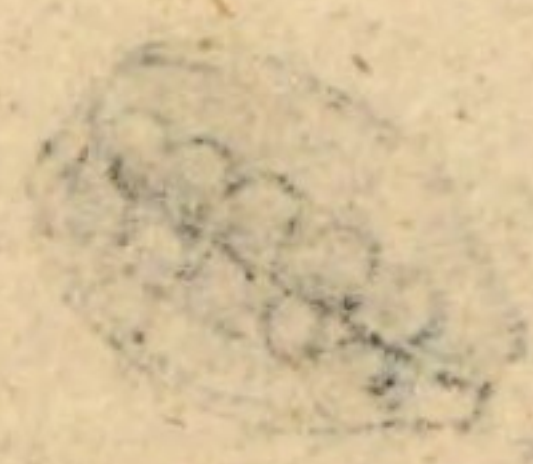


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

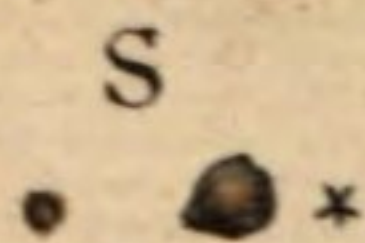


Fig. 9.

Class XX. Order II.

GYNANDRIA TRIANDRIA.

SISYRINCHIUM.

K. The CALYX, { An universal SPATHA two-edged,
 Fig. 1. { diphyllous:
 { the VALVES flattened,
 { carinate,
 { acuminate.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS six,
 Fig. 2, 3. { oblong,
 * Magnified. { obovate with a point,
 { spreading erectly (Fig. 2.),
 { flat.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS three,
 Fig. 4, 3. { very short,
 * Magnified. { issuing from the outward coat of the
 { style.
 { a. the ANTHERAS bifid at their lower end,
 { fixed to the style at the bottom of the
 { stigma.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN obovate,
 Fig. 2, 4, 5. { inferous.
 * Magnified. { s. the STYLE subulate,
 { straight,
 { shorter than the corolla.
 { t. the STIGMA trifid,
 { reflex.

P. The
 PERICARPIUM, { a CAPSULE obovate,
 Fig. 6. { triquetrous,
 * Magnified. { trilocular (Fig. 7.),
 { trivalvular (Fig. 8.)

S. The SEEDS, { many,
 Fig. 9. { subround.
 * Magnified.

The common name BERMUDIANA.—
 Is a native of Virginia. Sp. Pl.

Class XX. Order IV.

GYNANDRIA PENTANDRIA.
PASSIFLORA.

I. The
INVOLUCRUM,
Fig. 1.

Three-leaved, the leaves heart-shaped, very intire, concave, sessile, or without foot-stalks, uniflorous, placed so as to leave some space betwixt it and the flower (Fig. 3. a.)

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 2, 3.

a PERIANTHIUM monophyllous, quinquepartite, plain, coloured, the segments lance-shaped, but somewhat ovate, spreading, carinate, or keel-shaped on the under side, the keel ending in a hooked bristle.

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 2, 3.

with five petals,
semi-lanceolate, plain, blunt.

N. The
NECTARIUM,
Fig. 2, 4.

a triple crown, Fig. 4, 1, 2, 3.
surrounding the pistillum,
divided into rays.

The STAMENS,
Fig. 5.

f. the FILAMENTS five, awl-shaped, spreading, fixed to the column, growing together at the base, reflex.
a. the ANTHERAS oblong, obtuse, incumbent.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 5, 6.

r. the RECEPTACLE of the fruit a long, straight, cylindrical column, Fig. 6. n.
g. the GERMEN with three styles.
s. the STYLES three, coloured, thicker above, spreading.
t. the STIGMAS headed, convex, nearly reniform.

P. The
PERICARPIUM,
Fig. 7.

a BERRY fleshy, nearly ovate, unilocular, or having but one cell, pedicellate, Fig. 8. p.

S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 9.

very numerous, ovate, arillate, or having an outward coat, nesting, or laying loose in the pulp.

Fig. 9. m. the ARILLUS cut open from the seed, expanded, magnified; n. the same of the natural size; S. the seed without the arillus; o. surrounded with its pulp.
Fig. 8. i. the inward coriaceous membrane of the pericarpium.

The common name Blue PASSION FLOWER.—Is a native of Brazil. Sp. Pl.

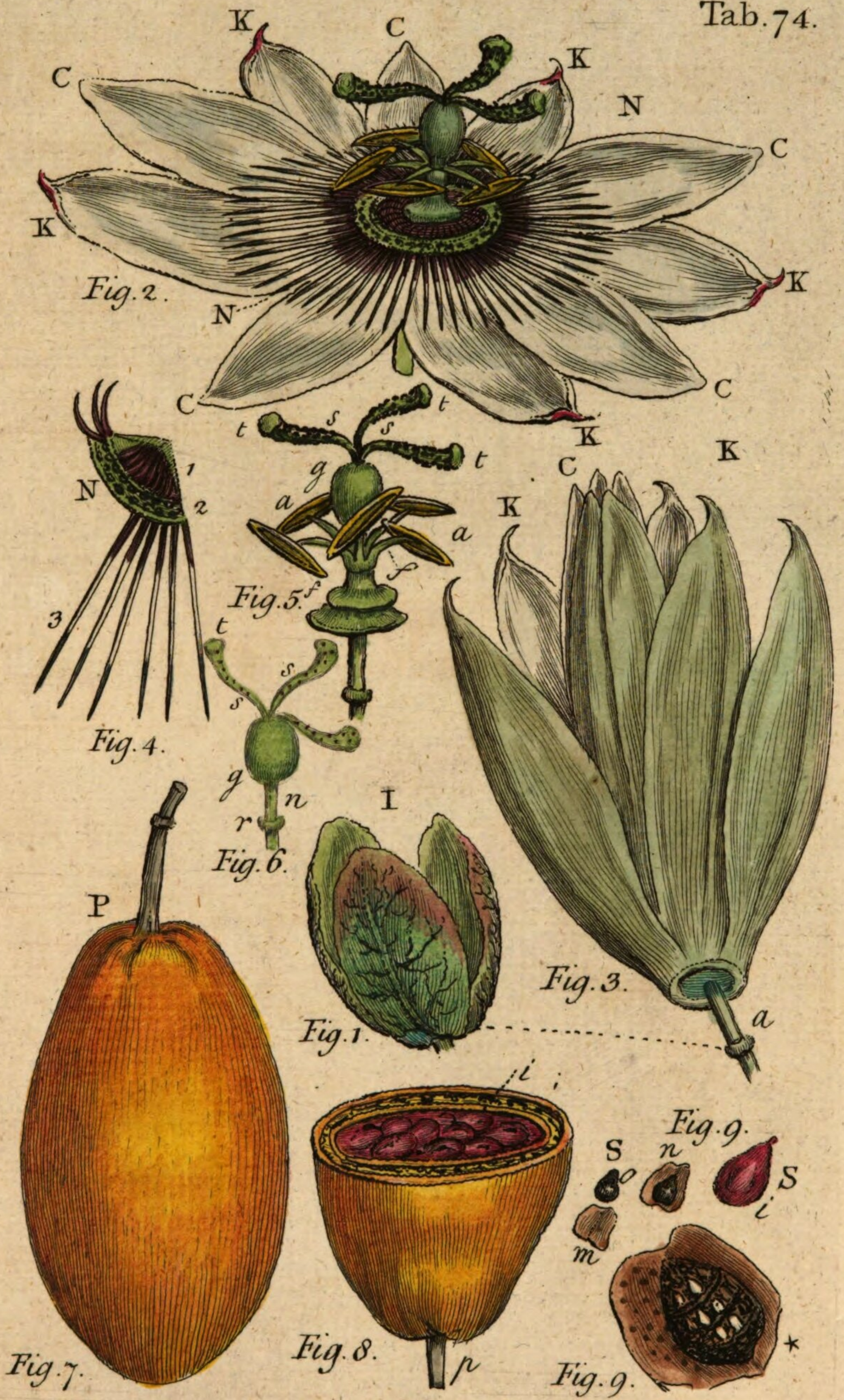
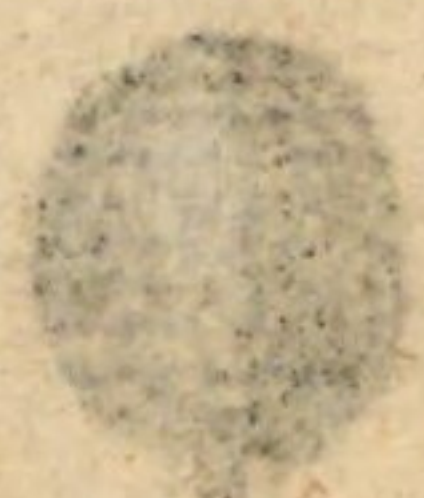
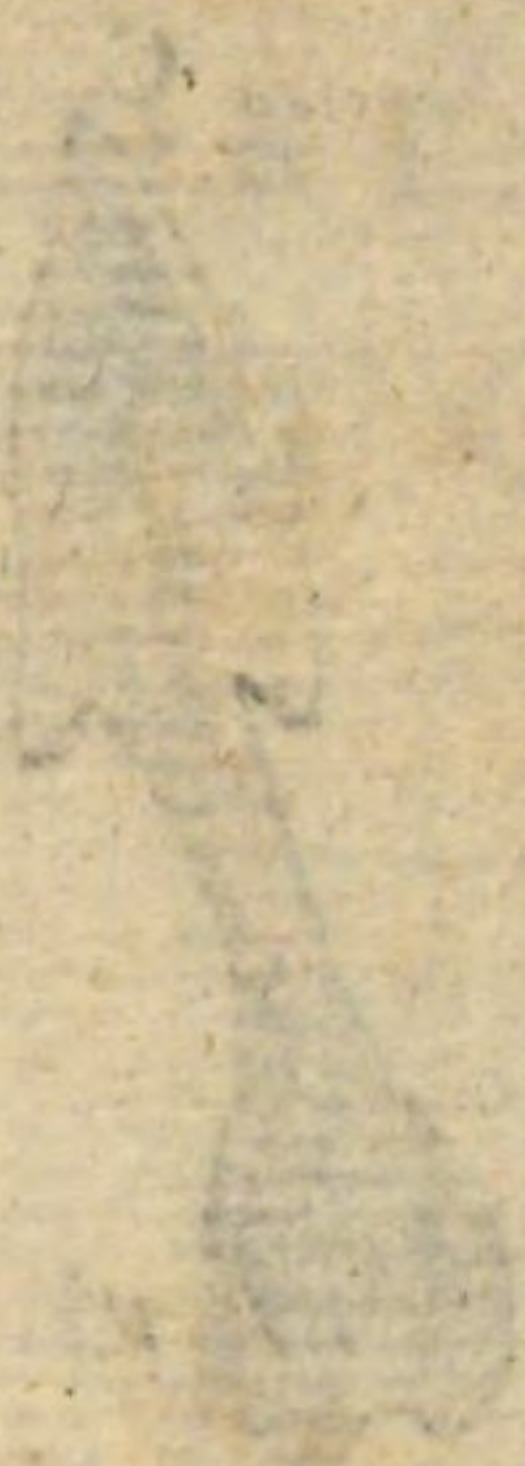


Fig. 1





Class XX. Order V.

GYNANDRIA HEXANDRIA.

ARISTOLOCHIA.

C A L Y X, None.

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 1, 2, 3.

{ monopetalous,
tubulous, irregular :
the BASE ventricose (v),
subglobose,
wreathed :
the TUBE oblong,
a cylindrical hexagon :
the LIMB dilated,
extending downwards into a long tongue
(l).

The STAMENS,
Fig. 4, 5, 6.
* Magnified.

{ FILAMENTS none.
a. the ANTHEAS six,
at their base joined to the stigmas (t),
quadrilocular.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 4, 5.
* Magnified.

{ g. the GERMEN oblong,
standing below the flower,
angular.
the STYLE scarce any.
t. the STIGMA subglobose,
separtite,
concave.

P. The
PERICARPIUM,
Fig. 7.

{ the CAPSULE large,
seangular, } Fig. 8.
seocular, }

S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 9.
* Magnified.

{ many,
depressed,
incumbent.

OBS. The shape of the fruit differs greatly, being in some roundish, and in others oblong, Fig. 7.

The common name BIRTH-WORT.—Is a native of Austria, France and Tartary
Sp. Pl.

Class XX. Order VII.

GYNANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

A R U M.

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 1.

The SPATHA monophyllous, very large, oblong, at the base convolute (c), at the apex connivent (a), in the middle compressed (b), on the inner side coloured.

the SPADIX clavate (*club-shaped*), (Fig. 2. S.) very simple, a little shorter than the spatha, coloured, below surrounded with germens (Fig. 2. g.), marcescent above the germens (h), * a germen magnified (g. *.)

COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS,
Fig. 2.
* Magnified.

FILAMENTS none, otherwise than like nectarias, which are thickish at their base (f.), terminating in a filiform CIRRHOS (*or tendrils*) (c), in a double order, coming out in the middle of the spadix.

a. ANTHERAS many, sessile, tetragonous, between the double order of the cirrhos (a. h.), joined to the spadix: a longitudinal section (b).

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 2.
* Magnified.

g. the GERMENS many, covering the base of the spadix, situated underneath the stamens, obovate. STYLES none.

z. the STIGMAS being a beard of little hairs.

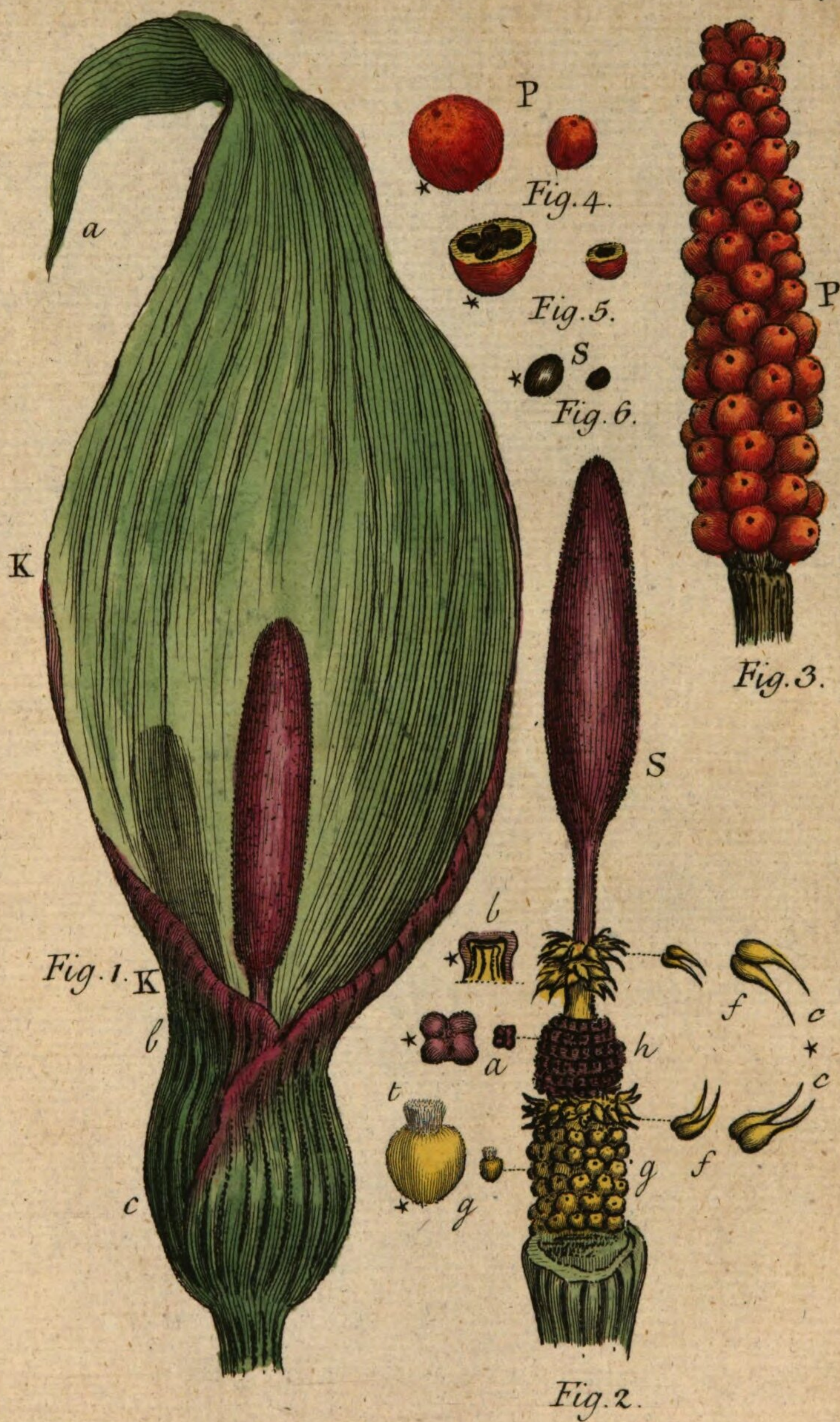
P. The PERICARPIUM,
Fig. 3, 4.
* Magnified.

the BERRIES as many as germens, globose, unilocular (Fig. 5. *.)

S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 6.
* Magnified.

many, subrotund.

The common name A R U M, WAKE-ROBIN, or CUCKOO-PINT.—Is a native of the southern parts of Europe. Sp. Pl.



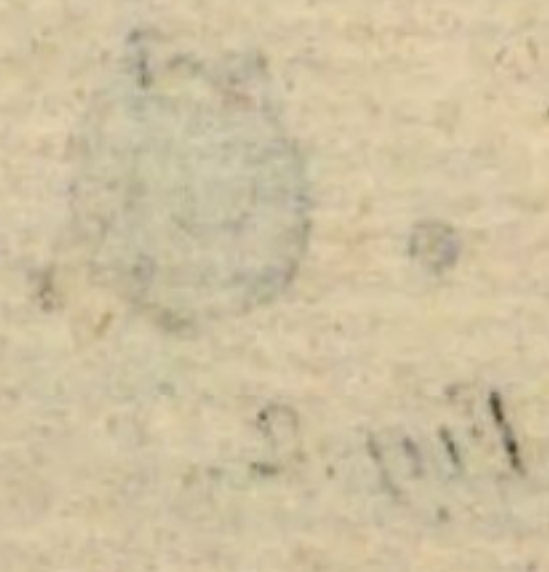
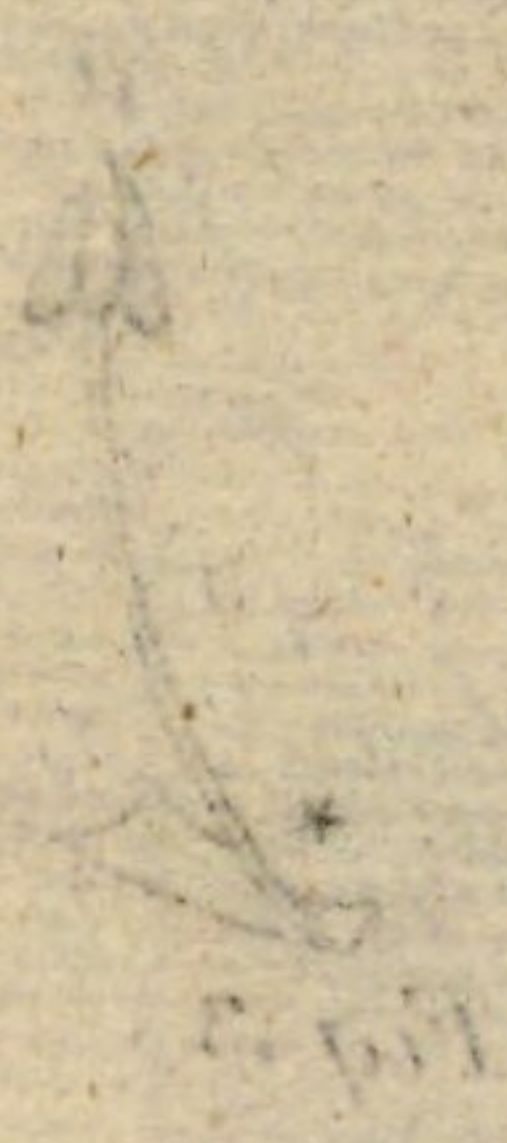
Tab. 10.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1



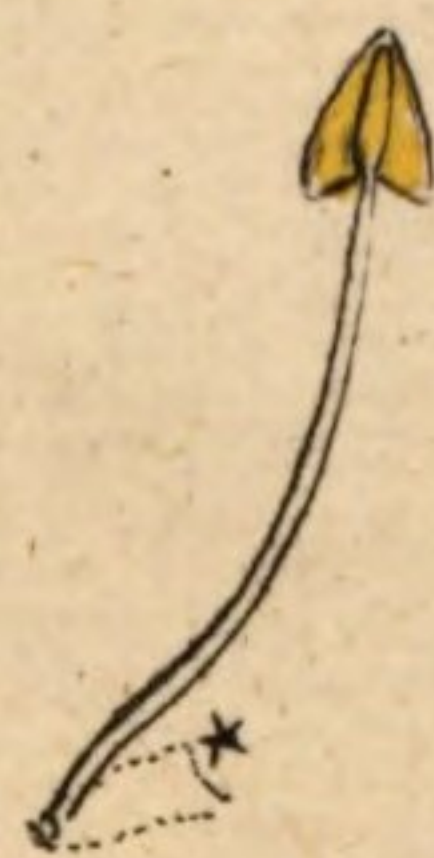
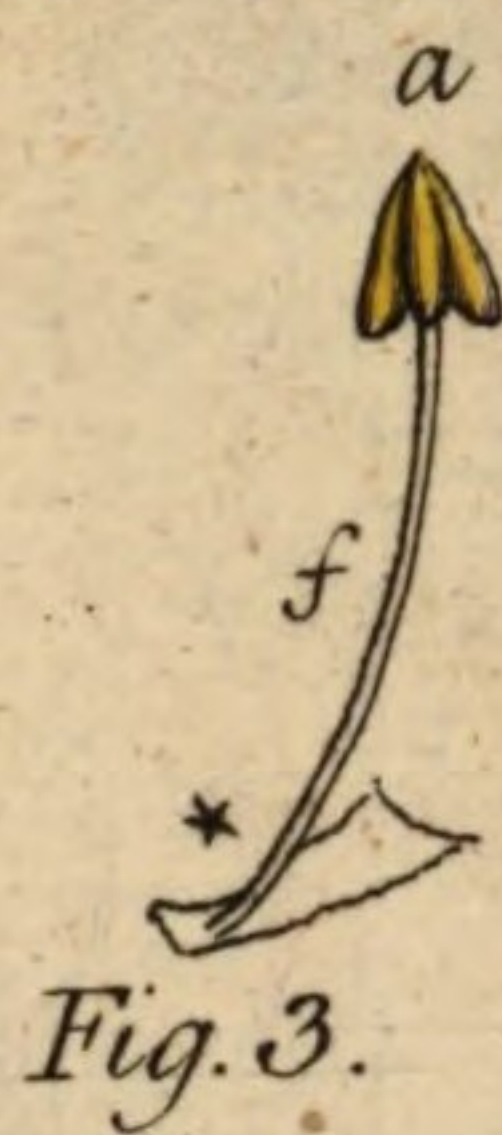


Fig. 7.



Class XXI. Order I.

MONOECIA MONANDRIA.
ZANICHELLIA.

The MALE FLOWERS.

K. The CALYX, { Monophyllous,
Fig. 1, 2. { ventricose,
* Magnified. { tridentated at the mouth,
{ scarcely visible.

COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS, { f. one FILAMENT,
Fig. 1, 3. { simple, long, erect.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERA sagittated,
{ erect.

The FEMALE FLOWER close to the
MALE.

K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 5, 6. { ventricose,
* Magnified. { tridentated,
{ scarcely visible.

COROLLA, none.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMENS four,
Fig. 7. { corniculated,
* Magnified. { connivent.
{ s. the STYLES just as many,
{ simple,
{ spreading asunder.
{ t. the STIGMAS ovate,
{ plain,
{ spreading on the outer side.

PERICARPIUM, none.

S. The SEEDS, { four, oblong,
Fig. 8, 9. { narrow at both ends,
* Magnified. { gibbous on the back,
{ covered with a rind,
{ curved,
{ reflexed.

The common name Triple-headed POND-
WEED.—Is a native of Europe and Vir-
ginia, in ditches and rivers. Sp. Pl.

Class XXI. Order III.

MONOECIA TRIANDRIA.

TRIPSACUM.

The MALES.

K. The CALYX, { A GLUME (or chaff),
 Fig. 1, 2, 3. bearing on each side two flowers,
 * Magnified. having two valves:
 the VALVES in shape of a little boat,
 parallel.

C. The COROLLA, { the CHAFF bivalve,
 Fig. 3, 2. membranaceous,
 * Magnified. smaller than the calyx.

N. The
 NECTARIUM, { diphyllous,
 Fig. 4. obovate,
 * Magnified. at the apex incurvated,
 embracing each other.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS three,
 Fig. 4. capillary.
 * Magnified. a. the ANTHERAS oblong.

The FEMALES on the same plant.

K. The CALYX, { the CHAFF divided into two or four,
 Fig. 5, 6, 7. Fig. 11.
 * Magnified. at the base winding into a gaping hollow,
 Fig. 10. P.

C. The COROLLA, { the CHAFF having three valves,
 Fig. 6, 7. membranaceous.
 * Magnified.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oblong,
 Fig. 7, 8. s. the STYLES two,
 * Magnified. like hairs.
 t. the STIGMAS oblong,
 hairy.

P. The
 PERICARPIUM, { the CHAFF not changed,
 Fig. 10. at the sinus almost perforated (p).

S. The SEED, { one,
 Fig. 11. ovate.

The common name Jointed TRIPSACUM.
 —Is a native of America. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

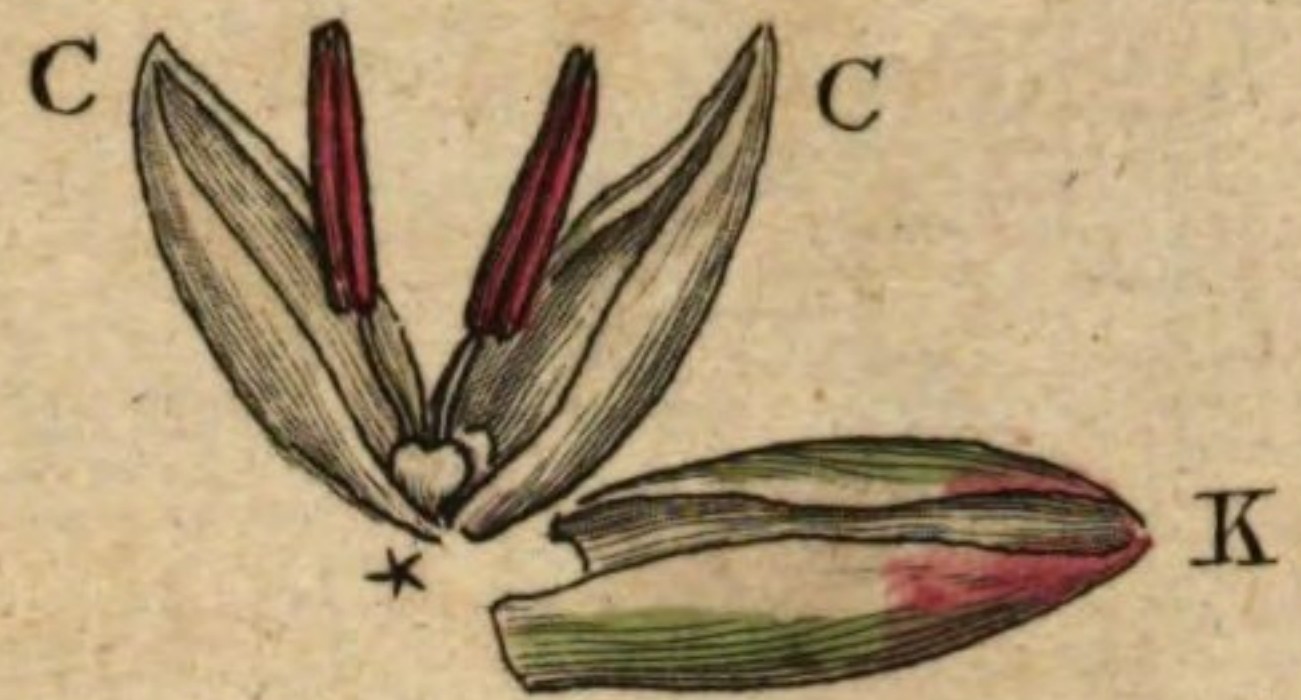


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6. *



Fig. 7. *

Fig. 8.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

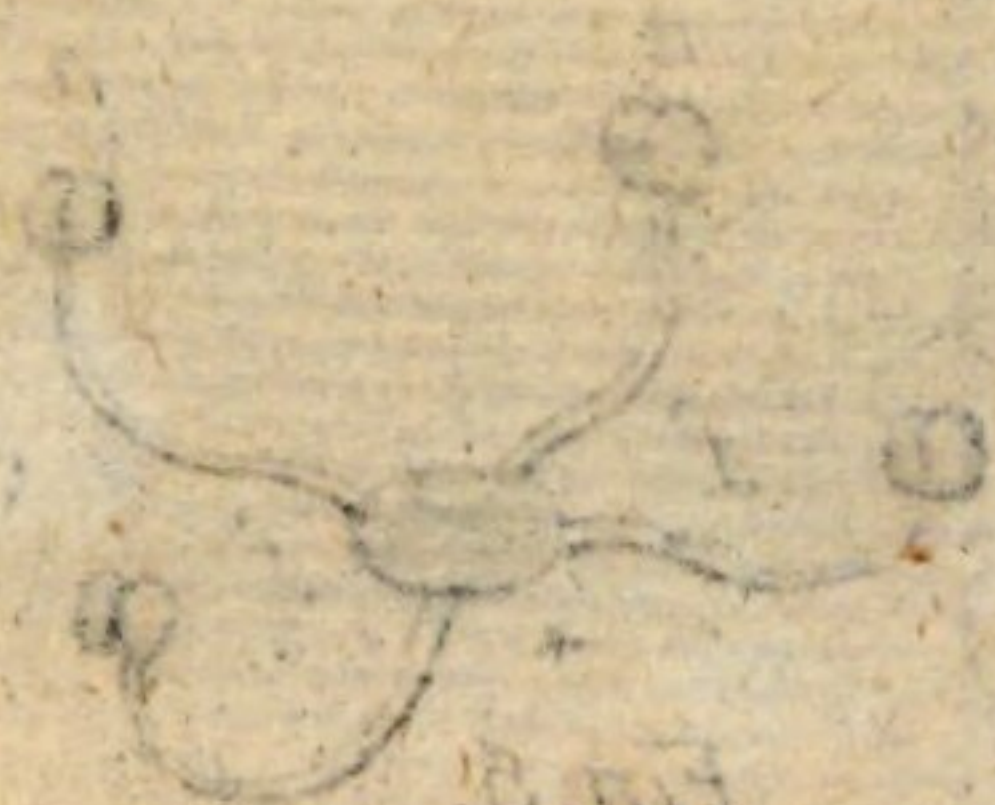


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

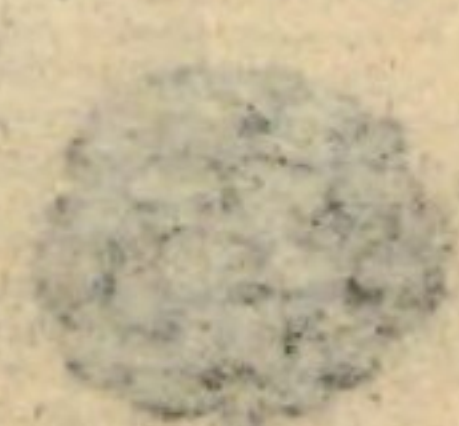


Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

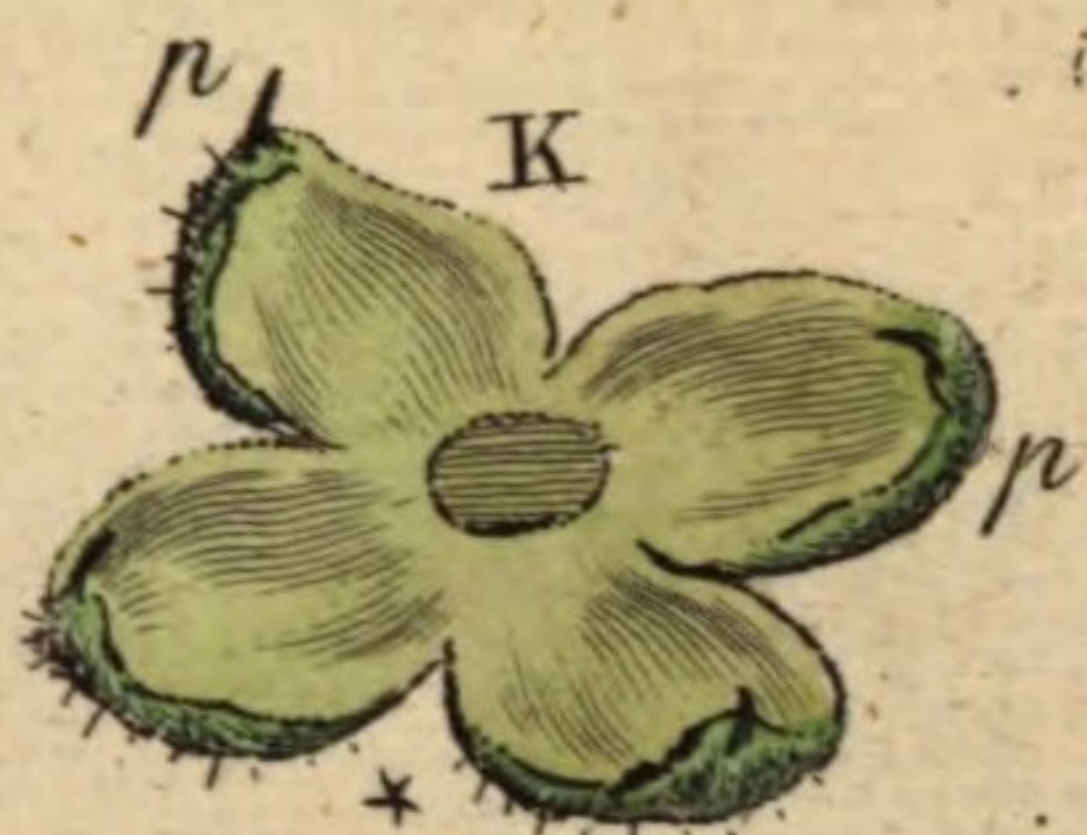


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

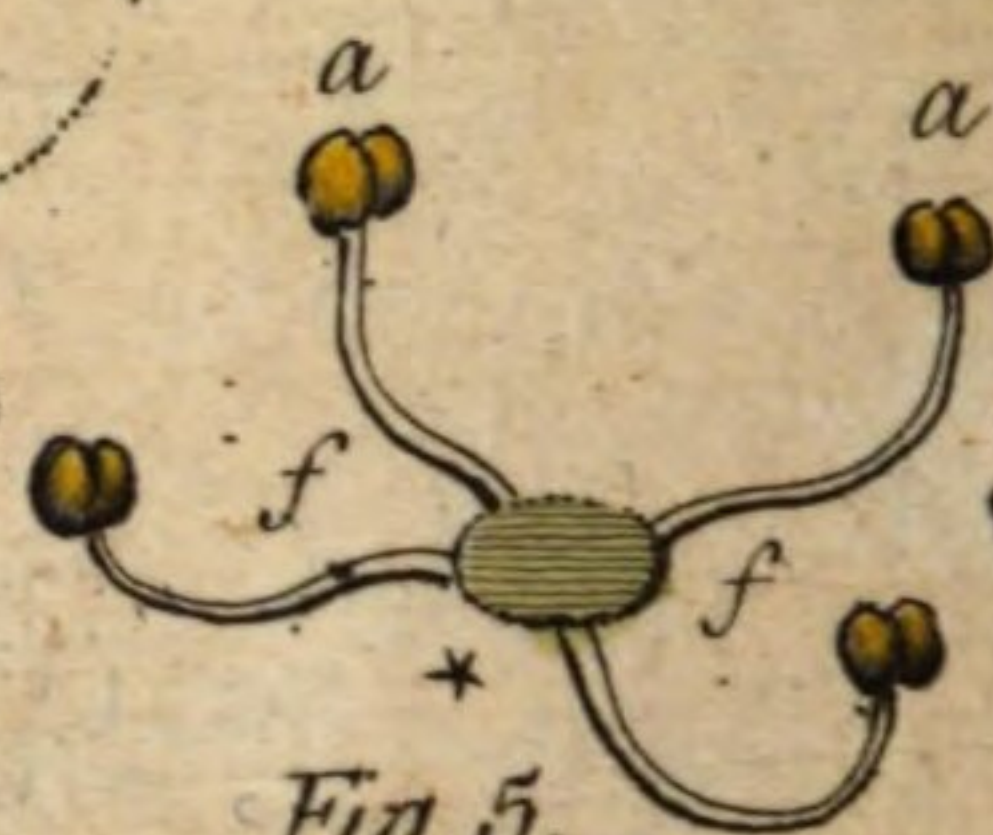


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

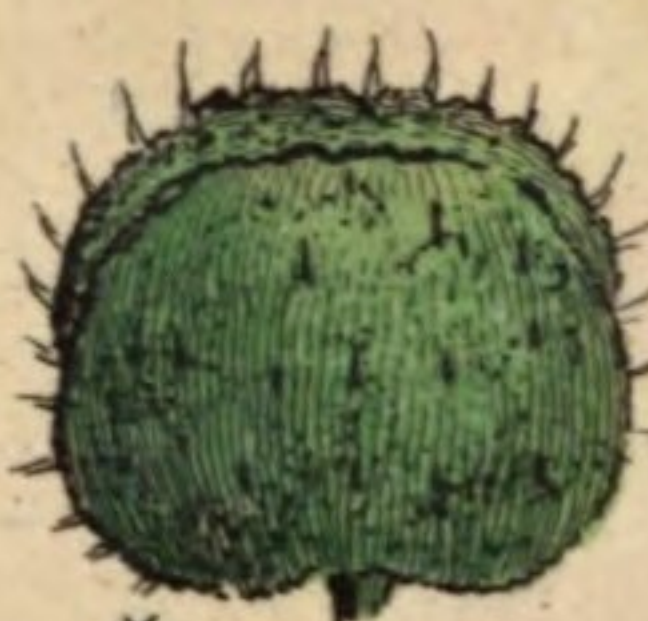


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

Class XXI. Order IV.

MONOECIA TETRANDRIA.

UR T I C A.

The MALE FLOWERS.

K. The CALYX,

Fig. 1, 2, 3.

* Magnified.

{ The PERIANTHIUM tetraphyllous :

{ the FOLIOLES subrotund,

{ concave,

{ obtuse,

{ hairy,

{ at the apex with a prickle (p).

COROLLA,

PETALS none.

N. The
NECTARIUM,

Fig. 4, 2.

* Magnified.

{ in the center of the flower,

{ pitcher-shaped,

{ entire,

{ narrow below,

{ very small.

The STAMENS,

Fig. 5, 2.

* Magnified.

{ f. the FILAMENTS four,

{ subulate,

{ the length of the calyx,

{ spreading,

{ one always within the calycine leaves.

{ a. the ANTHERAS bilocular, Fig. 6.

The FEMALE FLOWERS (Fig. 7. f.)

either on the same or any other distinct

plant, in this species forming a globe.

K. The CALYX,

Fig. 8, 9.

* Magnified.

{ the PERIANTHIUM two valves (v).

{ ovate, concave,

{ erect, permanent.

COROLLA,

none.

The PISTILLUM,

Fig. 9; 10.

* Magnified.

{ g. the GERMEN ovate.

{ STYLES none.

{ t. the STIGMA villous.

P. The
PERICARPIUM,

Fig. 11, 12.

* Magnified.

{ none.

{ the CALYX

{ connivent.

S. The SEED,

Fig. 12, 13.

* Magnified.

{ one,

{ ovate,

{ obtuse and compressed,

{ shining.

The common name ROMAN NETTLE.

—Is a native of the southern parts of

Europe. Sp. Pl.

Class XXI. Order V.

MONOECIA PENTANDRIA.

PARTHENIUM.

K. The CALYX,

Fig. 1, 2.

* Magnified.

C. The COROLLA,

Fig. 2.

* Magnified.

The STAMENS,

Fig. 7.

* Magnified.

PERICARPIUM,

Fig. 8.

S. The SEEDS,

R. The
RECEPTACLE,

Fig. 9, 8.

* Magnified.

{ The COMMON PERIANTHIUM simple,
pentaphyllous, patent:
the FOLIOLES subrotund, plain, equal.

{ compound and convex:
the Hermaphrodite Corollulas are many in the
disk (d):
the Females standing round the Hermaphrodites (r),
five in the radius.

{ the property of the Hermaphrodite florets mono-
petalous (* Fig. 3.), tubulous, erect;
at the opening or MOUTH quinquefid,
of the same length with the calyx (Fig. 4.)

{ the Female florets monopetalous (C. Fig. 5, 6.),
tubulous: the TUBE very short, ligulate,
pointing obliquely, obtuse, roundish,
the length of the Hermaphrodites.

{ f. the FILAMENTS of the Hermaphrodites five,
capillary, the same length with the florets,
a. the ANTHERAS of the same number,
thickish, hardly coherent.

{ g. the GERMEN of the Hermaphrodites within
its proper receptacle hardly to be observed
(Fig. 4, 3, 7. *).

{ s. the STYLE capillary (Fig. 3, 7. *),
a little shorter than the stamens.
STIGMA none.

{ g. the GERMEN of the Females below the flower
(Fig. 5, 6. *),
turbinate and cordate (in form of a top, heart-
shaped), compressed, large.

{ s. the STYLE filiform (Fig. 6, 5, 4. *),
the length of the floret.

{ t. the STIGMAS two, filiform,
the length of the style, somewhat patent.

{ none:

{ the CALYX unaltered (K. *).

{ of the Hermaphrodites abortive:
the seeds of the Females solitary (standing singly),
turbinate and cordate (Fig. 10, 11, 13.),
compressed, naked.

{ hardly any (r), plain: the PALEAS (or chaffs)
separate the florets (Fig. 10, 11, 4.), so that
each Female has two Hermaphrodites on the
back (Fig. 4. *): the apex truncated, errose
(or knawed) (Fig. 10, 11, 12. y.)

The common name PARTHENIUM, with
intire leaves.—Is a native of Virginia. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

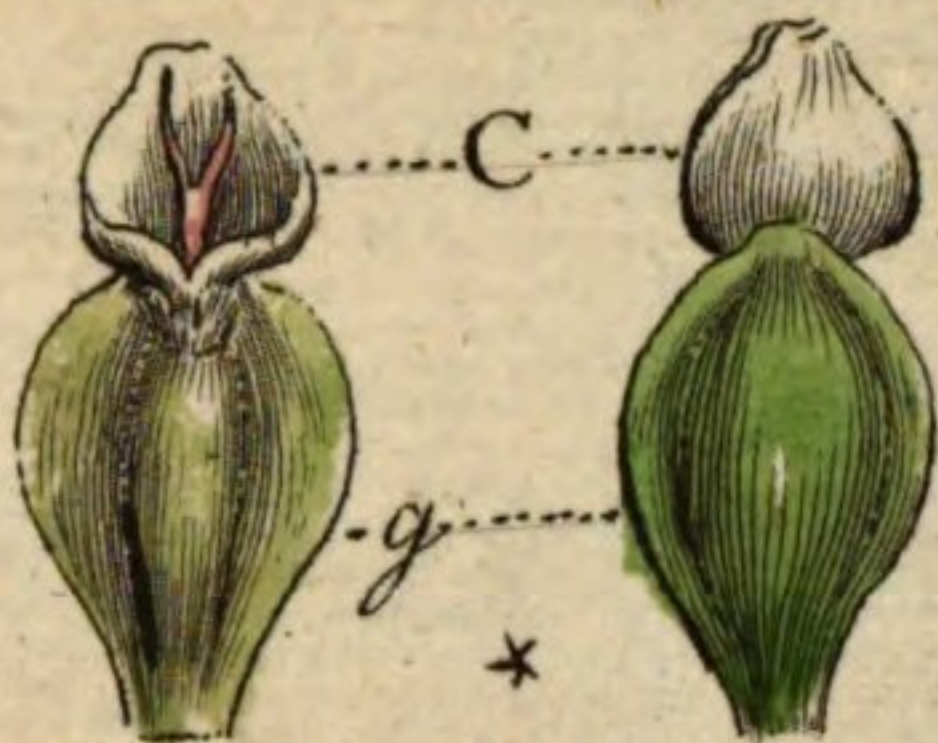


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.

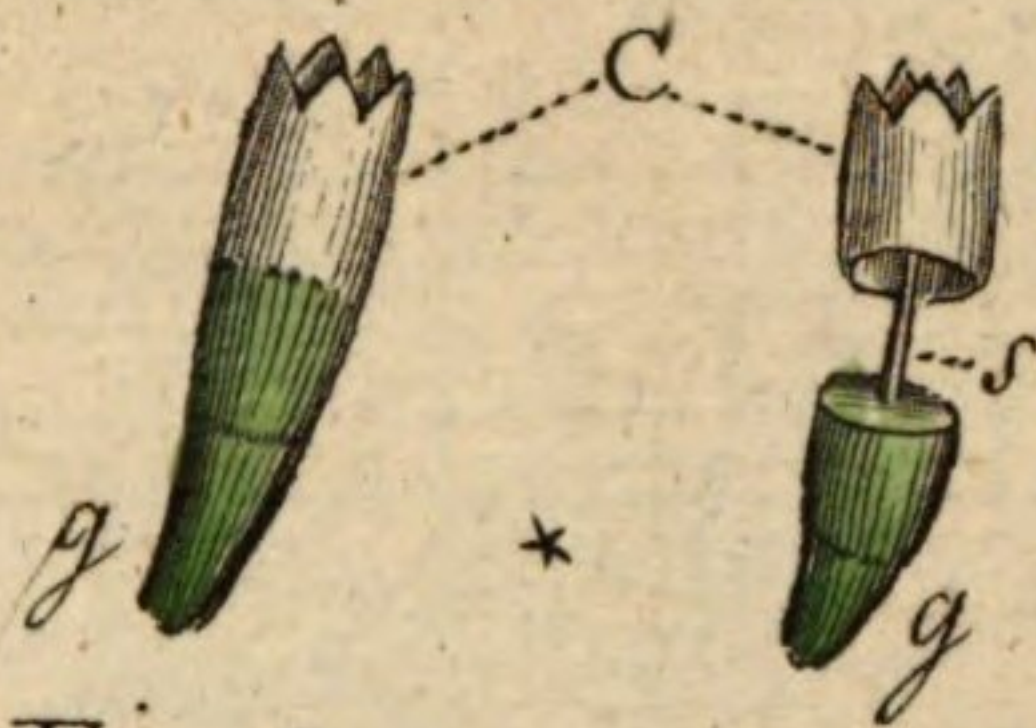


Fig. 3.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 10.

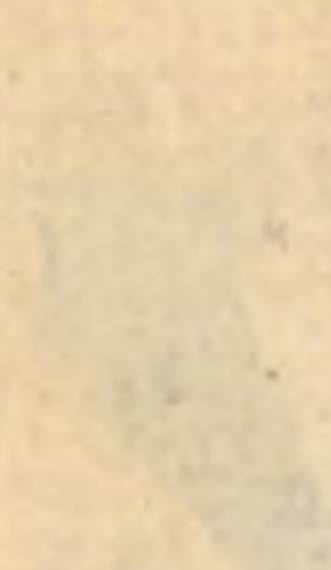
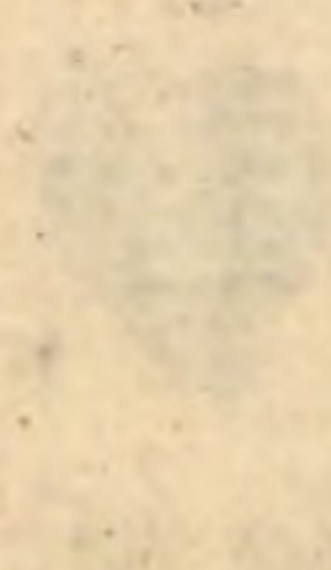
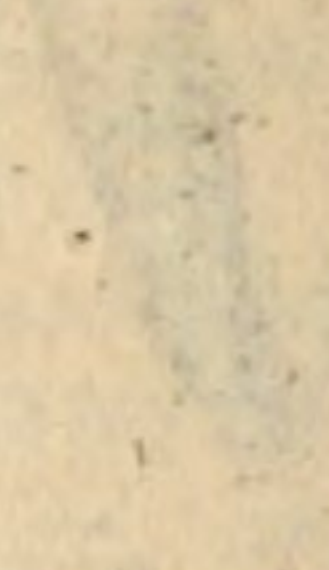
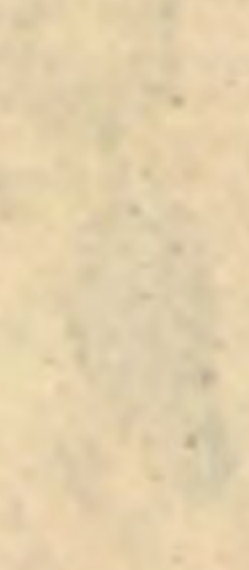
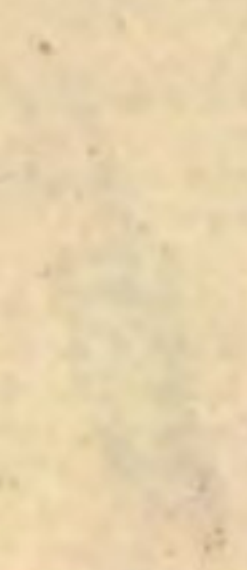
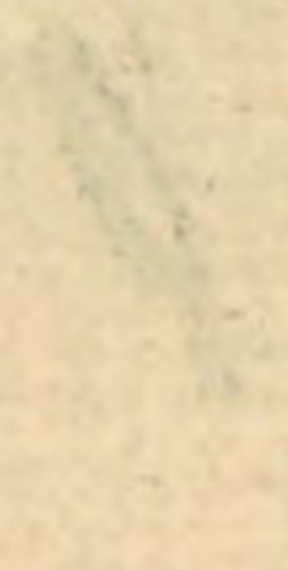
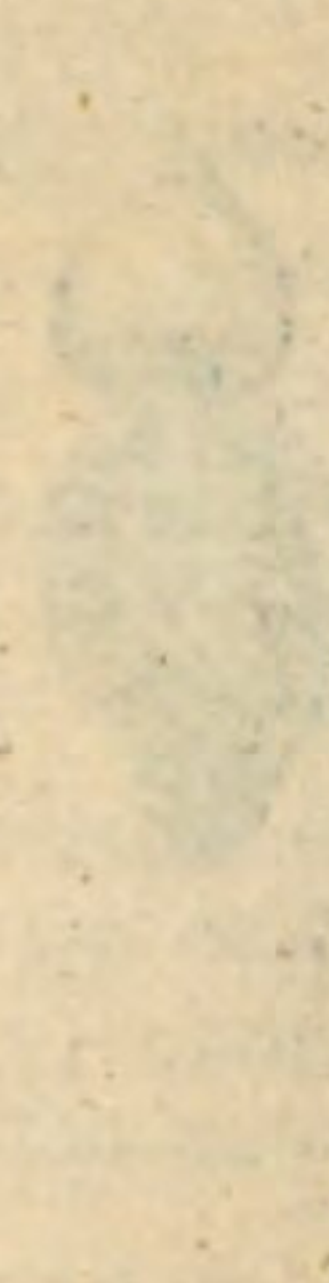
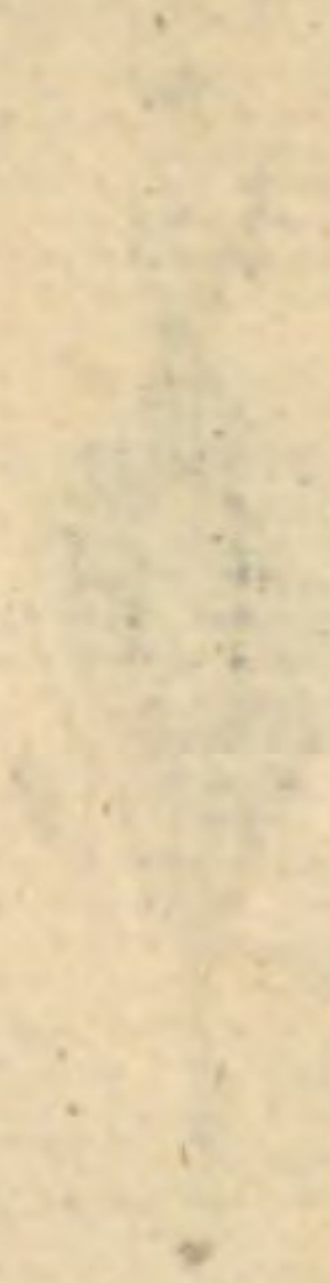
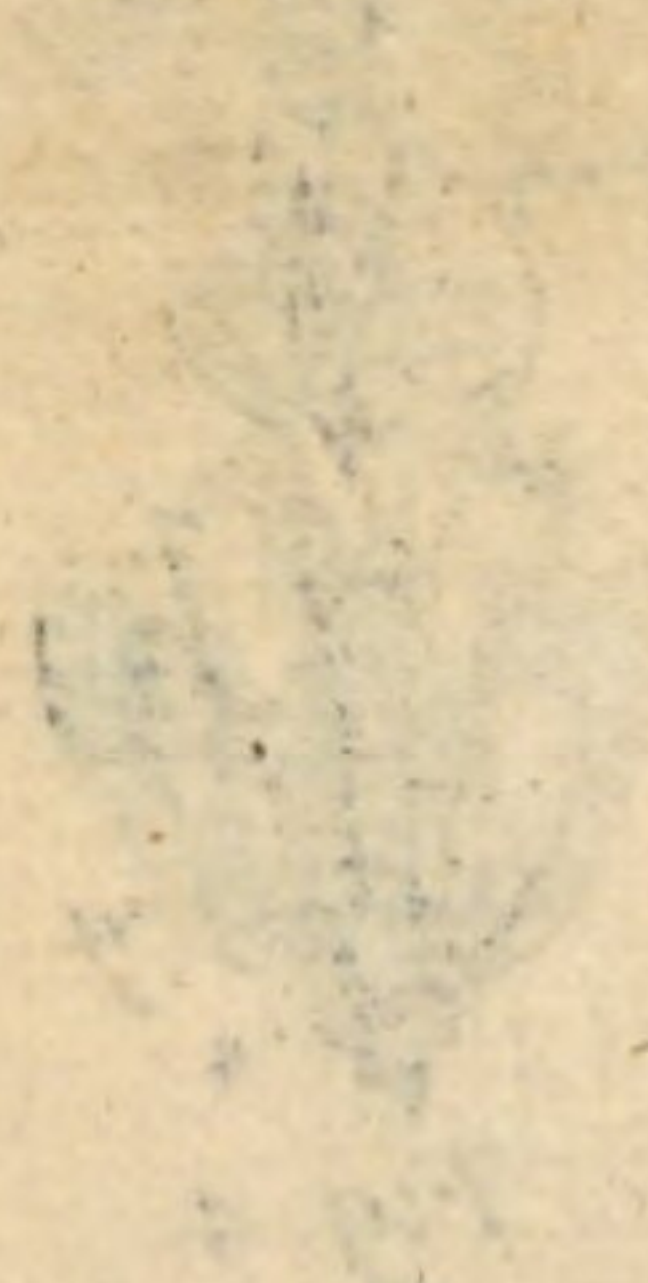


Fig. 11.

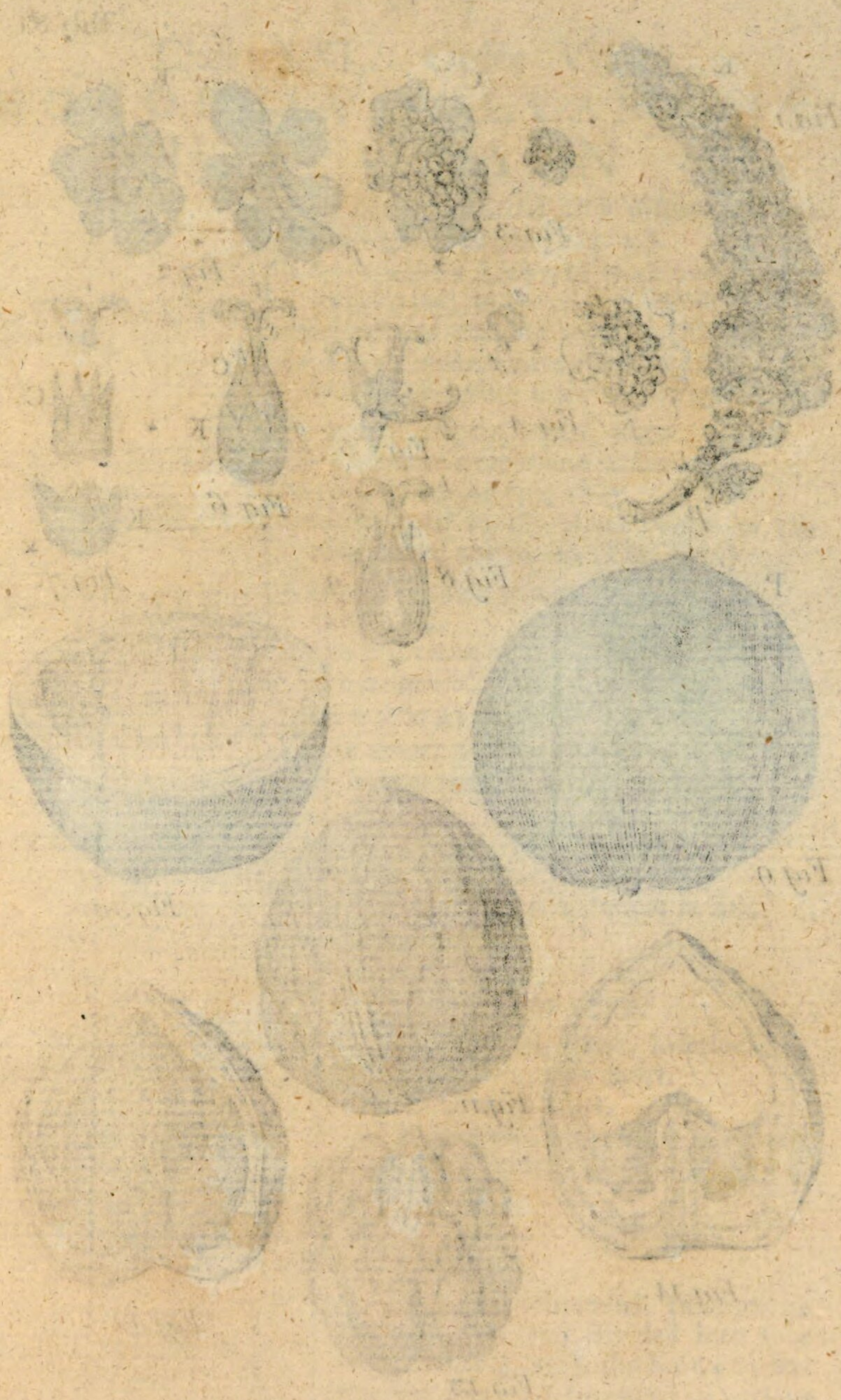


Fig. 12.

1848



1848





Class XXI. Order VIII.

MONOECIA POLYANDRIA.

JUGLANS.

The MALE FLOWERS disposed in an oblong amentum (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 1.

{ The common AMENTUM all over loosely imbricated, in form of a cylinder, consisting of uniflorous scales (Fig. 2.), each fixed in the centre on the outside of the corolla, bending outwards (Fig. 3.)

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 2, 3.
* Magnified.

{ sexpartite, elliptic, equal, flat: the LACINIAs erect and concave, having footstalks (p), (Fig. 2.) inserted both in the inner centre of the corolla and the rachis (Fig. 1. p.)

The STAMENS,
Fig. 4.
* Magnified.

{ f. the FILAMENTS many (eighteen) very short.
a. the ANTHERAS erect, acuminate, the length of the calyx.

The FEMALE FLOWERS have no amentum; two or three are sitting together on the same plant, and are sessile (Fig. 5.)

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 6, 7.
* Magnified.

{ the PERIANTHIUM quadrifid, erect, very short, crowning the germen, vanishing as the fruit advances in size.

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 6, 7.
* Magnified.

{ quadripartite, acute, erect, a little larger than the calyx.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 6, 7.
* Magnified.

{ g. the GERMEN oval, large, inferior.
s. the STYLES two, very short.
t. the STIGMA very large, clavated, reflexed, on the top lacerated, a longitudinal section (Fig. 8.)

P. The PERICARPIUM,
Fig. 9.

{ a BERRY dry, oval, large, unilocular (Fig. 10.)

S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 11.

{ a NUT very large, subrotund, the furrows reticulated, half-way divided into four loculaments (Fig. 12.), the KERNEL has four lobes (Fig. 13.), furrowed in various ways, a longitudinal section (Fig. 14.)

The common name WALNUT.—The native place unknown. Sp. Pl.

Class XXI. Order IX.

MONOECIA MONADELPHIA.
P I N U S.

The MALE FLOWERS growing in a spike
(Fig. 1. K. m.)

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 1, 2.

{ The scales of the GEM open during the flowering time (K), oblong, acute; those near the base and apex sterile (b. a.), narrower; about the middle flower-bearing, broader, membranaceous.

COROLLA,
Fig. 3.
* Magnified.

{ none, unless the little scales which adhere to the anthers may be so called (Fig. 3, 4. f.)

The STAMENS,
Fig. 2, 3, 4.
* Magnified.

{ f. the FILAMENTS many, growing round a column, in little oval spikes (Fig. 2. a.) (much more magnified, Fig. 4. a.)
a. the ANTHERAS oval, imbricated (Fig. 3.), (after the discharge of the pollen, they become flexulous and lacerated, Fig. 4. l.), endowed with dorsal scales (Fig. 4. s.), these SCALES are oblong, tapering at both ends, membranaceous, very thin, on the back higher coloured.

The FEMALE FLOWERS on the same plant
(Fig. 5. K.)

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 5.

{ the common CATKIN (*amentum*) ovate, consisting of scales, of which each contain two flowers (Fig. 6. * magnified.), clavated, truncated, permanent, stiff.

COROLLA,

none.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 6.
* Magnified.

{ g. the GERMEN clavated, small.
s. the STYLE nearly sword-shaped, at the margin membranaceous, narrow at the base.
t. the STIGMA simple, pubescent (*hairy*).

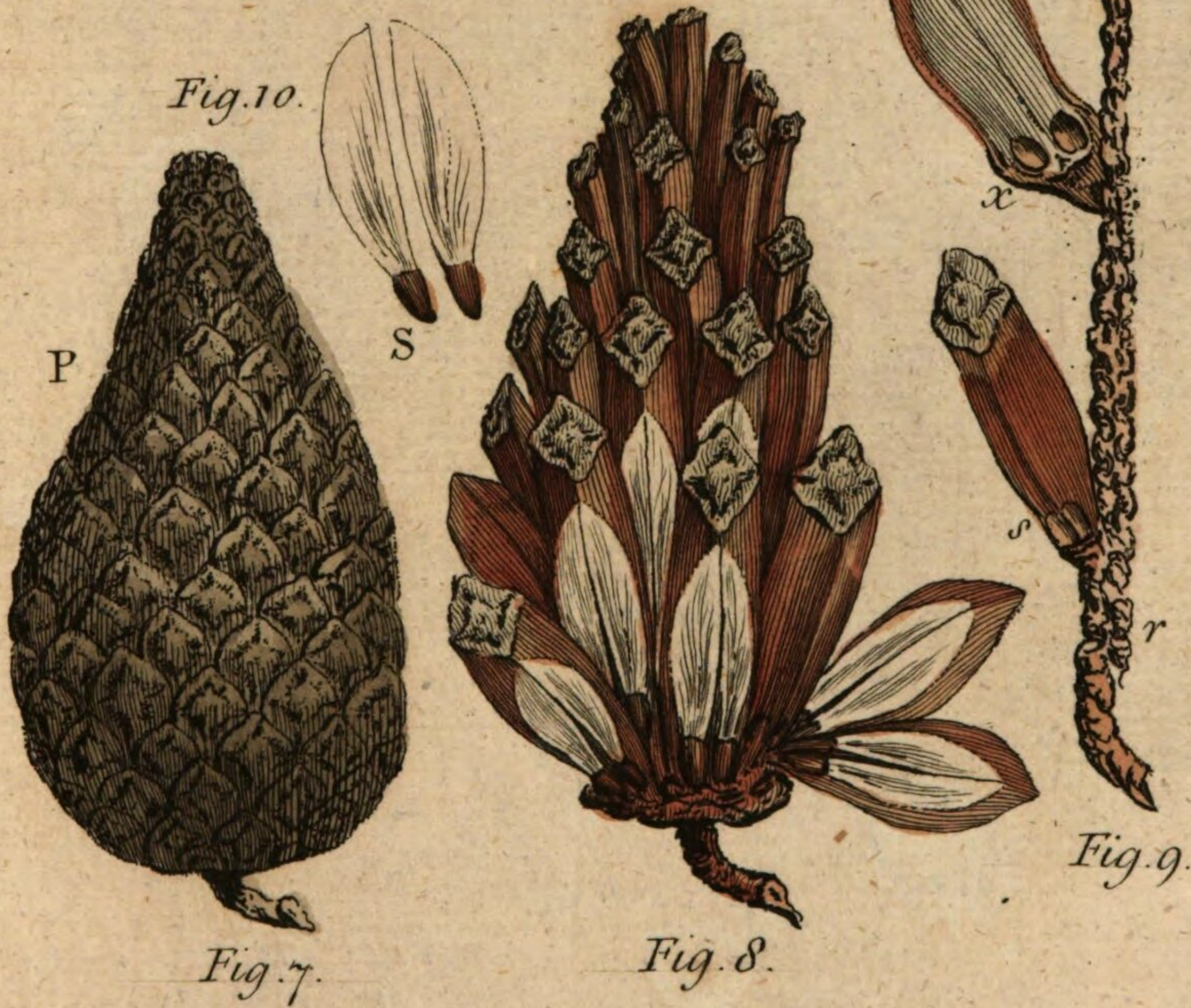
P. The
PERICARPIUM,
Fig. 7.

{ the calycine STROBILUS (*a pericarpium formed from an amentum into a cone*) grown larger, at first shut close, afterwards gaping (Fig. 8.); the scales increasing in thickness and length, hath on the inside, to hold the seeds, two small cavities (Fig. 9. x.): the RACHIS (*a species of receptacle like a back-bone*) stiff (Fig. 9, r.), from the scars of the fallen-off scales undulated, rough.

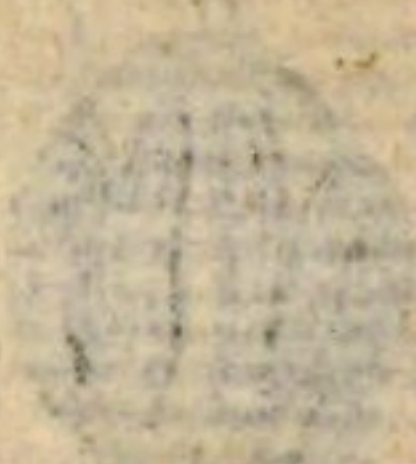
S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 10.

{ the NUT nearly club-shaped, to which is added a WING, which is membranaceous, larger than the nut itself, oblong, on one side straight, on the other gibbous.

The common name SCOTCH FIR.—Is a native of the northern parts of Europe, in the forests, in grave and sandy soil. Sp. Pl.







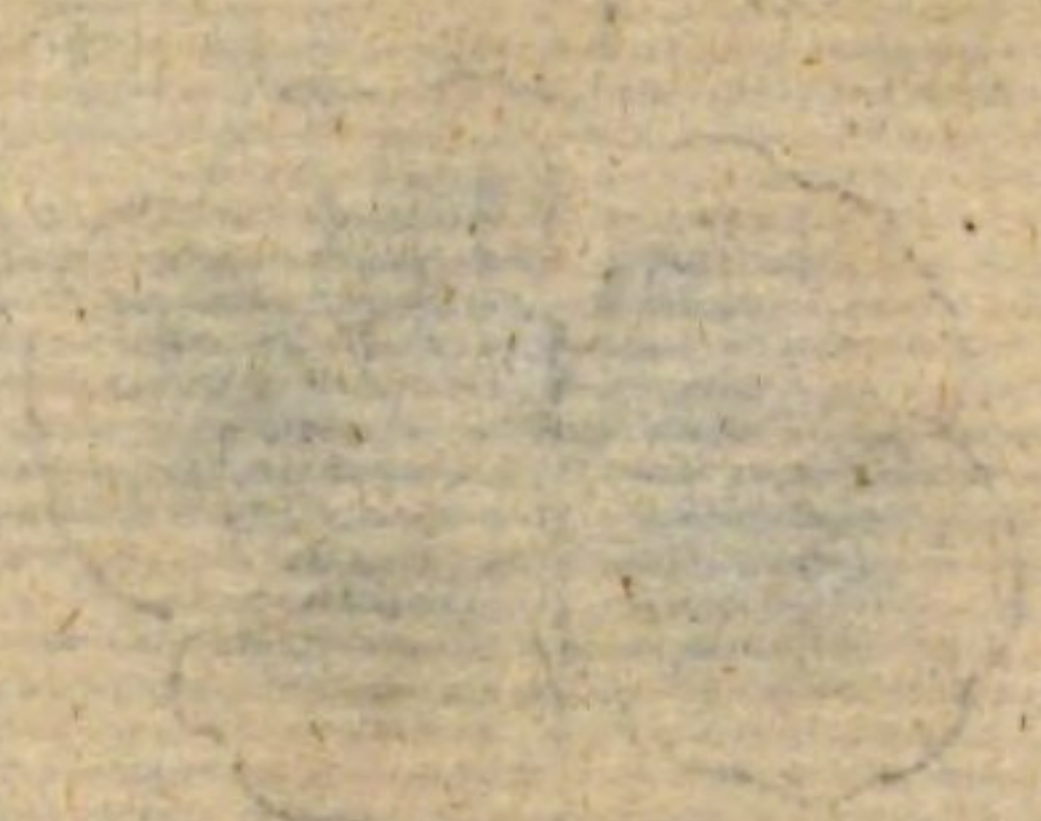
A



B



C



D



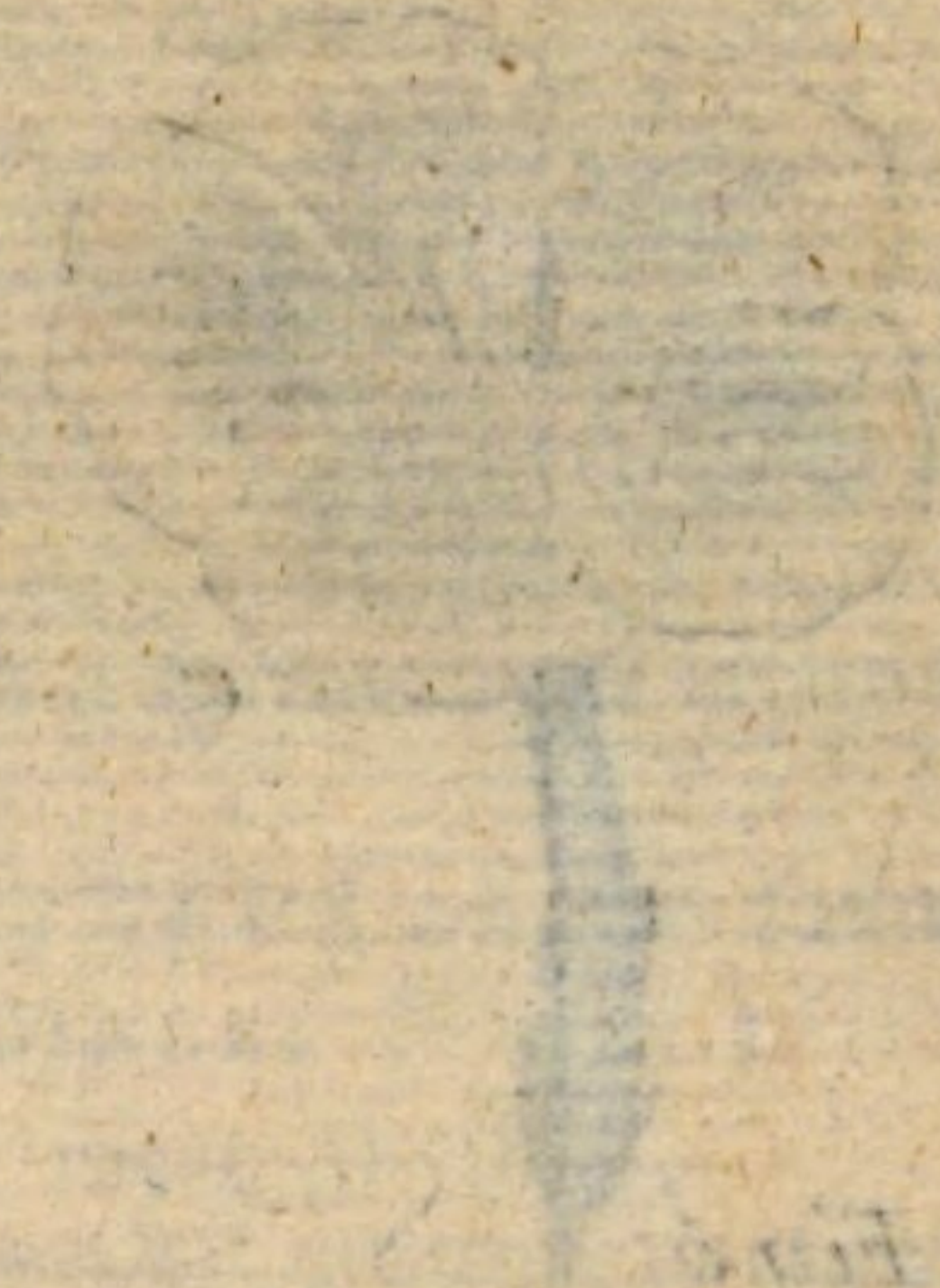
E



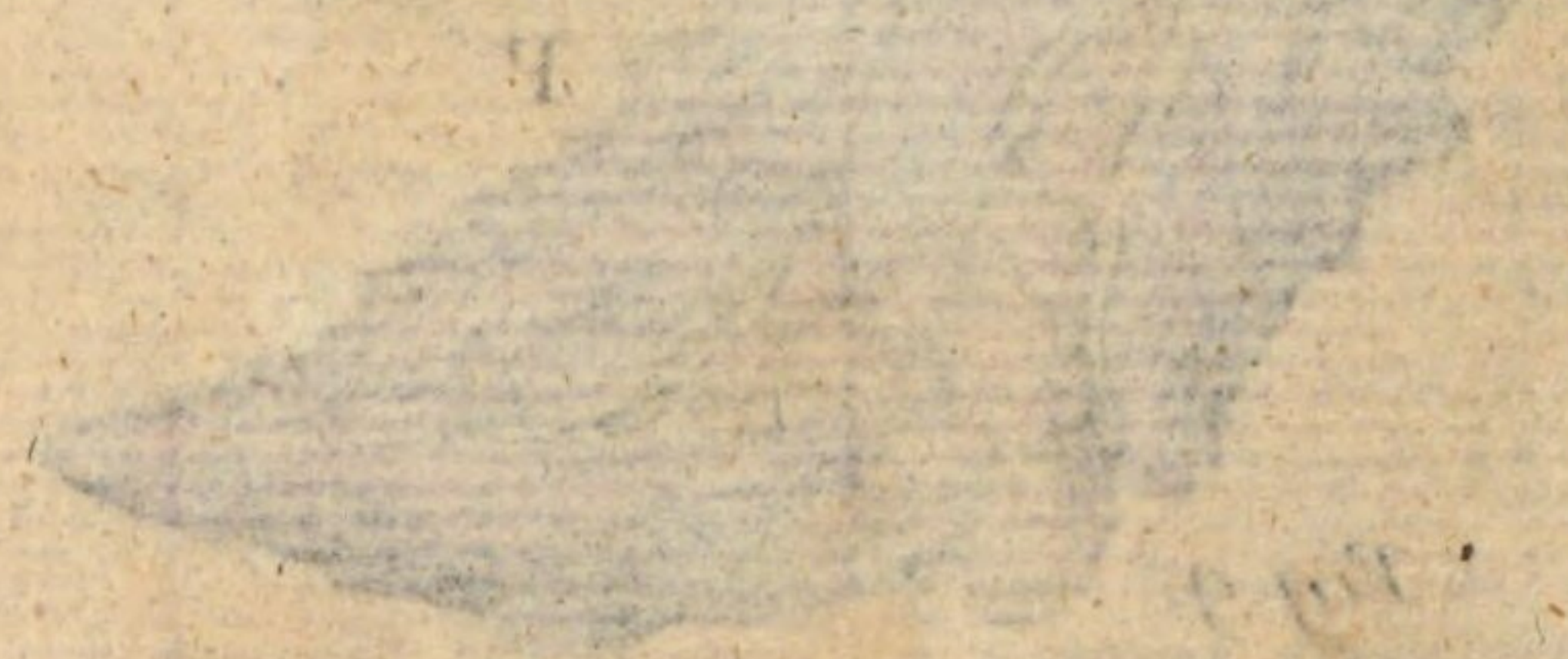
F



G



H



I



J



K



L



M



Class XXI. Order X.

MONOECIA SYNGENESIA.

MOMORDICA.

The MALE FLOWERS. (Fig. 1. C.)

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 2. { concave, quinquefid:
the LACINIAS oblong, spreading.

C. The COROLLA, { quinquepartite, united with the calyx,
Fig. 1. { more spreading, large, veinous, rugose.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS three, subulate, short.
Fig. 3. { a. the ANTHERAS being in two of the fila-
* Magnified. { ments bifid, having ears on both sides
(Fig. 3. e.), the third has only on one
side an ear (Fig. 4. e.), consists of a com-
pressed body, with a fariniferous lacinia
once reflexed.

The FEMALE FLOWERS on the same plant with the MALE. (Fig. 5.)

K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 6, 7. { standing above the germen, quinquepartite:
* Magnified. { the LACINIAS lanceolate, spreading.

COROLLA, as in the male.

The STAMENS, { none.
Fig. 6, 5. { f. the FILAMENTS three, very short,
* Magnified. { without antheras.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN standing below the flowers,
Fig. 6, 7. { of a conic form, large.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLE one (Fig. 8. *),
round, like a column.
t. the STIGMAS three, ovate, gibbous.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the FRUIT dry, oblong, bursting with
Fig. 9. { great elasticity, to discharge the seeds,
trilocular (Fig 10.): the DISSEPIMENTS
soft, somewhat membranaceous, sepa-
rated.

S. The SEEDS, { many, compressed, covered at the base
Fig. 11. { with an exterior coat like a berry (A).

OBS. The fruit in this species is attenuated at both ends, angular, and tuberculated.

The common name MOMORDICA
CHARANTIA, or MALE BALSAM
APPLE.—Is a native of the East Indies.
Sp. Pl. M 2

Class XXI. Order XI.

MONOECIA GYNANDRIA.
ANDRACHNE.

The MALE FLOWERS. (Fig. 2.)

- K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous,
Fig. 1. { equal,
* Magnified. { marcescent (*withering on the plant*).
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five,
Fig. 3. { emarginate, thin,
* Magnified. { shorter than the calyx (Fig. 2. p. K.)
- N. The
NECTARIUM, { has five folioles,
Fig. 3. { semibifid, herbaceous,
* Magnified. { one within each petal (Fig. 4.),
{ smaller than the petals.
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS five, small,
Fig. 5. { inserted at the base of the style (t).
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS simple, roundish.

The FEMALE FLOWERS on the same
plant with the MALES. (Fig. 6.)

- K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous,
Fig. 6. { equal,
* Magnified. { permanent.
- COROLLA, PETALS none.
- N. The
NECTARIUM, { the same as in the male flowers.
Fig. 7.
* Magnified.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN globose.
Fig. 8. { s. the STYLES three,
* Magnified. { filiform, bipartite.
{ t. the STIGMAS globose.
- P. The
PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE globose and trilobate,
Fig. 9. { trilocular (* Fig. 10.):
* Magnified. { the LOCULEMENTS bivalvular (* Fig. 11.),
{ of the same magnitude with the calyx.
- S. The SEEDS, { two, on one side roundish,
Fig. 12. { on the other side angular,
* Magnified. { obtuse, trigonous,

The common name BASTARD ORPINE.
—Is a native of Italy, Greece, and Media.
Sp. Pl.

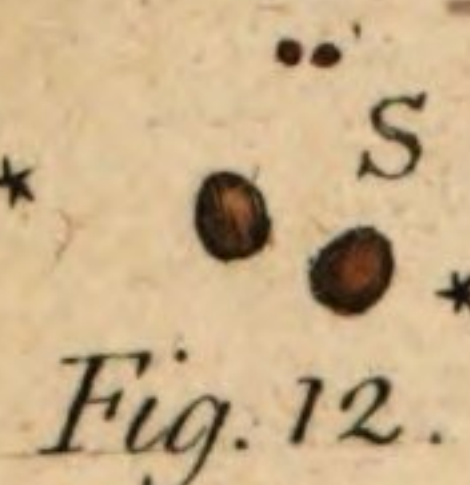
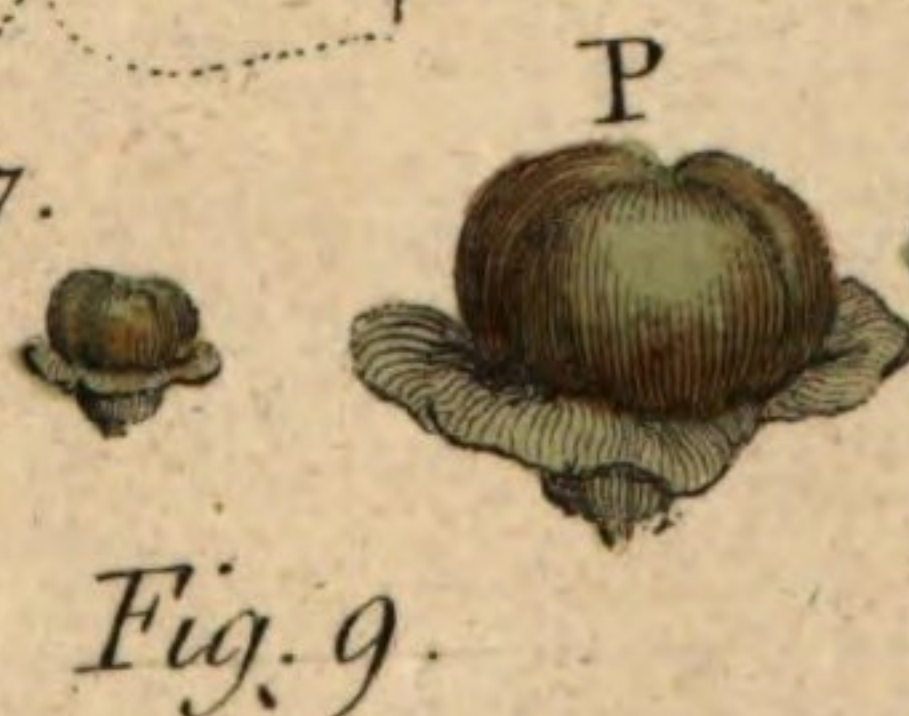
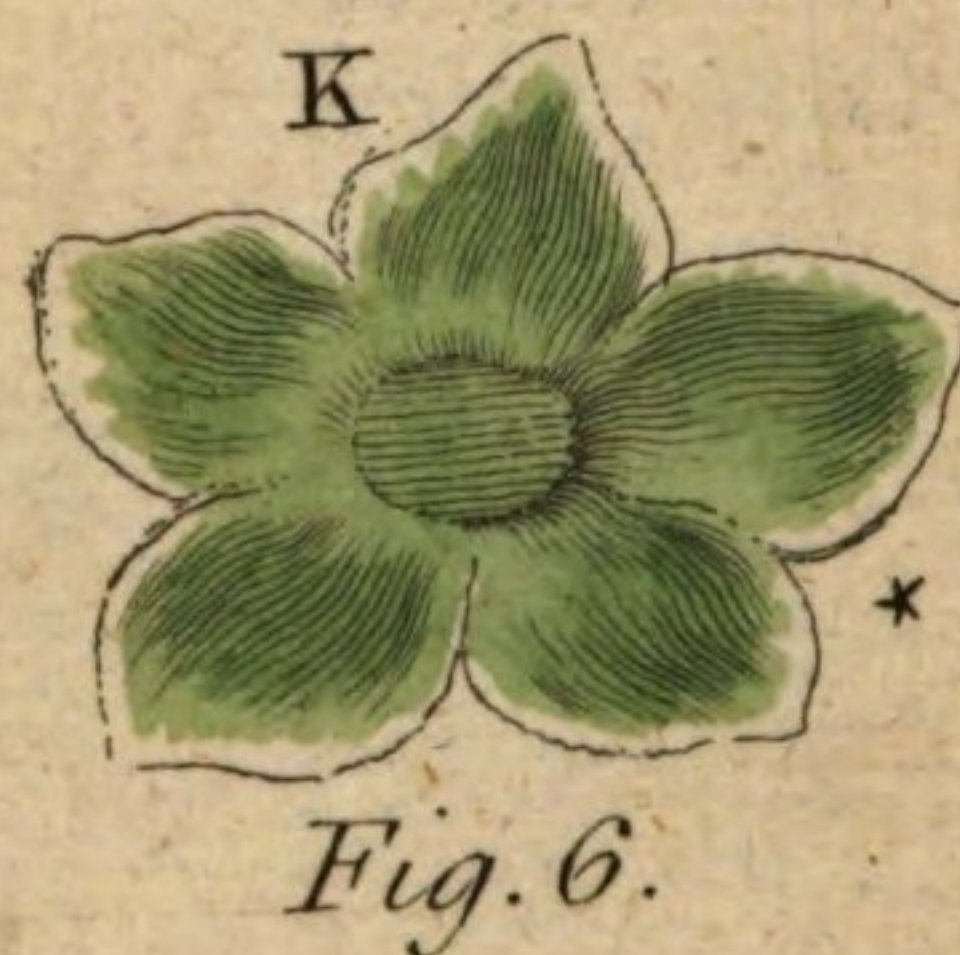
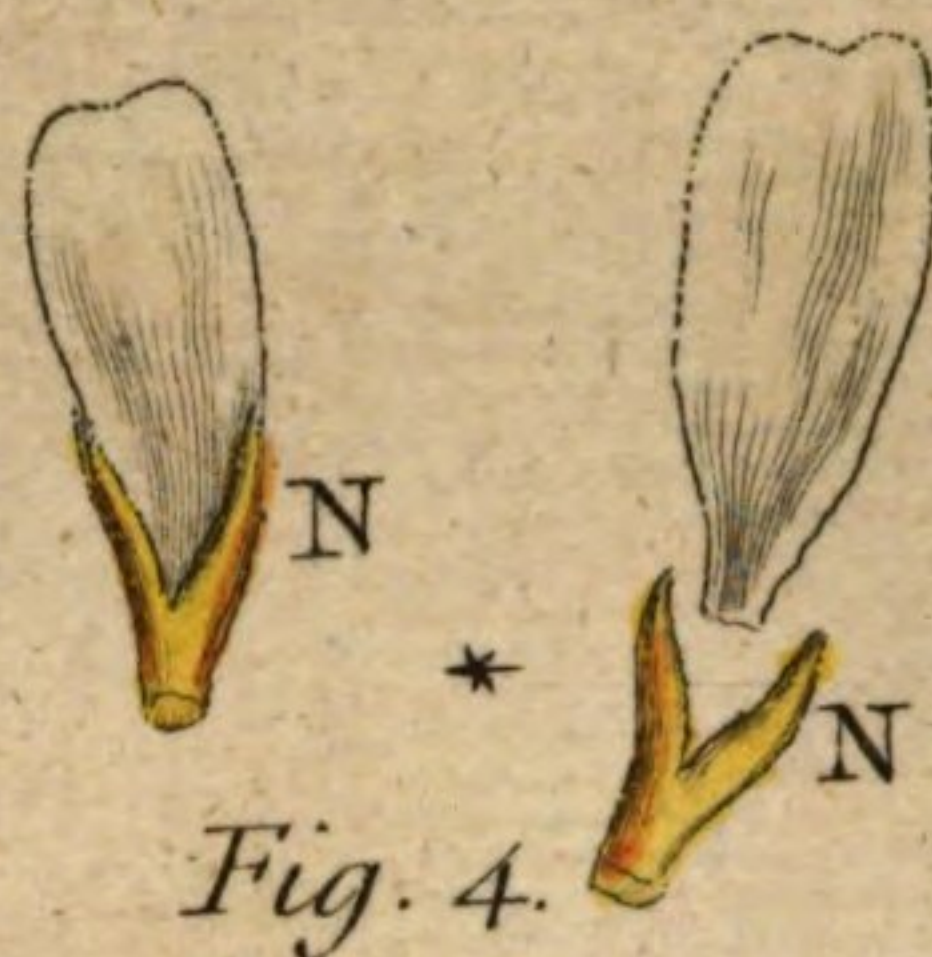
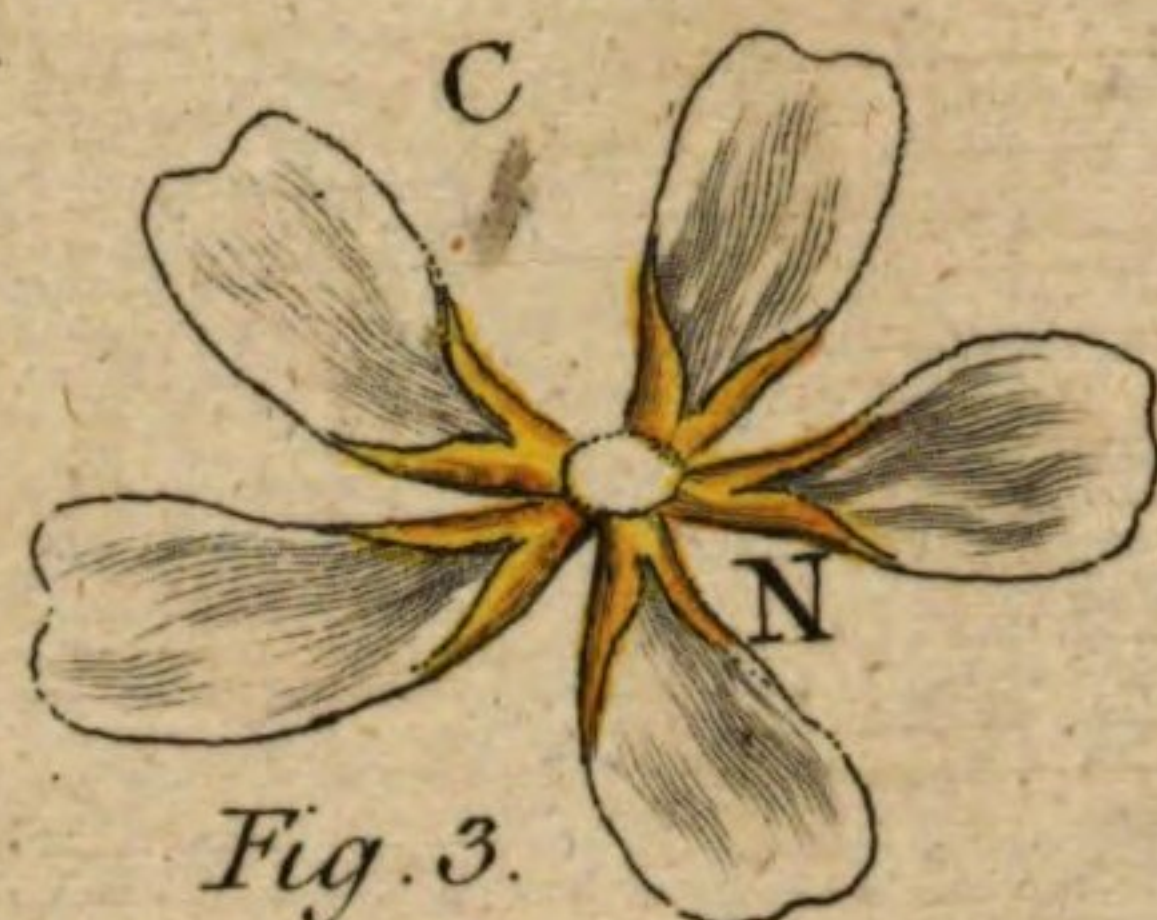
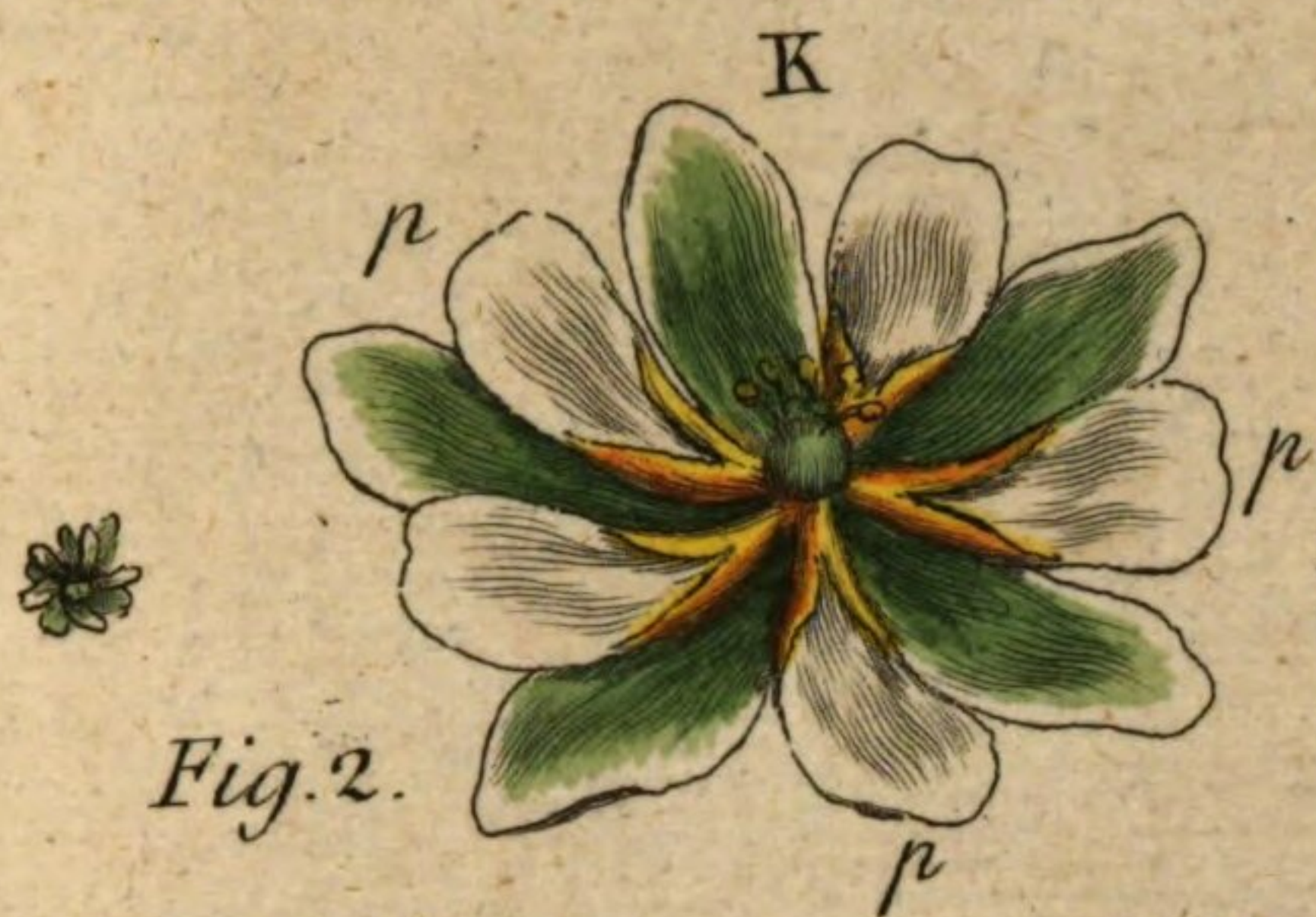




Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

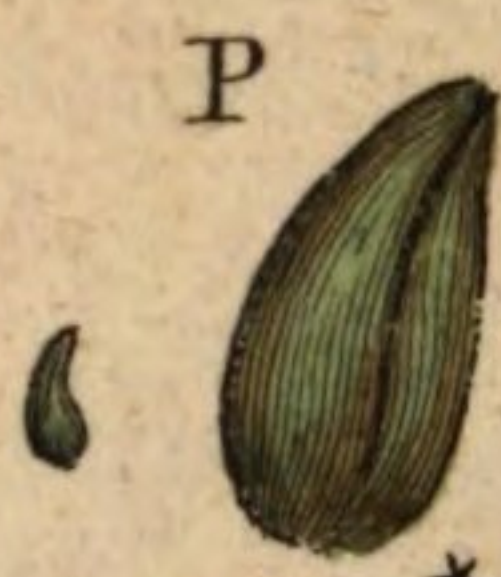


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Class XXII. Order II.

DIOECIA DIANDRIA.
S A L I X.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { The COMMON AMENTUM oblong,
Fig. 2. { imbricated (with an involucrum formed of
the gem, g. Fig. 1.),
consisting of SQUAMAS having one flower
(Fig. 2. 3.),
oblong, plain, villous, patent.

COROLLA, PETALS none.

N. The
NECTARIUM, { a cylindraceous gland,
Fig. 2, 3. { very little,
* Magnified. { truncated,
melliferous,
in the centre of the flower.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS two,
Fig. 2. { straight, filiform,
* Magnified. { longer than the calyx.
a. the ANTHERAS didymous (* Fig. 2, 4. a.)
quadriocular (* Fig. 5. a.)

The FEMALE. (Fig. 6.)

K. The CALYX, { the AMENTUM, } the same as in the male.
Fig. 7. { the SQUAMAS, }
* Magnified.

COROLLA, none.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN ovate,
Fig. 7. { attenuated into a taper STYLE.
* Magnified. { s. not very distinct,
a little longer than the squamas of the
calyx.
t. the STIGMAS two, bifid, revolute.

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE ovate and subulate,
Fig. 8. { unilocular (* Fig. 9.),
* Magnified. { bivalve (* Fig. 10.),
the VALVES revolute.

S. The SEEDS, { many, ovate,
Fig. 11. { very small,
* Magnified. { crowned with a simple hairy PAPPUS.

The common name Brown WILLOW.—
Is a native of Europe, in moist pastures,
Sp. Pl.

Class XXII. Order III.

DIOECIA TRIANDRIA.

EMPETRUM.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM tripartite:
 Fig. 2. { the LACINIAS ovate,
 * Magnified. { permanent.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS three,
 Fig. 1, 3. { ovate and oblong,
 * Magnified. { narrow at the base,
 { larger than the calyx,
 { withering.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS three,
 Fig. 4, 1. { capillary,
 * Magnified. { very long,
 { loosely bending downward.
 { a. the ANTHERAS erect,
 { short, bipartite.

The FEMALES. (Fig. 5.)

K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM, } as in the male,
 Fig. 6. { the PETALS, } * Magnified.
 C. The COROLLA, {
 Fig. 7. {

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN depressed,
 Fig. 8. { the STYLE scarce any.
 * Magnified. { t. the STIGMAS nine,
 { spreading, reflexed.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { a BERRY round,
 Fig. 9. { depressed,
 * Magnified. { unilocular (Fig. 10.),
 { larger than the calyx.

S. The SEEDS, { nine,
 Fig. 11. { articulately placed in a circle,
 * Magnified. { on the outer side gibbous,
 { on the inner side angulate.

The common name Black-berried
 HEATH, or CROW-BERRIES.—Is a
 native of the cold parts of Europe, on
 mountains and moors. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Tab. 8.

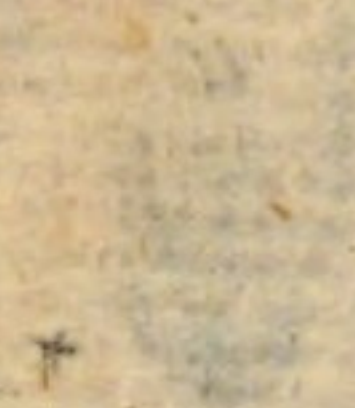


Fig. 1.

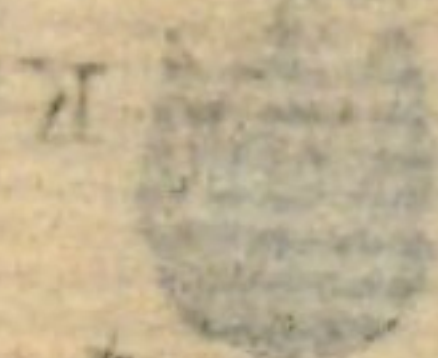


Fig. 2.

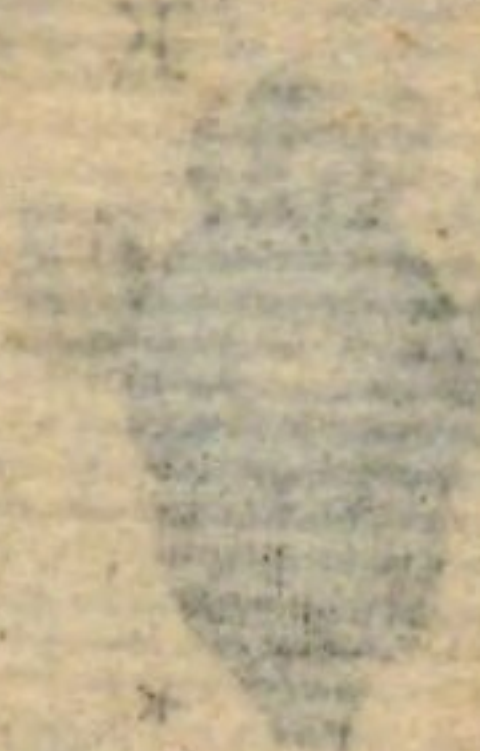


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

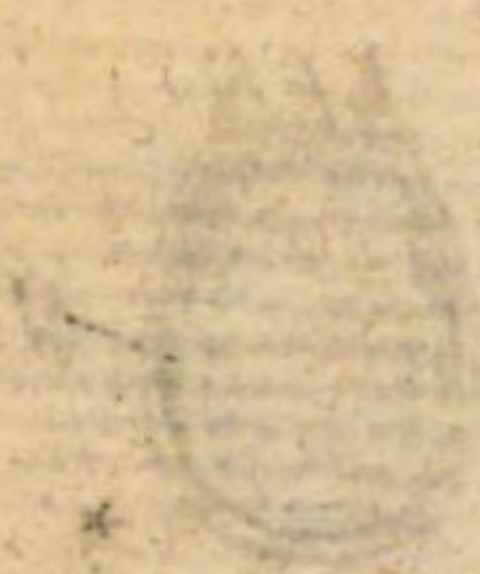


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

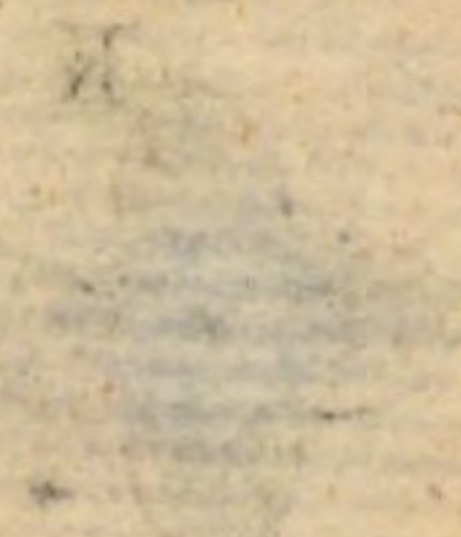


Fig. 8.

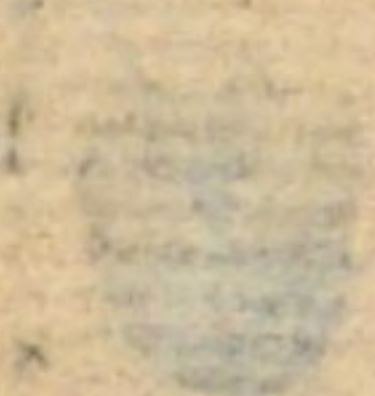


Fig. 9.

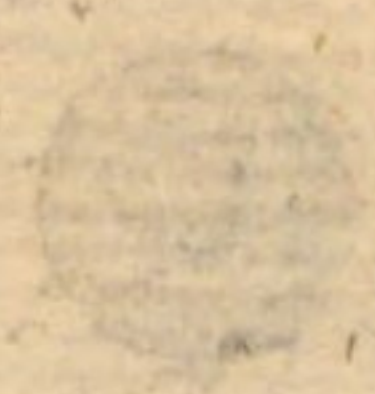


Fig. 10.

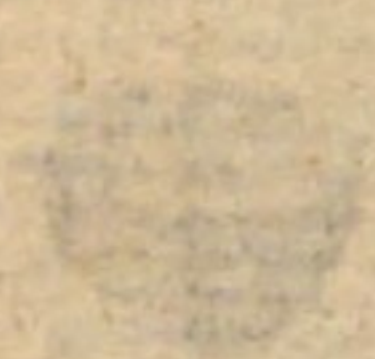


Fig. 11.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

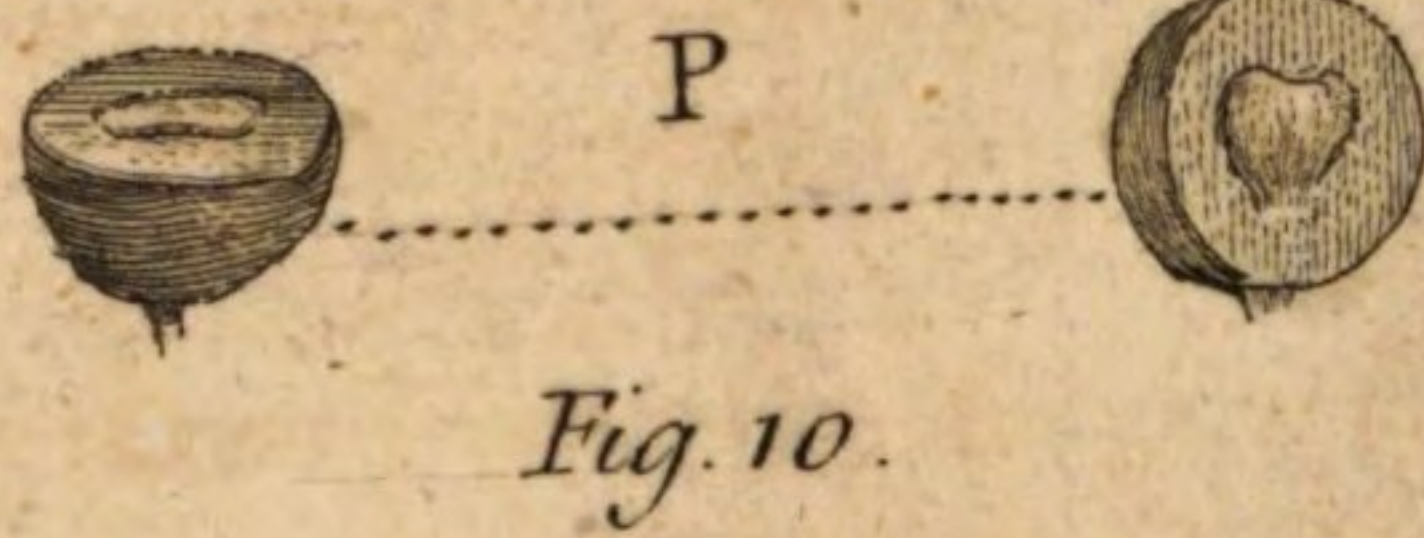


Fig. 10.



Fig. 12.

Class XXII. Order IV.

DIOECIA TETRANDRIA.
VISCUM.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM quadripartite:
Fig. 1, 2. { the FOLIOLES ovate,
* Magnified. { equal.

COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS, { four.
Fig. 3. { FILAMENTS none.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS oblong,
acuminate,
one joined to each of the calycine folioles
(Fig. 4.)

The FEMALES very often opposite to the
MALE Flowers. (Fig. 5. *.)

K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM tetraphyllous:
Fig. 6, 6. { the FOLIOLES ovate,
* Magnified. { small, sessile, deciduous,
fix'd on the germen (g).

COROLLA, none.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oblong, trigonous,
Fig. 7, 6. { crowned with an obsolete quadrifid brim,
* Magnified. { standing below the corolla,
STYLES none.
t. the STIGMA obtuse,
scarcely emarginated,
a longitudinal section (Fig. 8.)

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { a BERRY globose,
Fig. 9. { unilocular (Fig. 10.),
smooth,
a longitudinal section (Fig. 10.)

S. The SEED, { one,
Fig. 12. { obcordate,
* Magnified. { compressed,
obtuse, carneous.

The common name White MISLETOE.—
Is a native of Europe, and grows on
trees as a parasite. Sp. Pl.

Class XXII. Order V.

DIOECIA PENTANDRIA.
HUMULUS.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous :
 Fig. 2. { the FOLIOLES oblong,
 * Magnified. { concave, acute.

COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS five,
 Fig. 3. { capillary, very short,
 * Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS oblong,
 having four furrows (Fig. 4. f. a.)

The FEMALES. (Fig. 5.)

K. The CALYX, { the UNIVERSAL INVOLUCRUM quadri-
 Fig. 5, 6. { partite (* K. Fig. 6.):
 * Magnified. { the LACINIAS oblong, acute :
 the PARTIAL tetraphyllous (* Fig. 7.):
 the FOLIOLES subrotund and ovate,
 acute, having eight flowers (Fig. 8. *.),
 each flower hath the PERIANTHIUM mono-
 phyllous (Fig. 9. *.)
 ovate, obtuse, large,
 which is plain on the outside,
 connivent at the base.

COROLLA, none.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN very small, ovate.
 Fig. 10. { s. the STYLES two, subulate, spreading.
 * Magnified. { t. the STIGMAS acute.

PERICARPIUM, { none, except the strobilus (or cone) formed
 Fig. 11. { of the permanent calyx, whose folioles
 contain the seeds at their base (Fig. 12.)
 the RECEPTACLE a rachis (r) (like the
 back-bone of a fish), flexuous.

S. The SEEDS, { subrotund,
 Fig. 13. { covered with a tunic (or coat).

The common name HOP.—Is a native of
 Europe, in hedges, and at the foot of
 mountains. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 1.

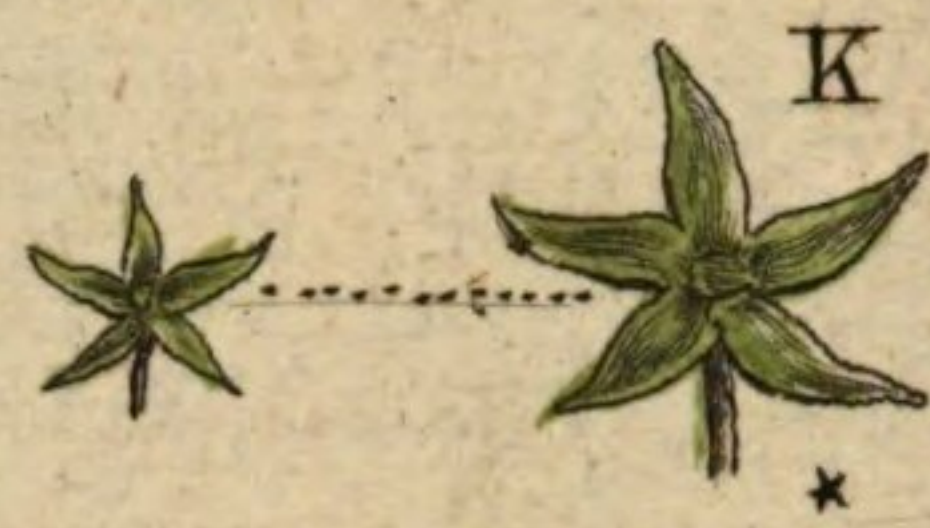


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

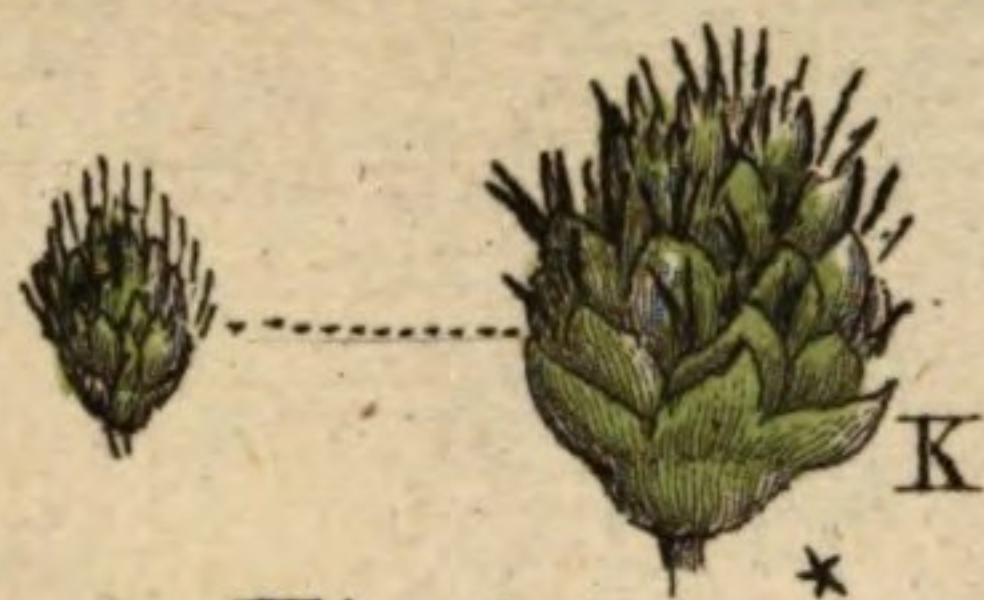


Fig. 5.

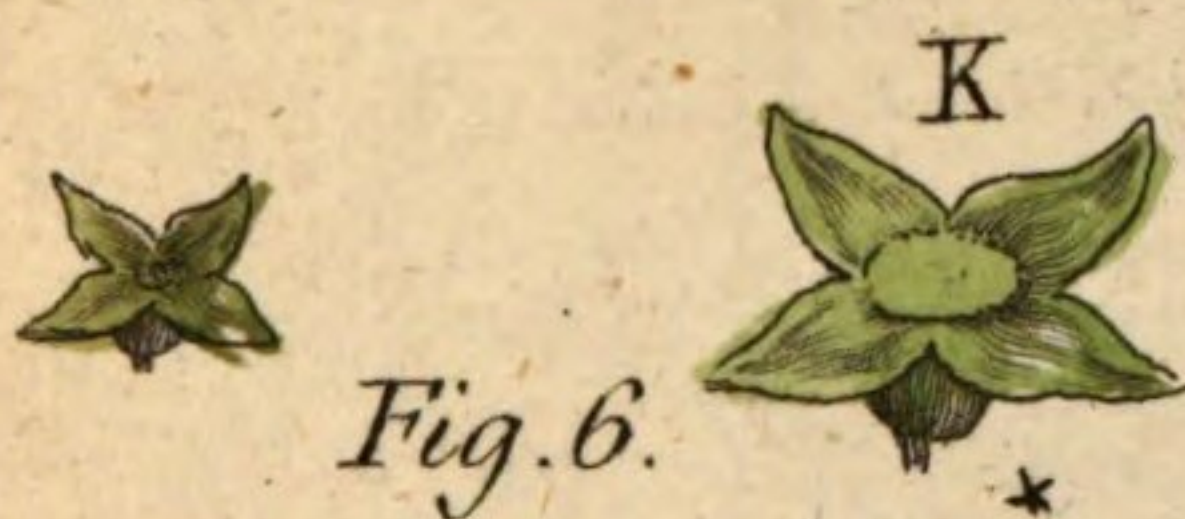


Fig. 6.

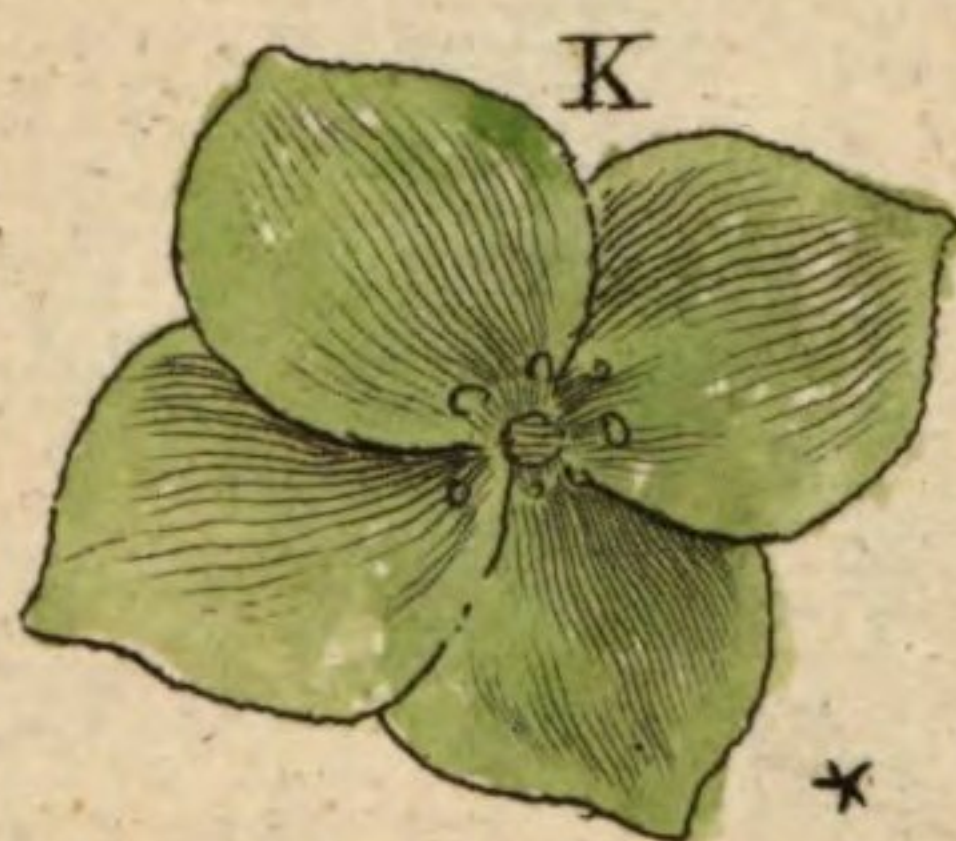


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 11.

Tab. 34



Fig. 1

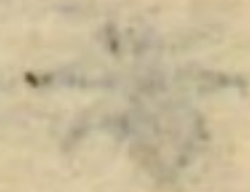


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

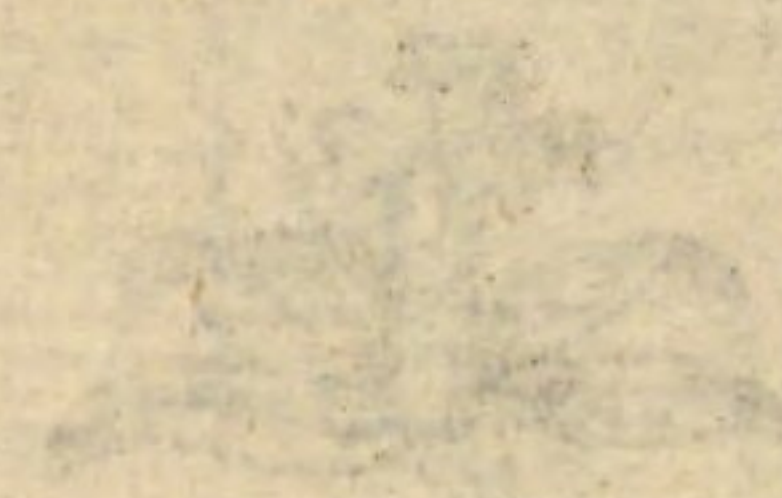


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

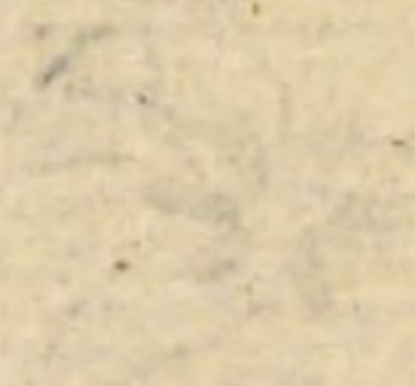


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

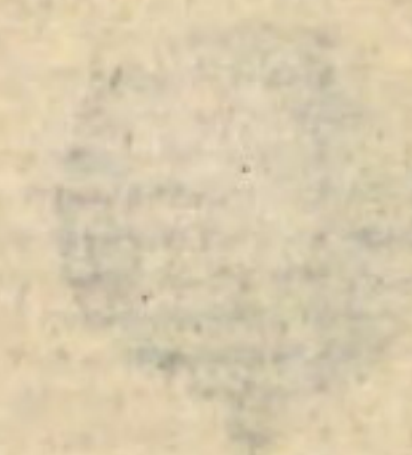


Fig. 8

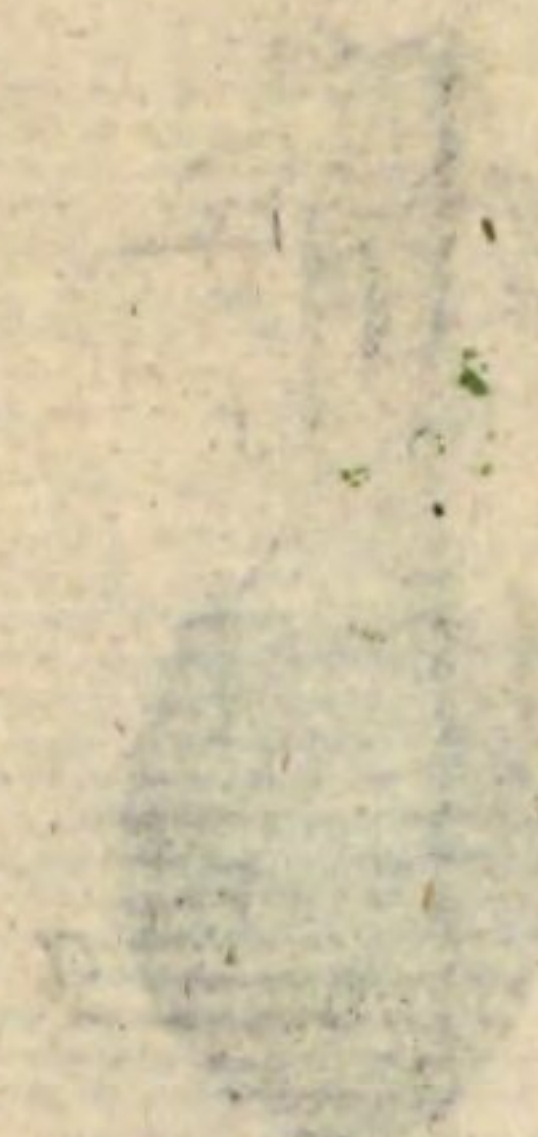


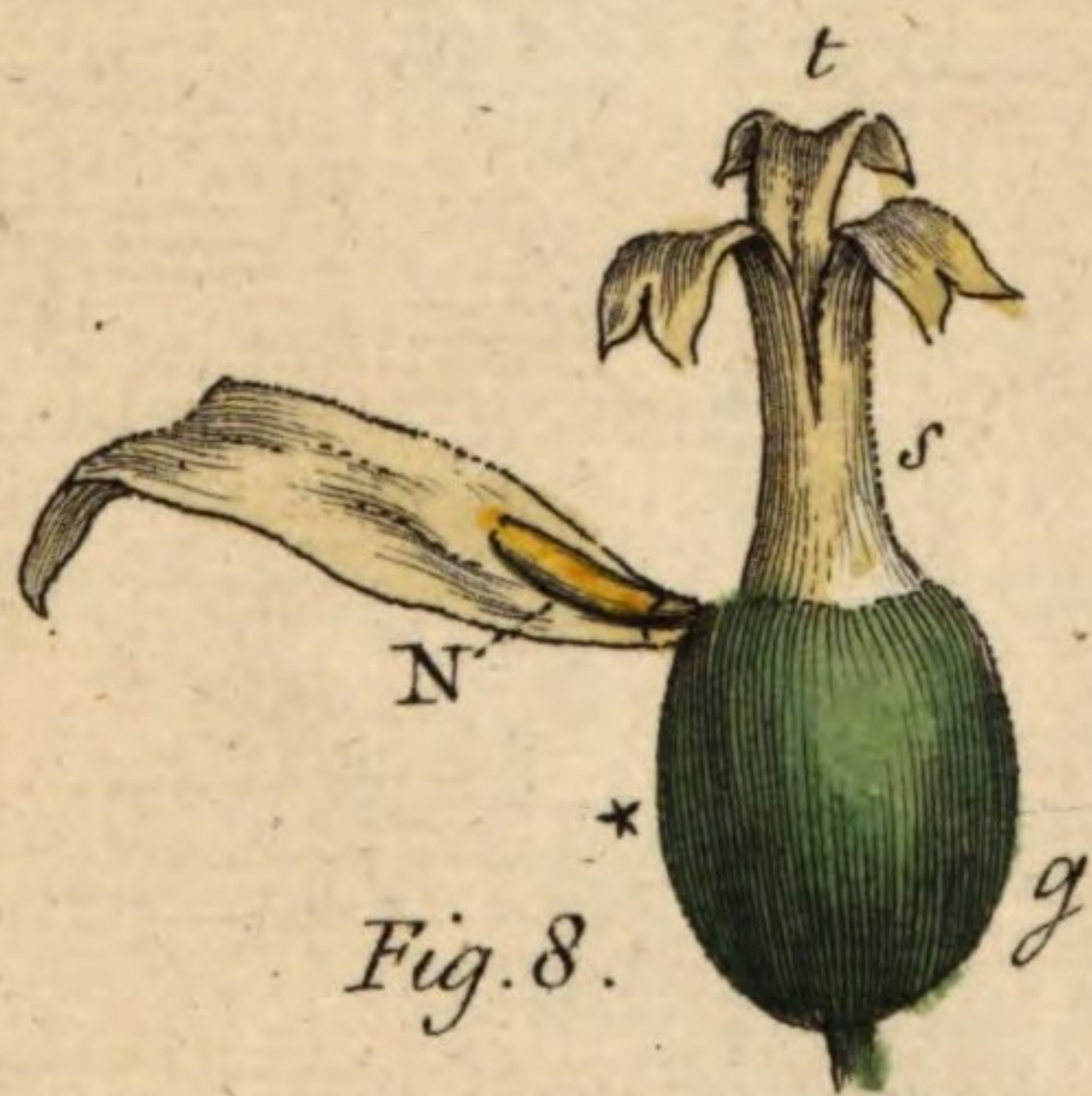
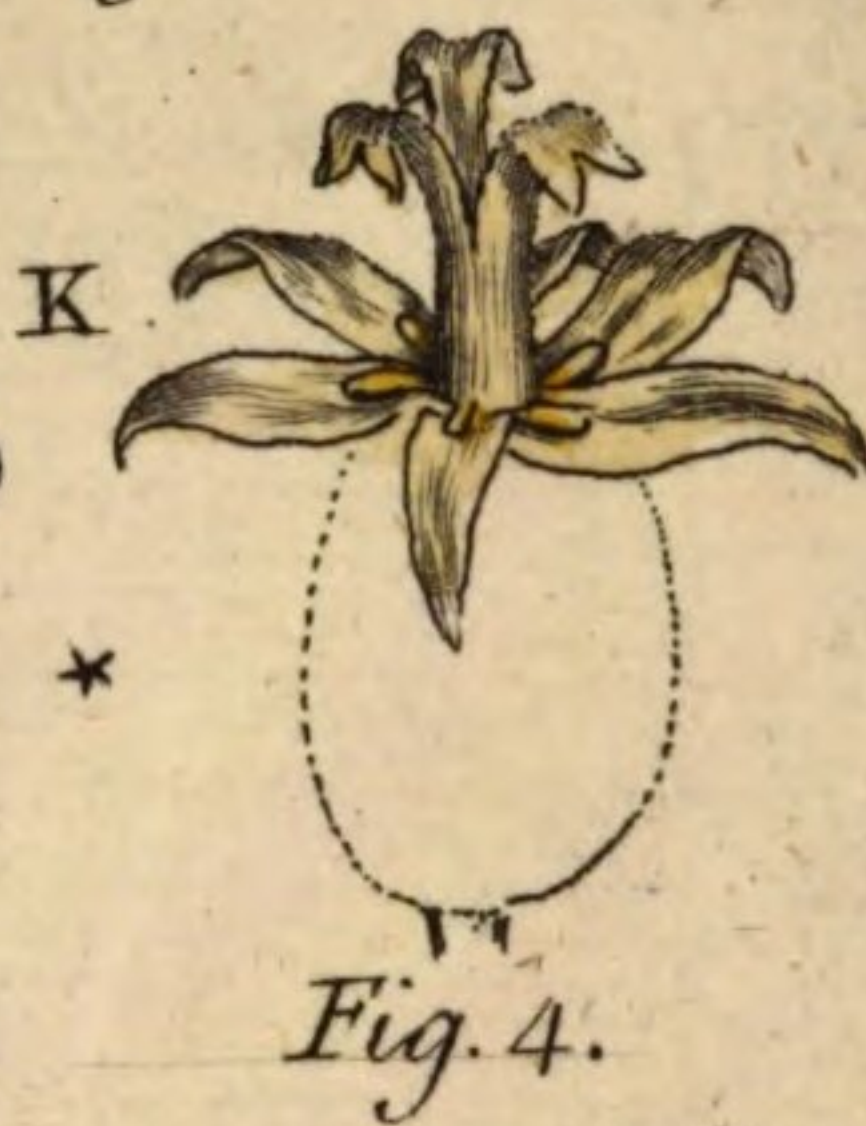
Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Class XXII. Order VI.

DIOECIA HEXANDRIA.
TAMUS.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM sexpartite:
Fig. 1, 2. { the FOLIOLES ovately lanceolate,
* Magnified. { patent above.

The COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS six,
Fig. 3. { simple, shorter than the calyx.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS erect.

The FEMALE. (Fig. 6.)

K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 4, 5, 6. { sexpartite, campanulate, patent:
* Magnified. { the SEGMENTS lanceolated,
superous (*sitting on the apex of the germen*),
deciduous.

The COROLLA, PETALS none.

N. The
NECTARIUM, { an oblong point,
Fig. 7, 8. { adhering to the base of every single seg-
* Magnified. { ment of the calyx.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN ovately-oblong,
Fig. 8, 6. { large, smooth,
* Magnified. { inferous (*standing under the calyx*).
s. the STYLE cylindraceous,
the length of the calyx.
t. the STIGMAS three,
reflexed, emarginate, acute.

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { an oval BERRY,
Fig. 9. { trilocular (Fig. 10.)

S. The SEEDS, { two,
Fig. 11. { globose.

The common name Black BRYONY.—
Is a native of the southern parts of Eu-
rope and the East, in hedges. Sp. Pl.

Class XXII. Order VII.

DIOECIA OCTANDRIA.
POPULUS.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { The common AMENTUM oblong,
Fig. 2. { loosely imbricated, cylindraceous,
consisting of uniflorous SQUAMAS (Fig. 1.
*, S. magnified), oblong,
a plain margin lacerated.

The COROLLA, PETALS none.

N. The
NECTARIA, { monophyllous,
Fig. 1, 3. { at the base turbinated,
* Magnified. { tubulated, the upper terminating obliquely
in an oval border.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS eight,
Fig. 5. { very short.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS tetragonous, large.

The FEMALE. (Fig. 6.)

K. The CALYX, { the AMENTUM, } as in the male,
Fig. 6, 7, 8. { the SQUAMAS, } * S. magnified.

N. The
NECTARIUM, { as in the male.
Fig. 7, 8.
* Magnified.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN ovate,
Fig. 9, 7. { narrow at both ends.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLE scarcely to be observed.
t. the STIGMA quadrifid.

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE ovate,
Fig. 11. { bilocular (Fig. 12.),
* Magnified. { bivalvular (Fig. 13, 14.):
the VALVES reflexed.

S. The SEEDS, { numerous, ovate,
Fig. 13, 15. { with a volatile capillary PAPPUS (Fig. 13,
* Magnified. { 15.)

OBS. It flowers before the leaves are expanded.

The common name Black POPLAR.—
Is a native of the more temperate parts
of Europe. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 2.

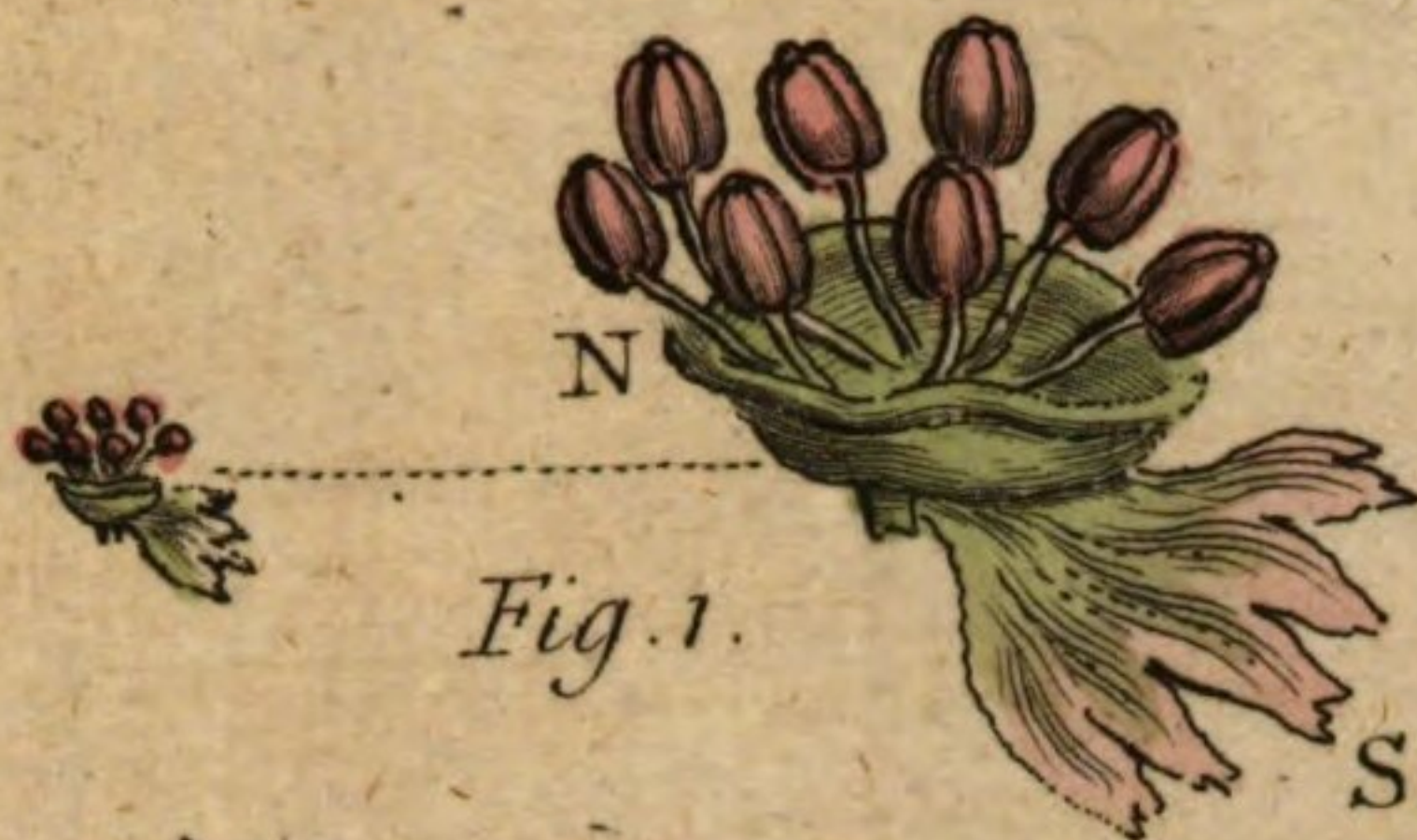


Fig. 1.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 15.

Tab. III.

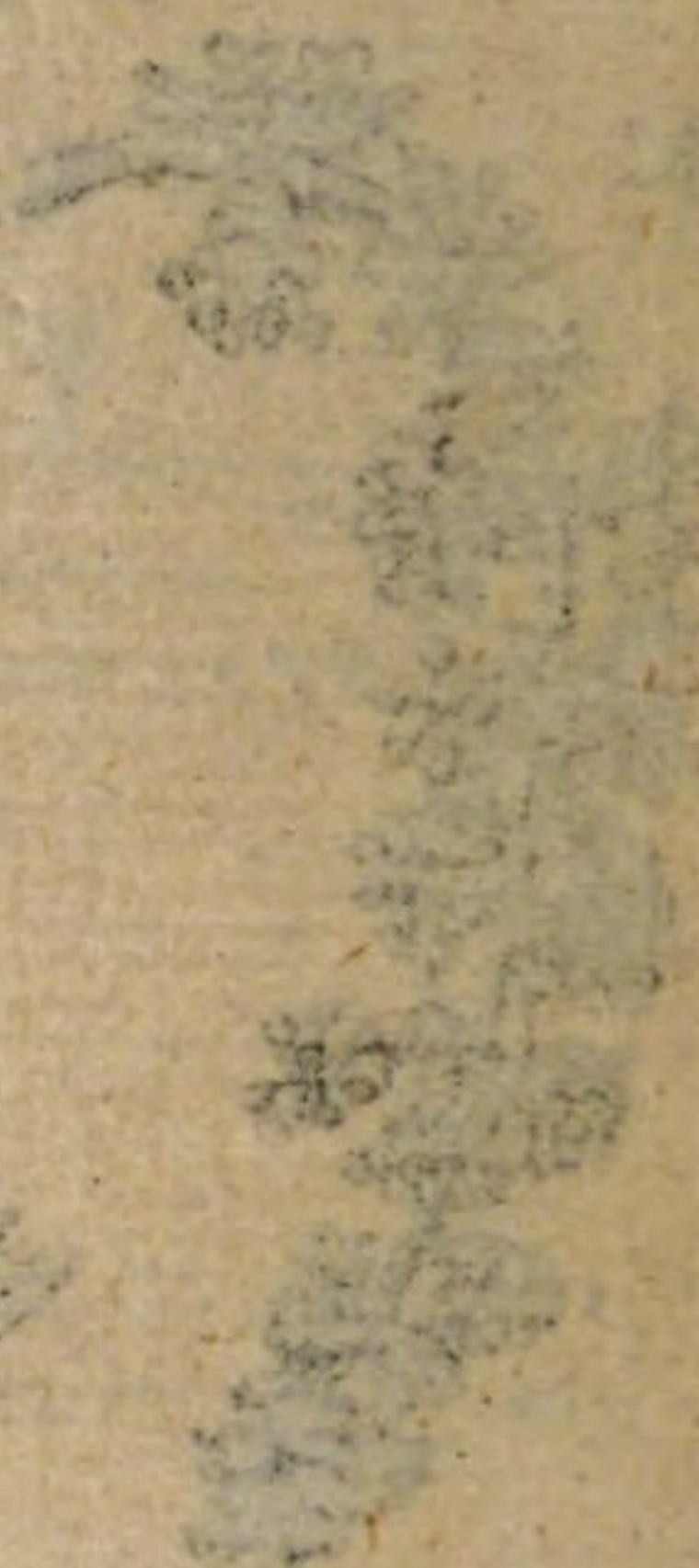
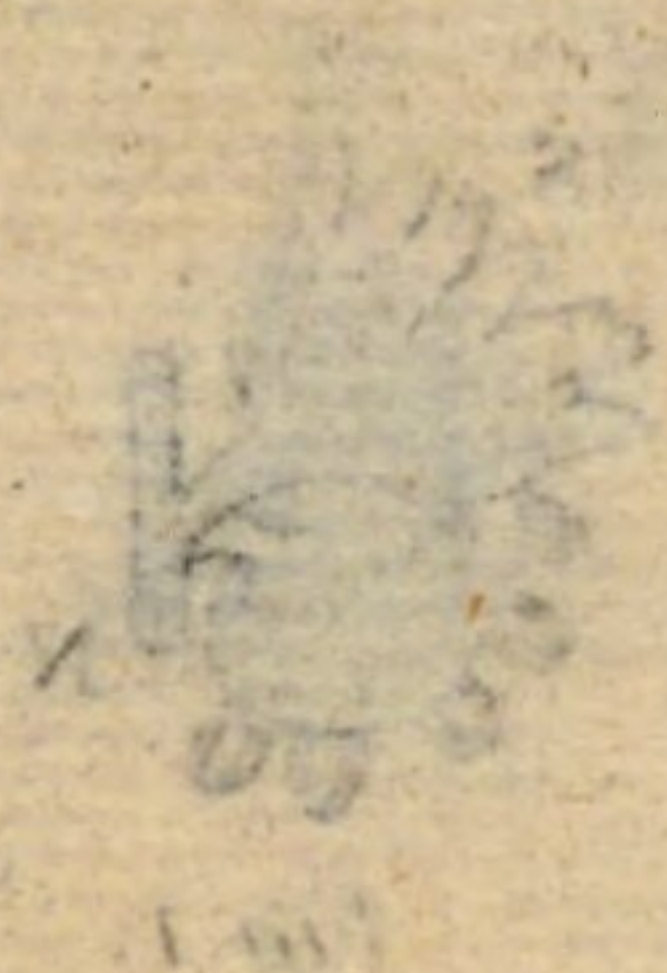


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.



Fig. 1.

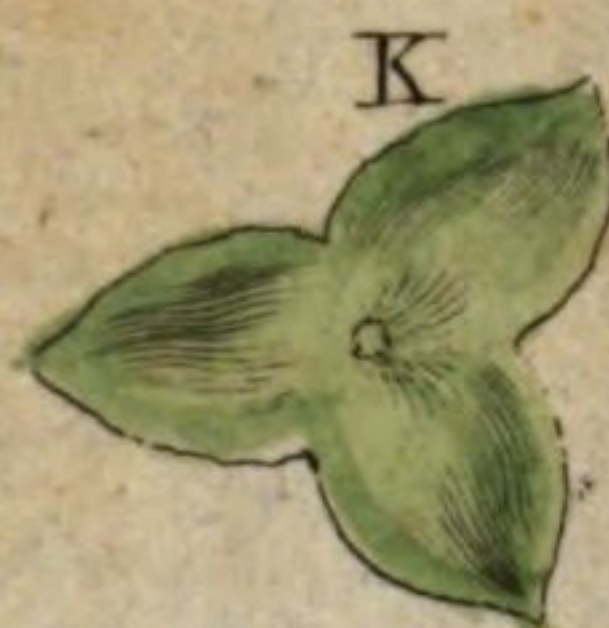


Fig. 2.

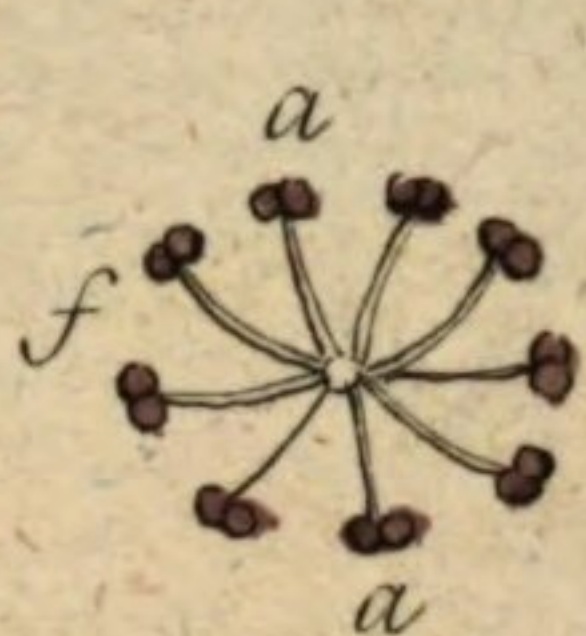


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

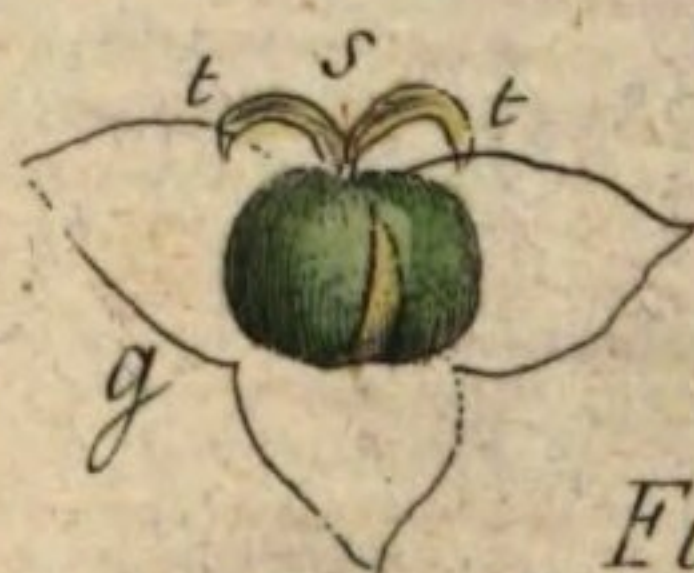


Fig. 7.

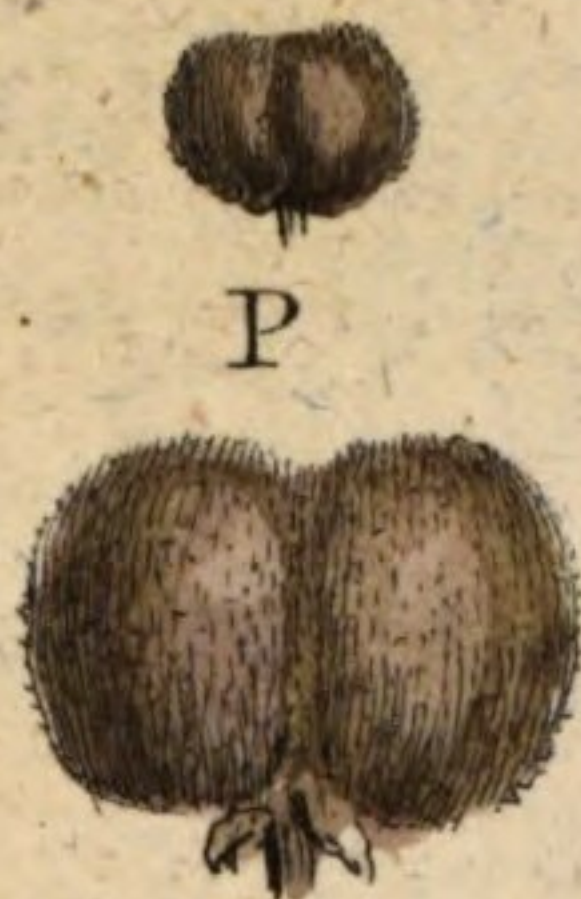


Fig. 8.

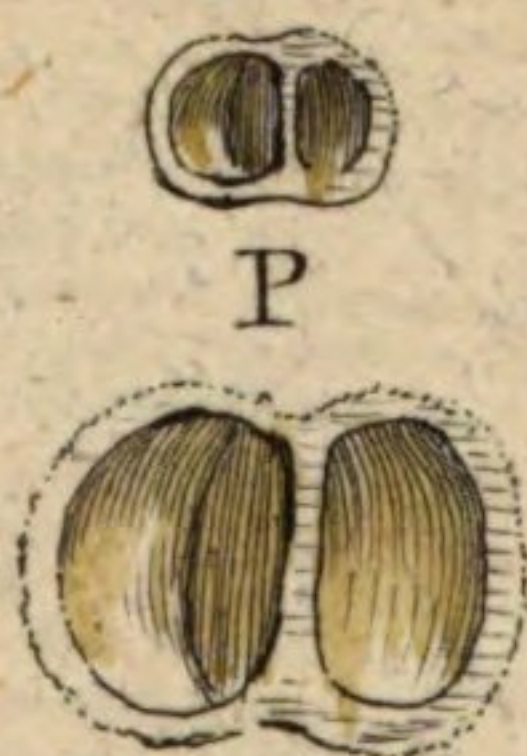


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

Class XXII. Order VIII.

DIOECIA ENNEANDRIA.
MERCURIALIS.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM tripartite,
Fig. 1, 2. { the LACINIAS ovately lanceolated,
* Magnified. { concave, patent.

COROLLA, { none: unless the calyx is taken for the
corolla.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS nine or twelve,
Fig. 3. { capillary, straight,
* Magnified. { the length of the calyx.
a. the ANTHERAS globose, didymous.

The FEMALE. (Fig. 4.)

K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM as in the male.
Fig. 4, 5.

COROLLA, none.

N. The
NECTARIUM, { two sharp points, subulated,
Fig. 6, 4. { one on each side of the germen (* Fig. 4.),
* Magnified. { pressed into the furrows of the germen.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN roundish, compressed,
Fig. 7. { on both sides sulcated,
* Magnified. { hispid (*fragile bristles*),
s. the STYLES two,
t. the STIGMAS acute,
reflexed.

P. The
PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE subrotund,
Fig. 8. { scrotiform,
* Magnified. { didymous,
bilocular (Fig. 9.)

S. The SEEDS, { one in each cell (Fig. 9.),
Fig. 10. { subrotund.
* Magnified.

The common name DOG's MERCURY.

—Is a native of Europe, in shady places.

Sp. Pl.

Class XXII. Order IX.

DIOECIA DECANDRIA.
KIGGELARIA.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM monophyllous,
Fig. 1, 2, 3. { quinquepartite, concave:
* Magnified. { the LACINIAS lanceolate, concave.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five, lanceolate,
Fig. 1, 3. { concave, longer than the calyx,
* Magnified. { is in shape formed urseolate (*like a pitcher*).

N. The NECTARIUM, { glands five, obtuse, with three lobes,
Fig. 3, 4. { the middle LOBE larger (Fig. 5. N.),
* Magnified. { depressed, coloured,
each whereof is fixed to the unguis of the
petals.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS ten, very small,
Fig. 4, 6. { a. the ANTHEAS oblong, villous,
* Magnified. { shorter than the calyx (Fig. 3.),
gaping at the apex, having two holes
(Fig. 7. a.)

The FEMALE. (Fig. 8.)

K. The CALYX, { the same as in the male (Fig. 2.)
Fig. 8, 2.

C. The COROLLA, { the same as in the male.
Fig. 3, 8.
* Magnified.

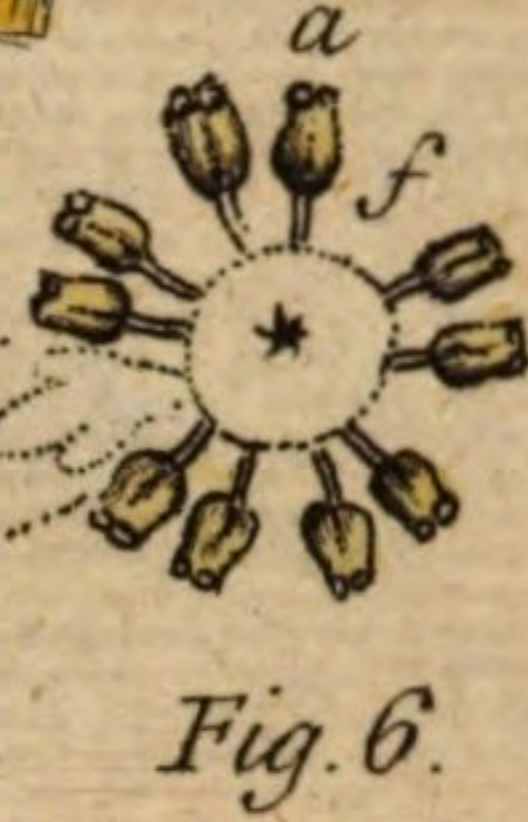
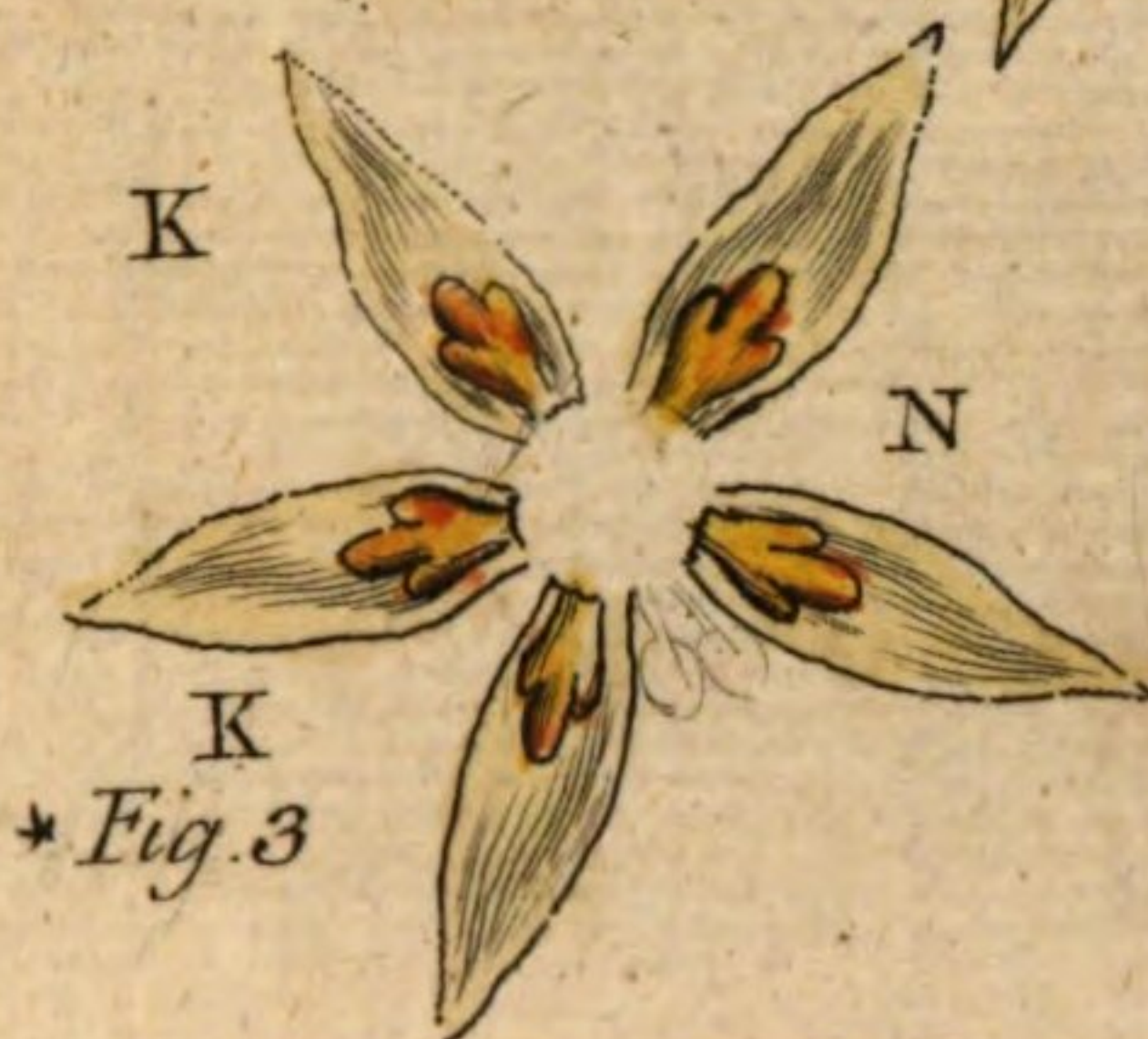
The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN subrotund.
Fig. 9. { s. the STYLES five, simple.
* Magnified. { t. the STIGMAS obtuse.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE coriaceous, globose,
Fig. 10. { scabrous (*rough*), unilocular (Fig. 11.),
having five valves (Fig. 12.)

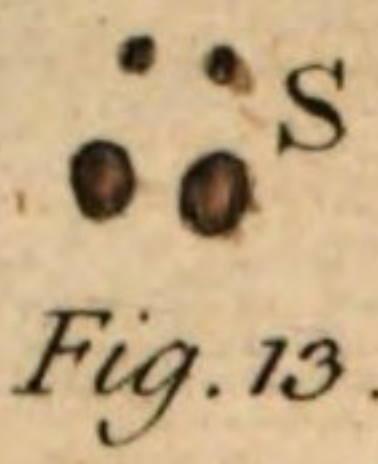
S. The SEEDS, { many, subrotund,
Fig. 13. { on the inside angular,
* Magnified. { each covered with its proper tunic (*or coat*).

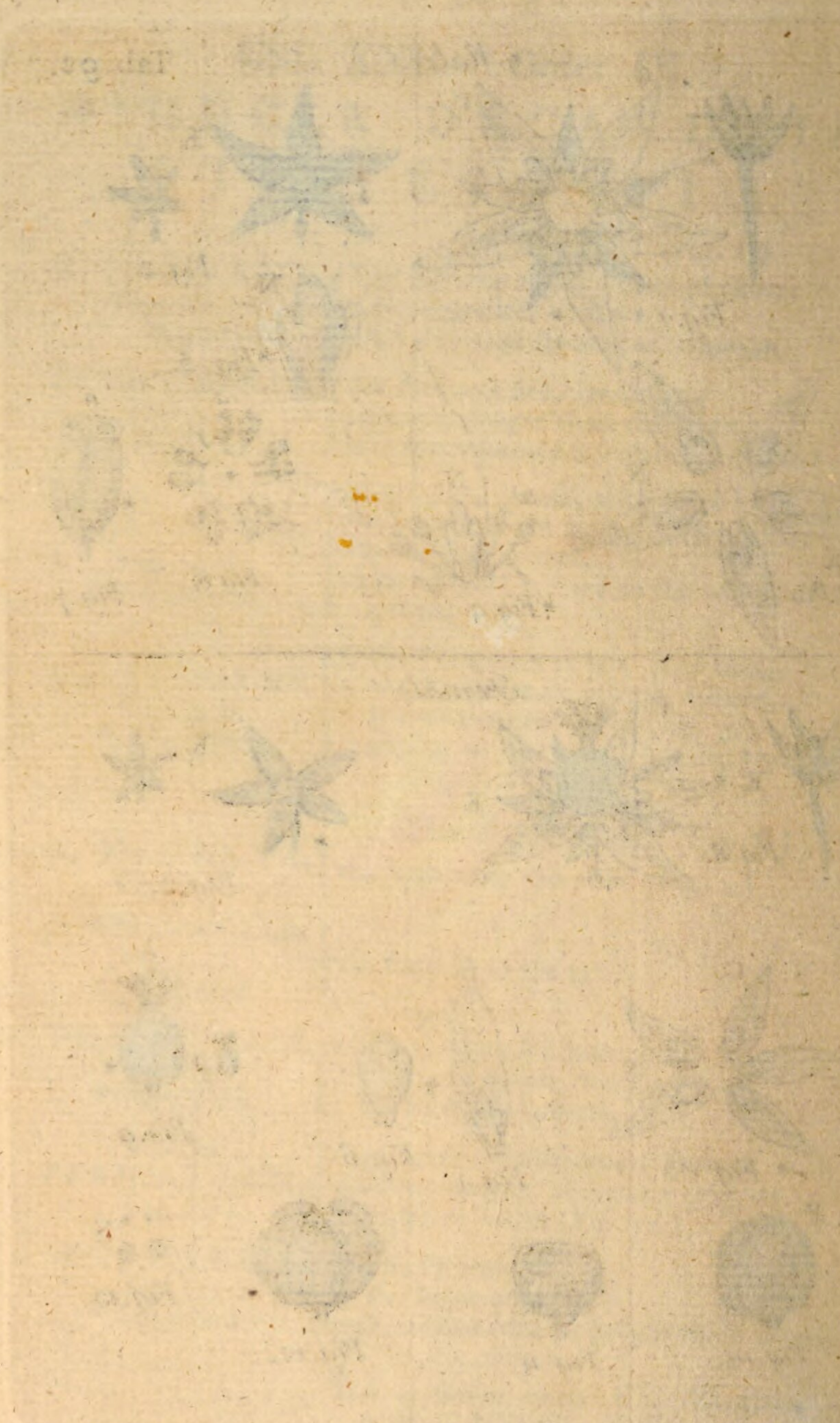
The common name KIGGELARIA of
Africa.—Is a native of Æthiopia. Sp.Pl.

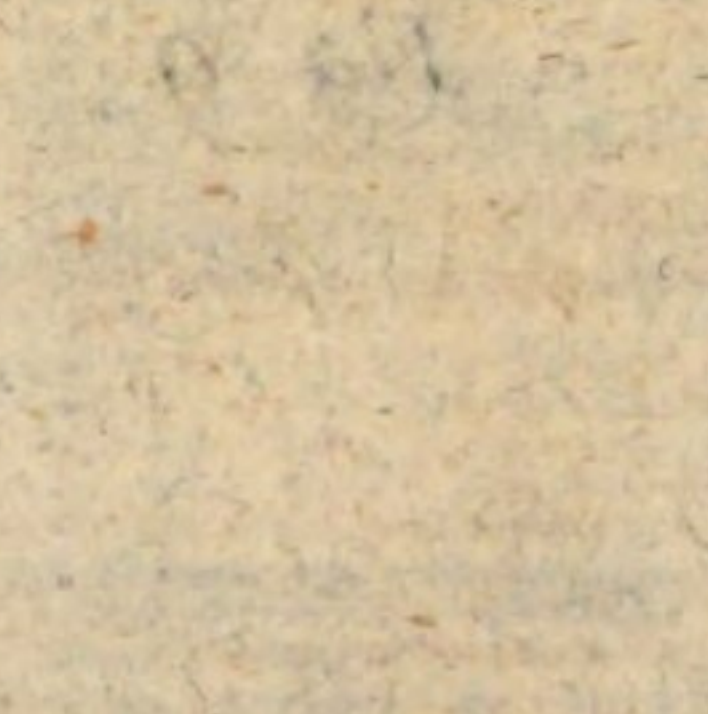
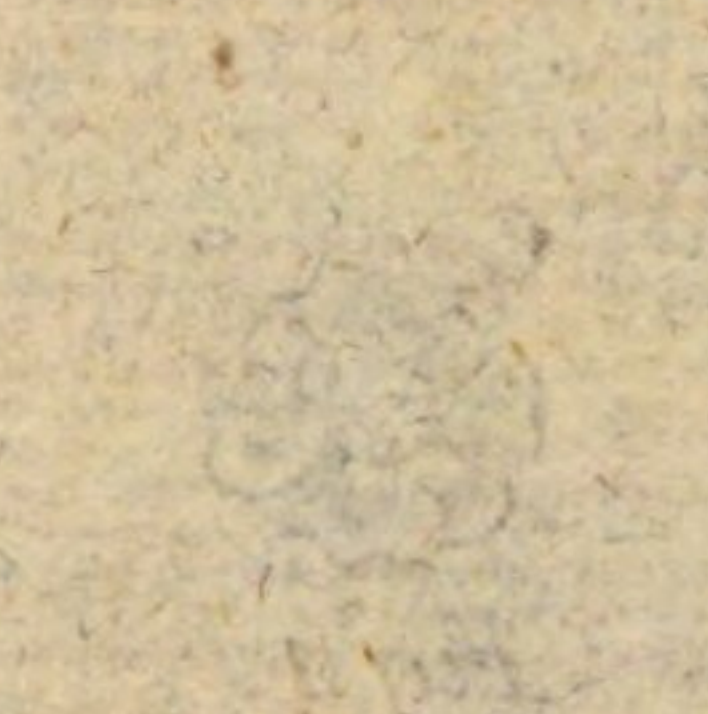
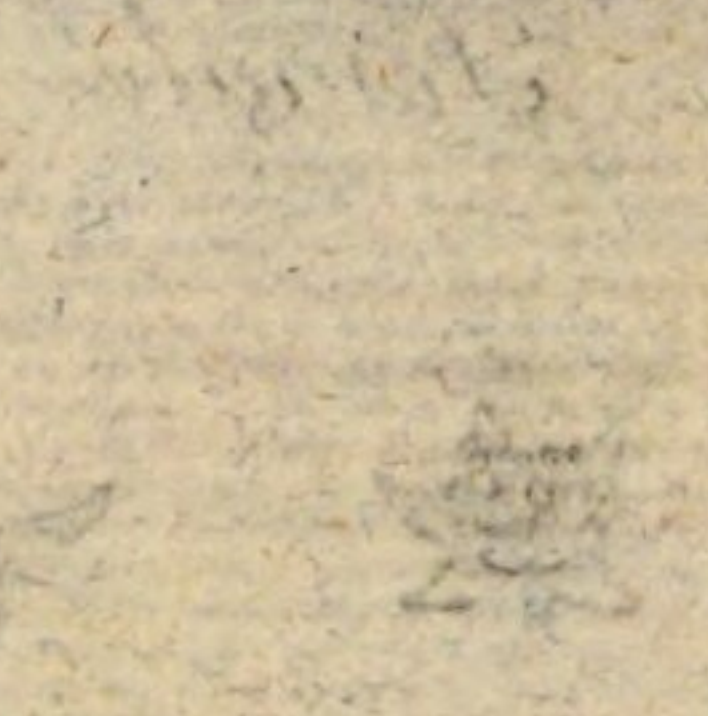
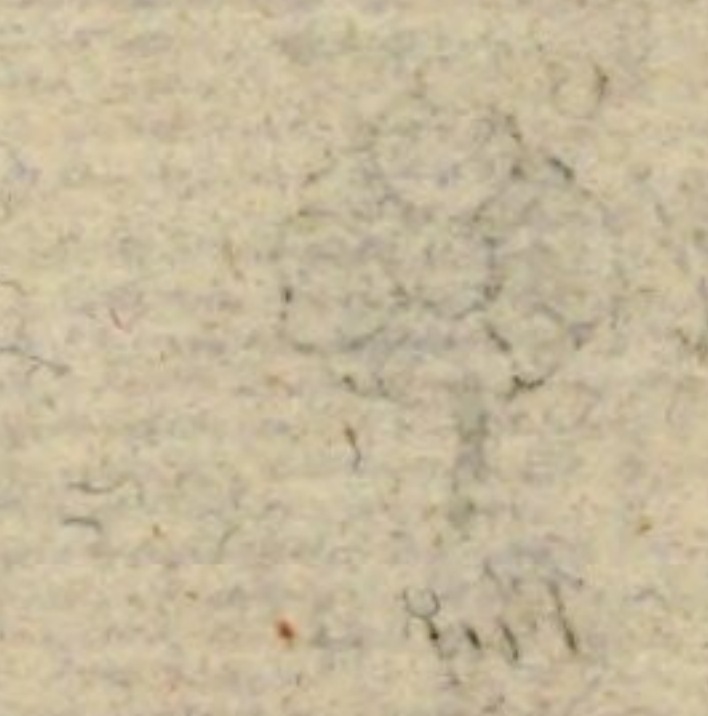
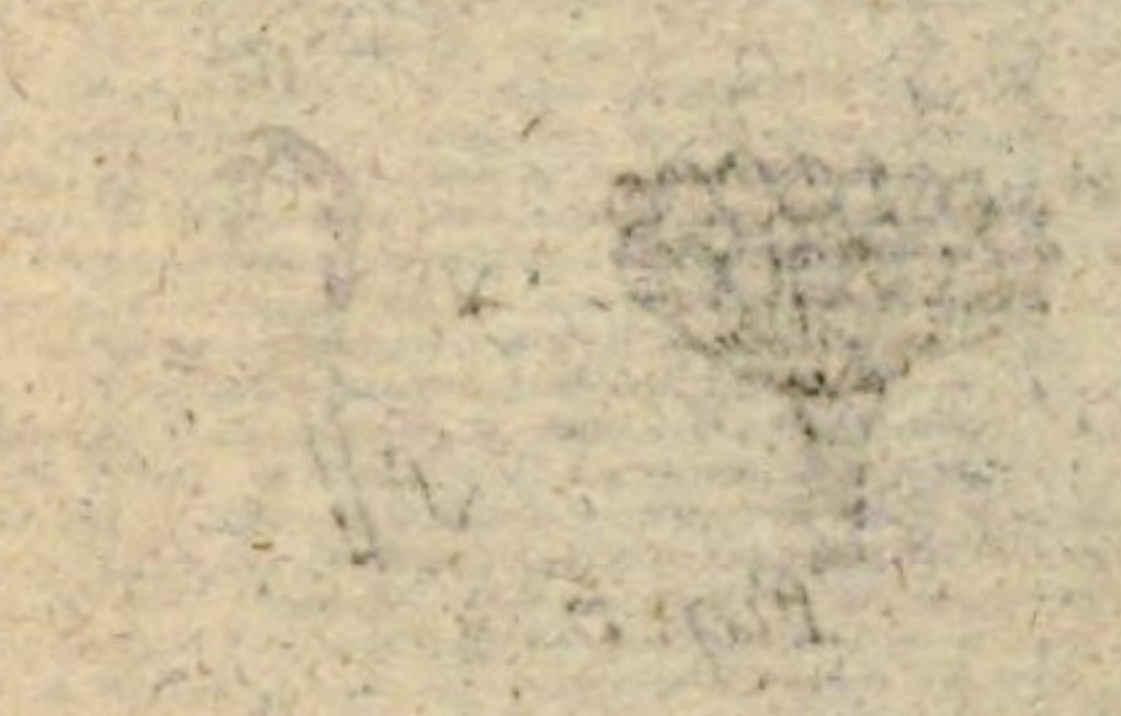
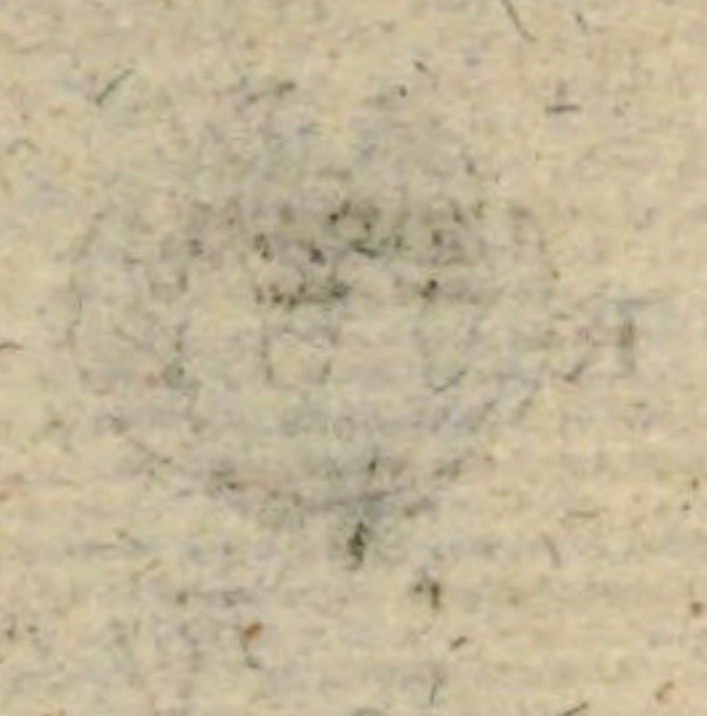
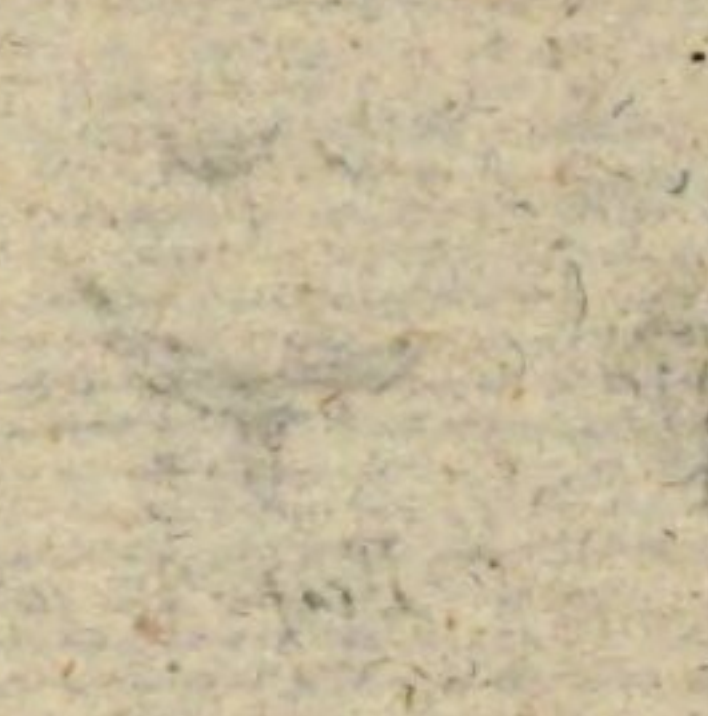
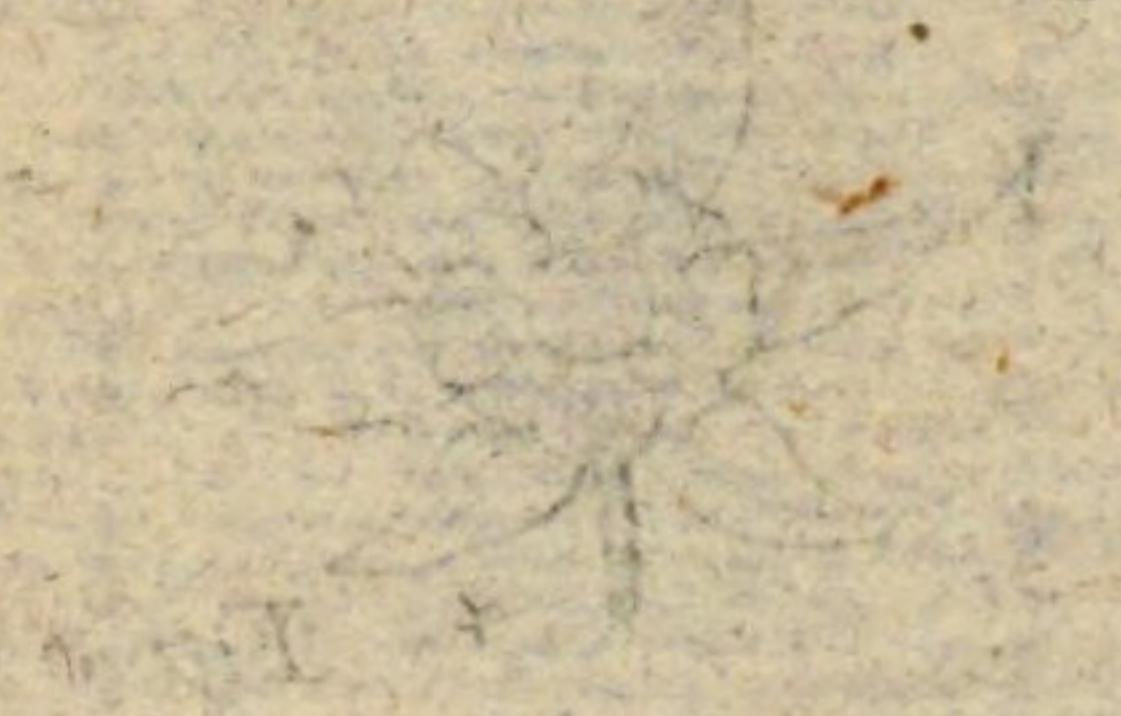
Male



Female







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Male.

Tab. 93.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Female.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 1.

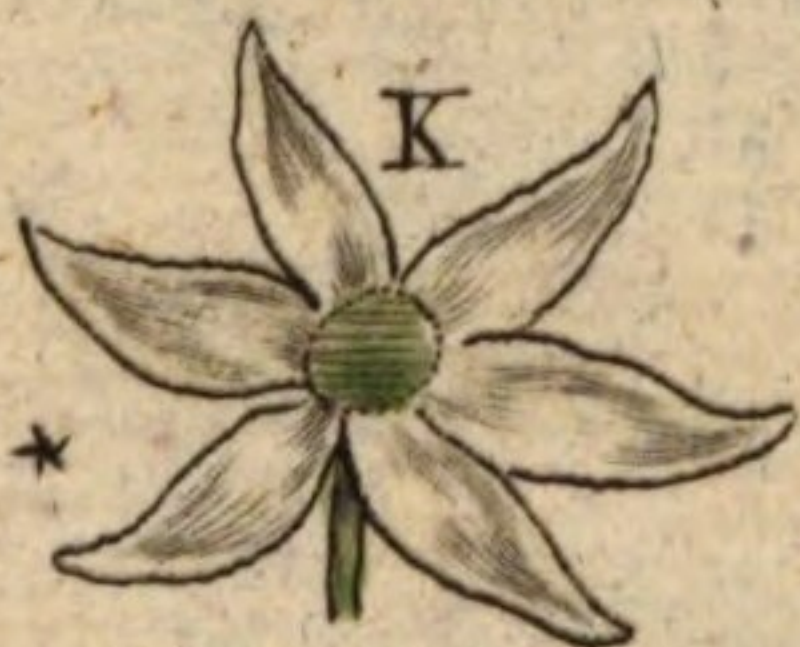


Fig. 6.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

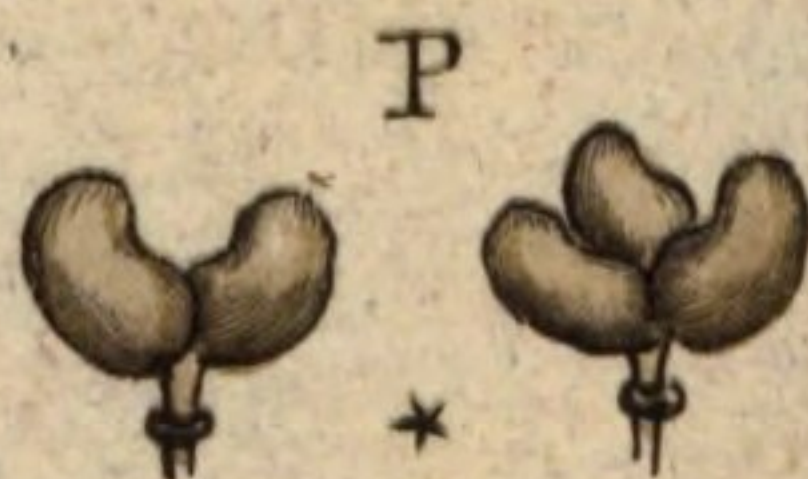


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Class XXII. Order X.

DIOECIA DODECANDRIA.
MENISPERMUM.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

- K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM hexaphyllous:
Fig. 2. the FOLIOLES of an oblong shape,
* Magnified. narrow at both ends,
a little spreading, incurvated.
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS eight, obcordate,
Fig. 4, 3. a little spreading, concave,
* Magnified. the outer small,
of which the four interior stands in a
row (i).
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS sixteen, cylindric,
Fig. 5. a little longer than the corolla.
* Magnified. a. the ANTHERAS terminating, very short,
with four obtuse lobes.

The FEMALE. (Fig. 6.)

- * K. CALYX. { the same as in the male (Fig. 1.)
* C. COROLLA. {
The STAMENS, { *f.* the FILAMENTS eight,
Fig. 7. { similar to the male.
* Magnified. { *a.* the ANTHERAS pellucid, sterile.
The PISTILLUM, { *g.* the GERMENS two or three,
Fig. 8. { ovate, incurved, connivent,
* Magnified. { standing on a pedicle (p).
{ *s.* the STYLES standing alone,
{ very short, recurved.
{ *t.* the STIGMAS bifid, obtuse.
P. The
PERICARPIUM, { BERRIES two or three,
Fig. 9. { of a roundish kidney shape,
{ unilocular :
{ a horizontal section (Fig. 10.)

- S. The SEEDS, { one in each berry,
Fig. 11. { kidney-shaped,
 { large.

The common name MOON-SEED of Canada.—Is a native of Virginia and Canada. Sp. Pl.

Class XXII. Order XI.

DIOECIA POLYANDRIA.
CLIFFORTIA.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM triphyllous :
 Fig. 2. { the FOLIOLES ovate,
 * Magnified. { acute, coriaceous,
 { spreading, deciduous.

COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS about thirty,
 Fig. 1, 3. { capillary, erect,
 * Magnified. { the length of the calyx.
 { a. the ANTHERAS didymous,
 { oblong, obtuse,
 { erect, compressed.

The FEMALE. (Fig. 4.)

K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM triphyllous,
 Fig. 4. { equal, erect,
 { standing above the germen,
 { permanent :
 { the FOLIOLES acute,
 { lanceolate.

COROLLA, none.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oblong,
 Fig. 5, 4. { standing below the flower.
 { s. the STYLES two,
 { filiform, long,
 { feathery.
 { t. the STIGMAS simple.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE oblong,
 Fig. 6. { roundish,
 { bilocular, Fig. 7.
 { crowned with the calyx.

S. The SEEDS, { solitary,
 Fig. 8. { roundish,
 { linear.

The common name Holly-leaved CLIFFORTIA.—Is a native of Æthiopia.
 Sp. Pl.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

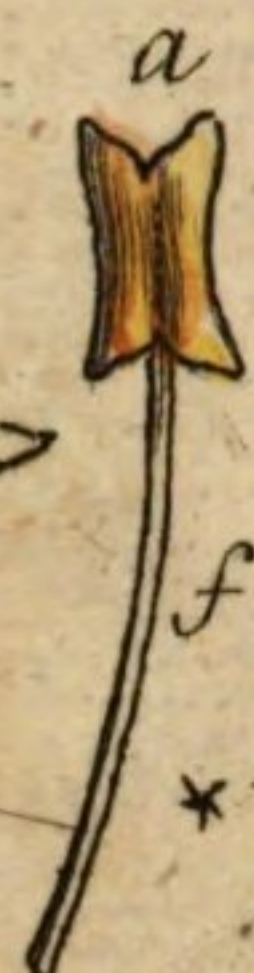


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

P



Fig. 6.

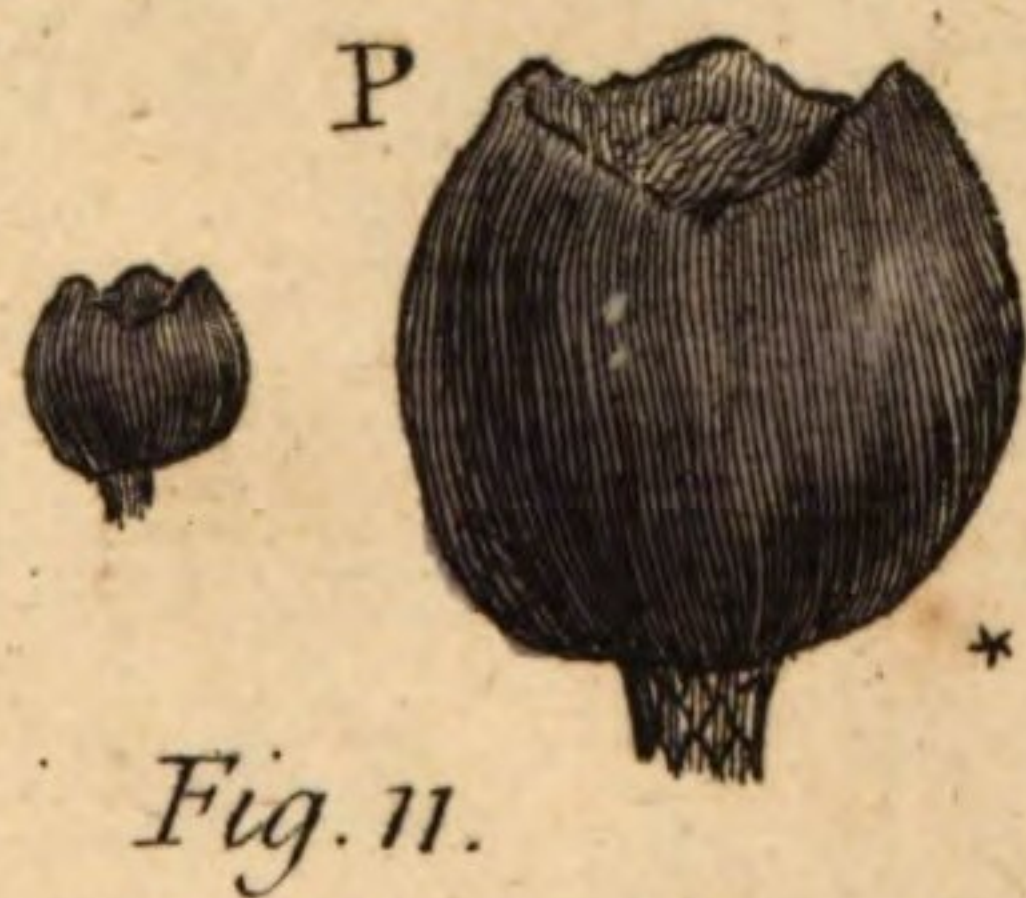


* Fig. 7.

S



Fig. 8.



Class XXII. Order XII.

DIOECIA MONADELPHIA.

JUNIPERUS.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 1.
* Magnified.

{ the AMENTUM in form of a cone, having
a common rachis (Fig. 2. r.), to which
there are three opposite flowers (f.),
the tenth flower terminating the amen-
tum, each flower serving for a base:
the SCALES broad, short, bending in-
wards, fixed to the pedicle of the column
(Fig. 2. f.)

COROLLA, none.

The STAMENS,
Fig. 4.
* Magnified.

{ f. the FILAMENTS (in the terminating
flowers) three, awl-shaped, at the
base joined in one body, in the lateral
flowers scarcely to be observed. Fig. 5. l.
a. the ANTHERAS three, separate in the
terminating flower (Fig. 2. a.), in the
lateral ones fixed to the scales of the
calyx (Fig. 5.)

The FEMALES. (Fig. 6.)

K. The CALYX,
Fig. 6, 7.
* Magnified.

{ the PERIANTHIUM tripartite,
very small, joined with the germen,
permanent.

C. The COROLLA,
Fig. 6, 8.
* Magnified.

{ the PETALS three,
permanent,
stiff, acute.

The PISTILLUM,
Fig. 9.
* Magnified.

{ g. the GERMEN below the flower.
s. the STYLES three (Fig. 9, 10.), simple.
t. the STIGMAS simple (Fig. 9, 10.)

P. The
PERICARPIUM,
Fig. 11.
* Magnified.

{ a BERRY fleshy, roundish, having at the
base three opposite tubercles, occasioned
by the concreted calyx, which is hardly
to be observed, at the apex three umbi-
licated denticles, which before were the
calyx: a horizontal section (Fig. 12.)

S. The SEEDS,
Fig. 13.
* Magnified.

{ three OSSICLES,
on one side convex,
on the other side angulate, oblong.

The common name Common JUNIPER.

—Is a native of the cold parts of Europe.

Sp. Pl.

Class XXII. Order XIII.

DIOECIA SYNGENESIA.
RUSCUS.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

- K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM hexaphyllous,
Fig. 2. { erect and patent (*half-spreading*):
* Magnified. { the FOLIOLES ovate, convex,
the lateral margin reflexed, permanent.
- COROLLA, { PETALS none, unless the alternate folioles
are understood as such.
- N. The
NECTARIUM, { ovate,
Fig. 3. { of the same magnitude as the calyx,
* Magnified. { inflated, erect,
gaping at the mouth (*apex*):
a longitudinal section (Fig. 4.)
- The STAMENS, { FILAMENTS none.
Fig. 3, 4. { a. the ANTHERAS three, patent,
* Magnified. { inserted on the apex of the nectarium,
at their base coherent.

The FEMALE. (Fig. 5.)

- K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM as in the male, (Fig.
1, 2. *. magnified).
- COROLLA, { the PETALS as in the male (*. magnified).
- N. The
NECTARIUM, { as in the male (Fig. 3. *. magnified).
Fig. 5.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oblong and ovate,
Fig. 6. { hid within the nectarium.
* Magnified. { s. the STYLE cylindraceous,
the length of the nectarium.
t. the STIGMA obtuse, spreading,
appearing prominent at the mouth of
the nectarium (p).

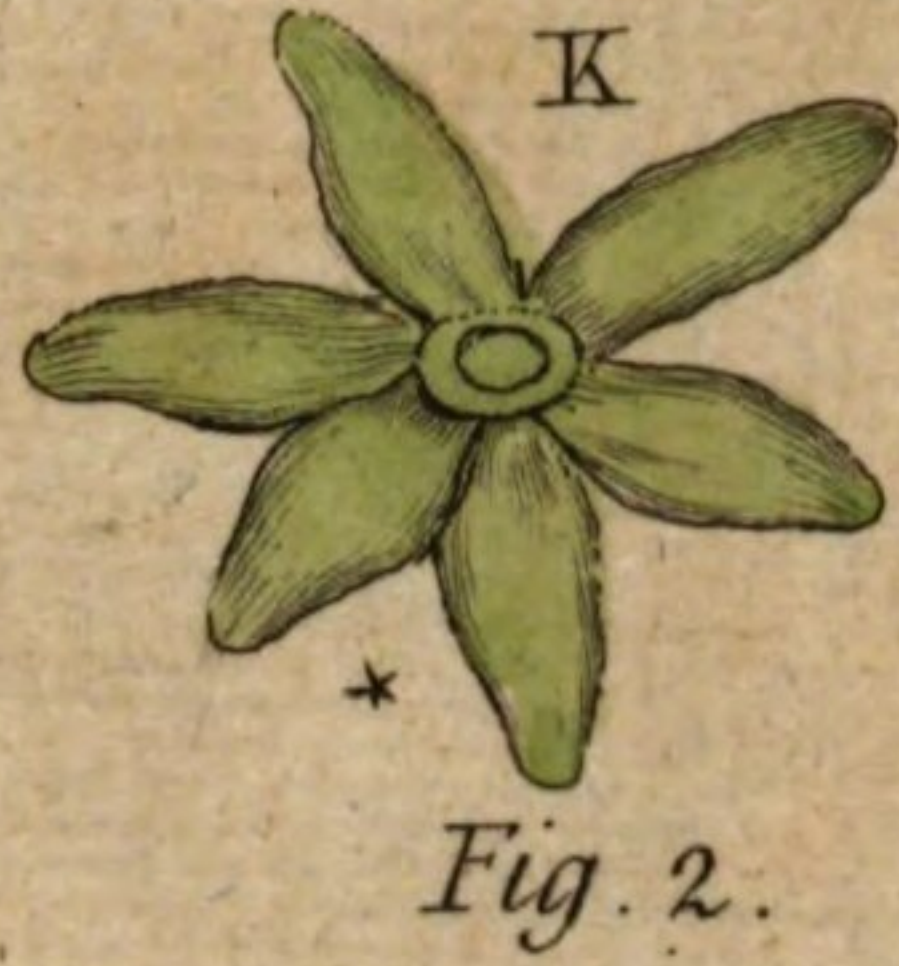
- P. The
PERICARPIUM, { a BERRY,
Fig. 7. { globose,
trilocular (Fig. 8.)

- S. The SEEDS, { two,
Fig. 9. { globose.

The common name Thorny RUSCUS,
KNEE-HOLLY, or BUTCHERS-BROOM.
—Is a native of England, France and
Italy, in woody, brambly and thorny
places. Sp. Pl.

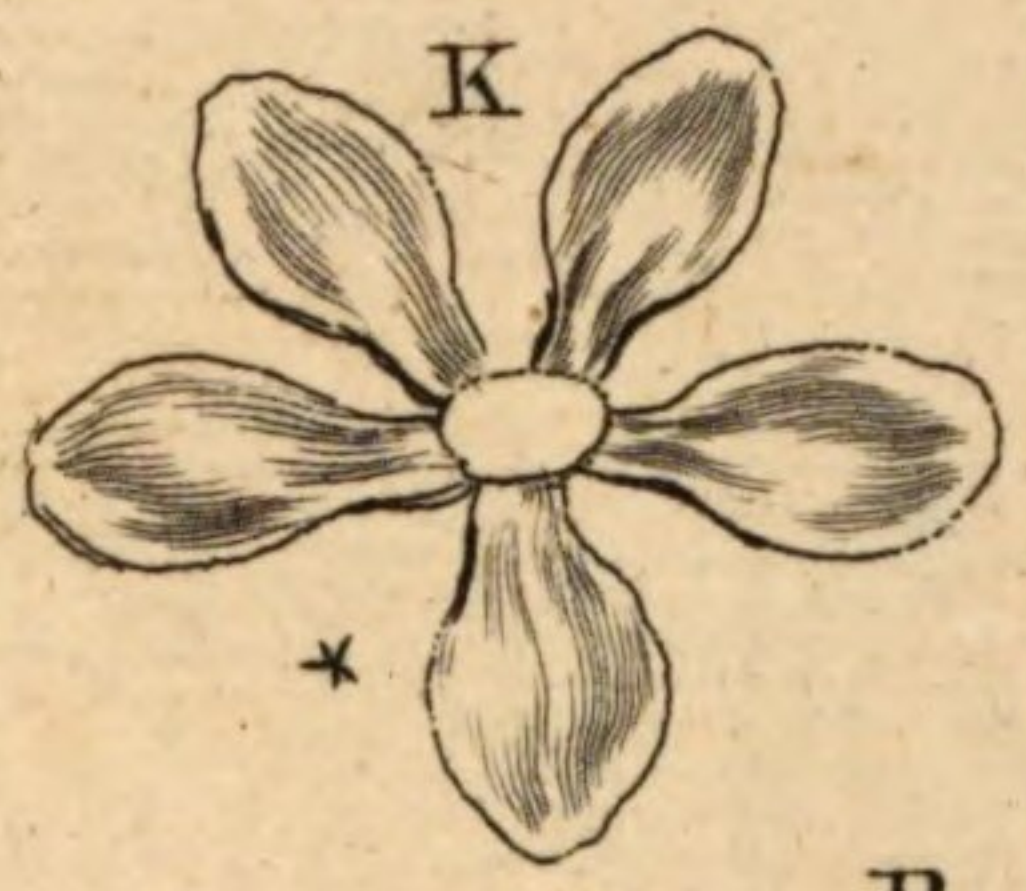
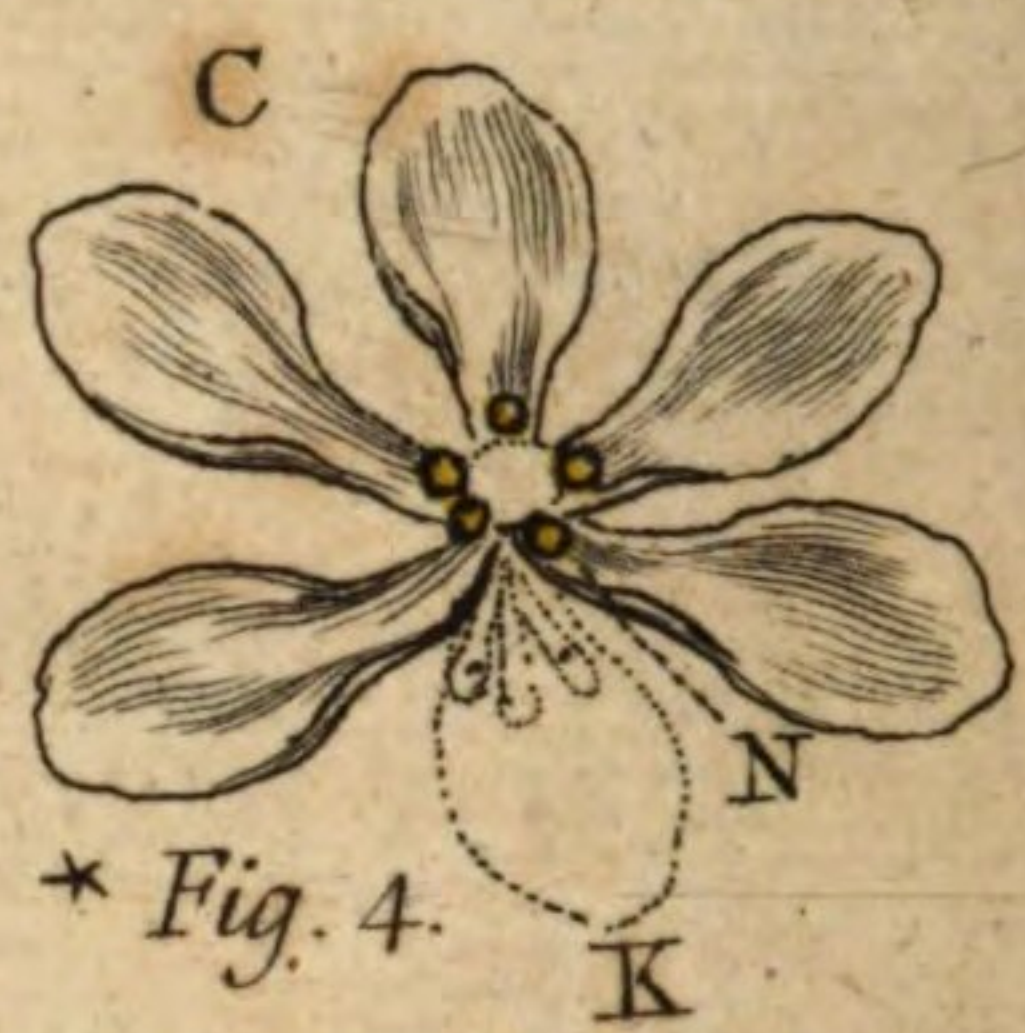
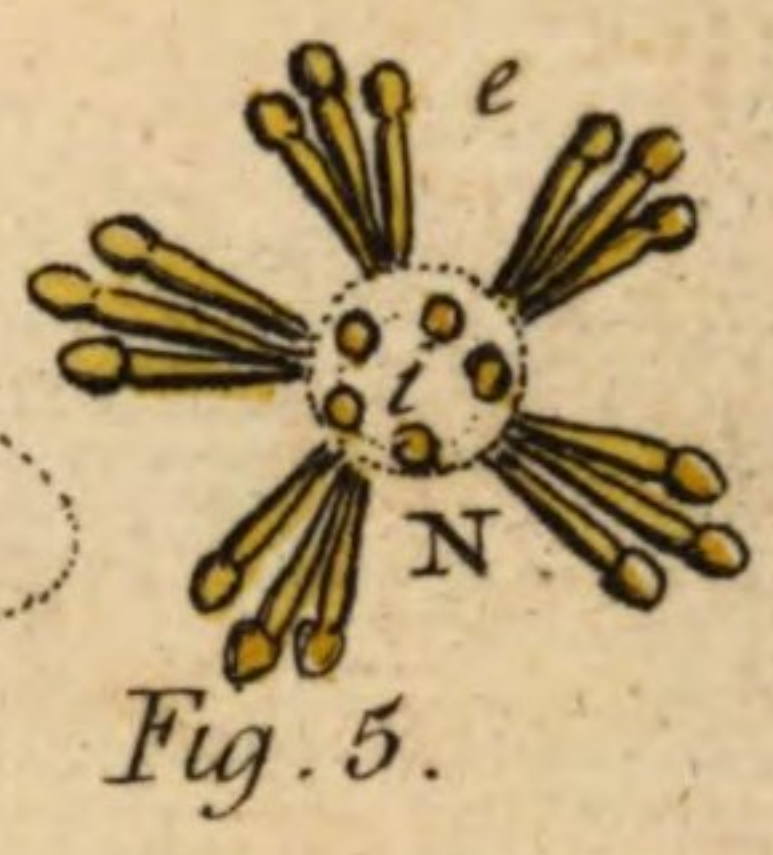
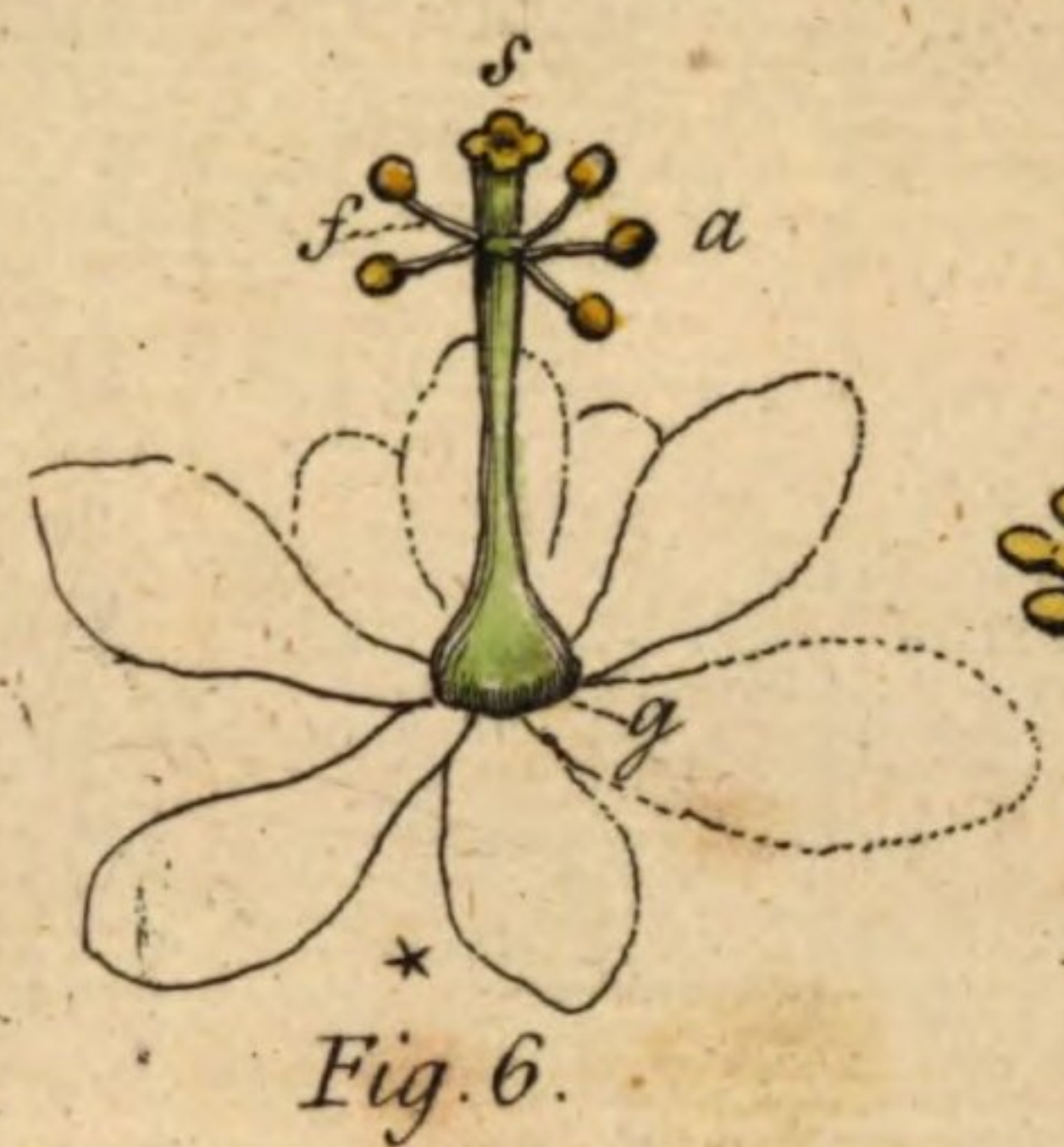
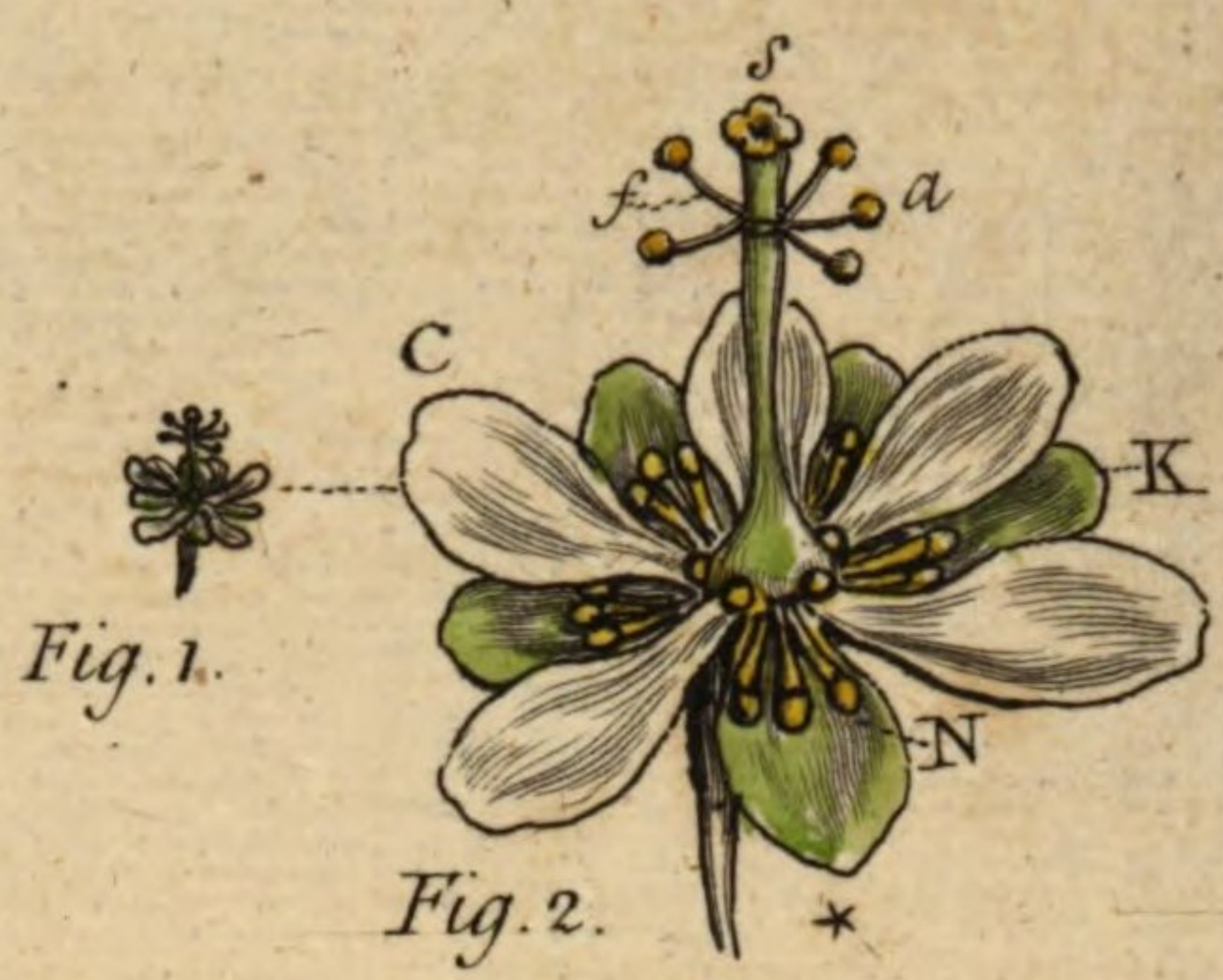
Male.

Tab. 96.



Female





Class XXII. Order XIV.

DIOECIA GYNANDRIA.
CLUTIA.

The MALE. (Fig. 1.)

- K. The CALYX, { The PERIANTHIUM pentaphyllous, the same
Fig. 1, 2, 3. magnitude as the corolla: the FOLIOLES
* Magnified. ovate, obtuse, concave, spreading.
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS five, very spreading,
Fig. 2, 4. ovate: the unguis flat,
* Magnified. shorter than the calyx.
- N. The NECTARIA, { the EXTERIOR five (Fig. 5. e.), tripartite, ob-
Fig. 1, 3, 4, 5. long, patent, of the same length with the un-
* Magnified. guis of the petals, placed in a circle within
the petals: the INTERIOR five (Fig. 5. i.),
within the before-mentioned nectaria, of a
glandular figure, small, the apex melliferous
(*honey-bearing.*)
- The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS five, fixed in the middle of
Fig. 1, 6. the style, remote from the corolla, spreading
* Magnified. horizontally.
a. the ANTHERAS subrotund, versatile (*turning
like the needle of a compass.*)
- The PISTILLUM, { GERMEN none.
Fig. 1, 6. s. the STYLE cylindraceous, club-shaped, very
* Magnified. long, bearing the stamens in the middle.

The FEMALE. (Fig. 7.)

- K. The CALYX, { the PERIANTHIUM as in the male,
Fig. 3, 7. permanent.
* Magnified.
- C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS as in the male,
Fig. 4, 8. permanent.
* Magnified.
- N. The NECTARIA, { the EXTERIOR none: the INTERIOR five, in
Fig. 8. pairs, subrotund, the size and situation the same
* Magnified. as in the male.
- The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN subrotund, superior (*standing
Fig. 9. above the flower.*)
* Magnified. s. the STYLES three, bifid, spreading,
t. the STIGMAS obtuse.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULE globose,
Fig. 10. having six furrows, scabrous,
trilocular (Fig. 11. * magnified.)
- S. The SEEDS, { one in each cell,
Fig. 12. subrotund,
* Magnified. shining.

The common name CLUTIA PULCHELLA.

Is a native of Æthiopia. Sp. Pl.

Class XXIII. Order I.
POLYGAMIA MONOECIA.
VERATRUM.

The HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS.
 (Fig. 1.)

CALYX, None, except the corolla is taken for it.

C. The COROLLA, { the PETALS six, oblong, lanceolated,
 Fig. 1, 2. { at the margin thin, serrated, permanent.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS six, awl-shaped,
 Fig. 3. { pressing close to the germen,
 * Magnified. { spreading at the apex,
 { half the length of the corolla.
 { a. the ANTHERAS quadrangular.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMENS three,
 Fig. 4. { erect, oblong.
 * Magnified. { s. ending in STYLES scarcely manifest.
 { t. the STIGMAS simple, spreading.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { the CAPSULES three,
 Fig. 5. { oblong, erect, compressed,
 { unilocular, Fig. 6.
 { univalvular, Fig. 7.
 { opening on the inner side.

S. The SEEDS, { many, oblong, at one end obtuse,
 Fig. 8. { compressed, membranaceous.

The MALE FLOWERS on the same
 Plant, below the Females. (Fig. 9.)

CALYX,
 COROLLA, { the same as in the hermaphrodite (Fig. 9,
 STAMENS, { 10.)

The PISTILLUM, an obsolete rudiment, useless (Fig. 10. v.)

The common name WhiteHELLEBORE.
 —Is a native of the mountains in Russia,
 Siberia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and
 Greece. Sp. Pl.



Fig. 1.

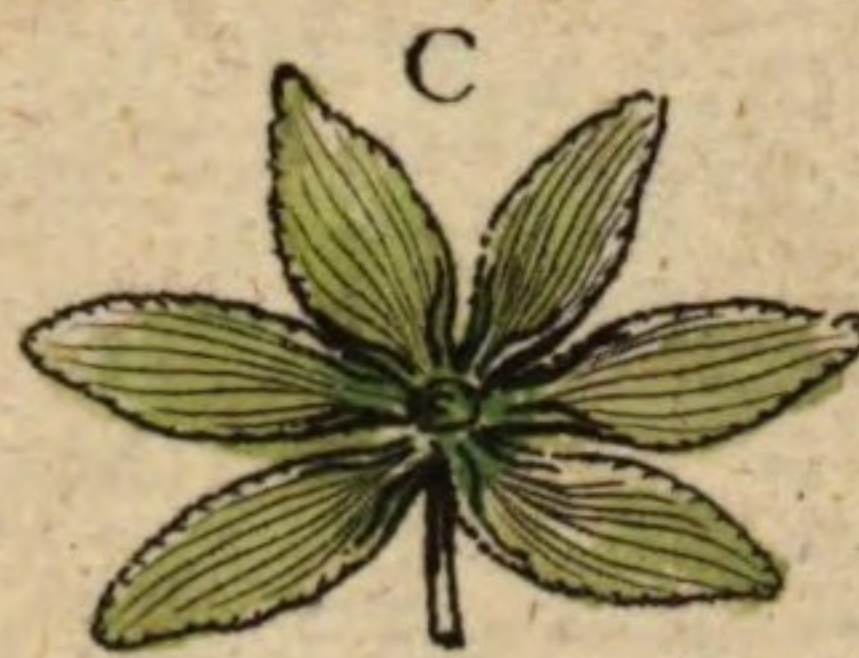


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 1.

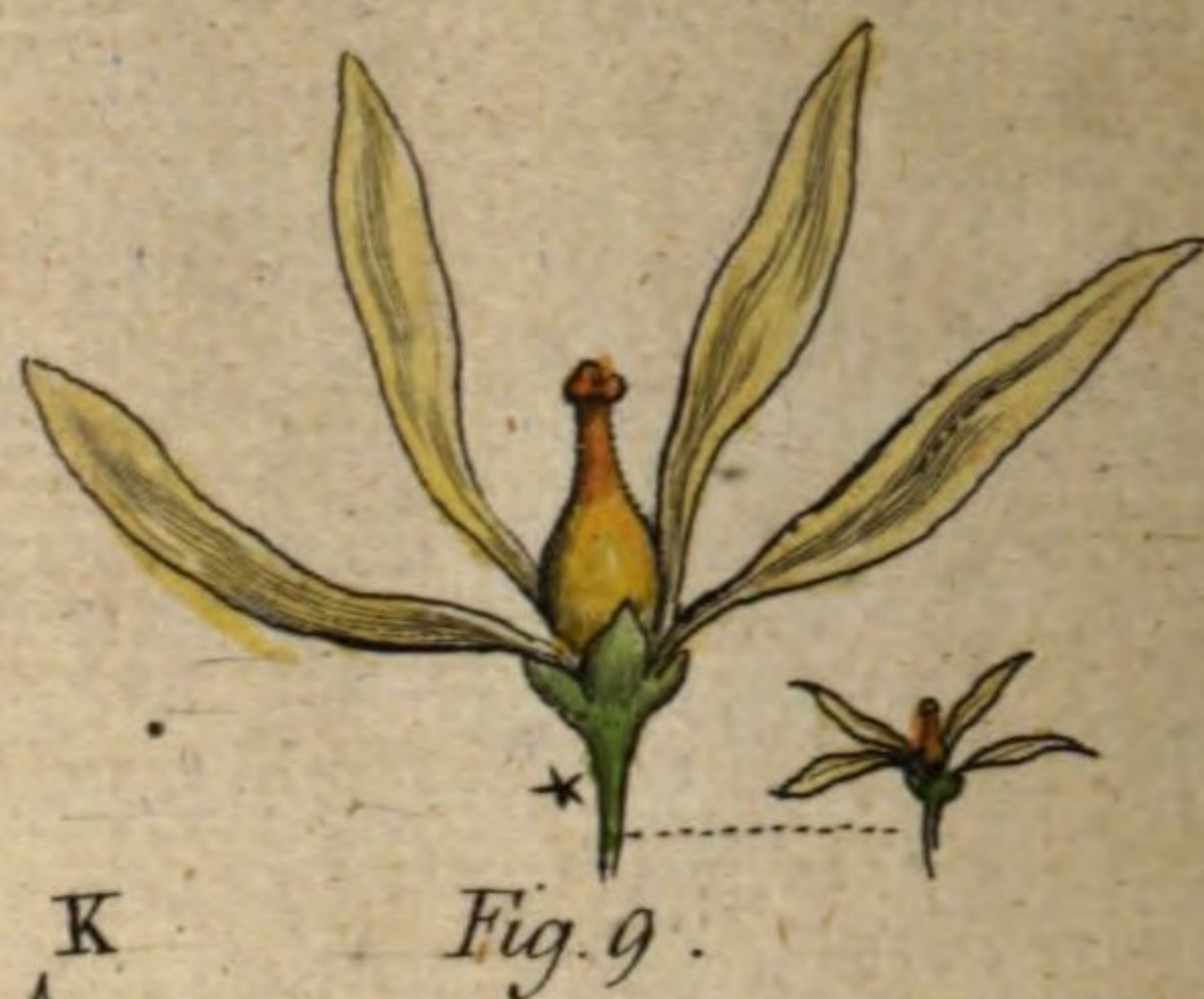


Fig. 9.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

Class XXIII. Order II.

POLYGAMIA DIOECIA.
FRAXINUS.

The HERMAPHRODITE. (Fig. 1.)

K. The CALYX, { None; sometimes it has a monophyllous
Fig. 2. { PERIANTHIUM,
* Magnified. { quadripartite, erect, acute, small.

C. The COROLLA, { none; sometimes it has four PETALS,
Fig. 3. { linear, long,
* Magnified. { acute, erect.

The STAMENS, { f. the FILAMENTS two, erect,
Fig. 4. { shorter than the corolla.
* Magnified. { a. the ANTHERAS erect, oblong,
having four furrows.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN ovate, compressed.
Fig. 5. { s. the STYLE cylindraceous, erect.
* Magnified. { t. the STIGMA a little swelled, bifid.

PERICARPIUM, none; except the crust of the seeds (Fig. 6.)

S. The SEEDS, { lanceolated,
Fig. 6, 7. { compressed and membranaceous,
* Magnified. { unilocular, Fig. 7,
an horizontal section, Fig. 8.

The FEMALE. (Fig. 9.)

The CALYX,
COROLLA,
PISTILLUM,
PERICARPIUM,
SEEDS, { all as in the hermaphrodite, (Fig. 9, 1. *.
magnified.)

OBS. The flowering ash having both a corolla and calyx, is always a true hermaphrodite, and without male flowers intermixed.

The common female ash has very often some hermaphrodite flowers interspersed, and the hermaphrodite female flowers, which have neither calyx nor corolla.

The common name Flowering ASH.—Is a native of the southern parts of Europe.

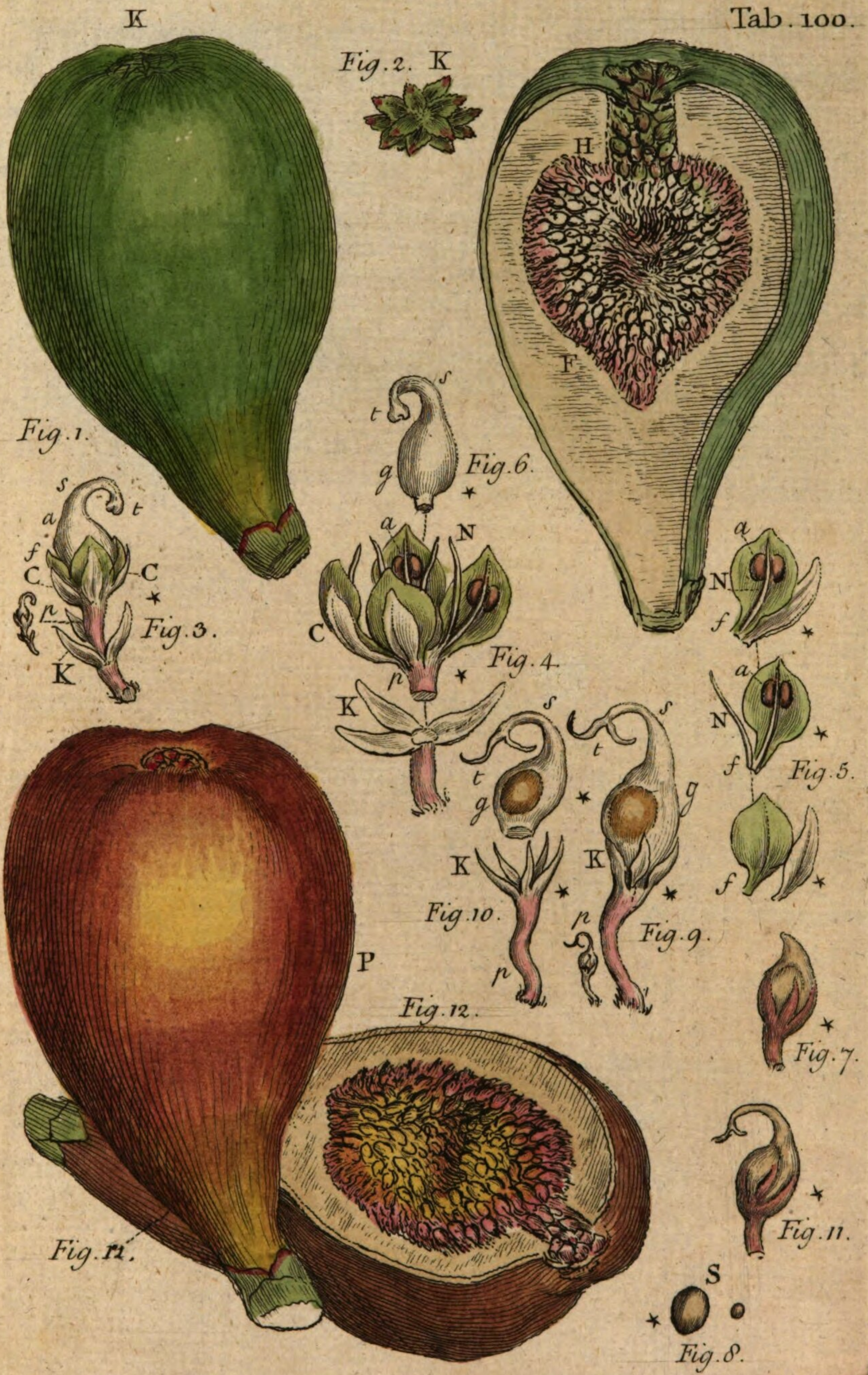
Sp. Pl.

Class XXIII. Order III.

POLYGAMIA TRIOECIA.
F I C U S.

- K. The CALYX, Fig. 1. { A COMMON one obovate, very large, fleshy, concave, shut up with many SQUAMAS (*or scales*), semilanceolate, acute, ferrated, inflex: the squamas magnified (Fig. 2. *K.), whose interior surface is all over covered with FLORETS, of which the uppermost approaching the calycine margin are hermaphrodites, and are a few (Fig. 2. H.) those underneath are females, which are numerous (Fig. 2. F.)
- The HERMAPHRODITE FLOWERS, each whereof sitting on a peduncle. (Fig. 3. p.)
- K. The CALYX, Fig. 3, 4. * Magnified. { the PROPER PERIANTHIUM tripartite, erect: the SEGMENTS lanceolate, erect, equal.
- C. The COROLLA, Fig. 3, 4. * Magnified. { tetrapetalous (*having four petals*), oblong-ovate, concave, incumbent, fixed at the base of the stamens.
- The STAMENS, Fig. 3, 4, 5. * Magnified. { f. the FILAMENTS four, subcordated lobes, narrowed below the middle (Fig. 5.), coloured.
a. the ANTHERAS two, ovate, placed in the middle of each filament, testaceous (*of a brownish colour.*)
- N. Fig. 5, 4. * Magnified. { the NECTARIUMS four (*or rather filaments*), subulate, near as long as the stamens, lying in a channel between every two antheras, of a white transparent colour.
- The PISTILLUM, Fig. 3, 6. * Magnified. { g. the GERMEN oval.
s. the STYLE intort.
t. the STIGMA emarginate.
- P. The PERICARPIUM, Fig. 7. * Magnified. { none:
the CALYX oblique (*or awry*), containing the seeds in the middle.
- S. The SEEDS, Fig. 8. * Magnified. { one,
subrotund,
compressed.

The



The FEMALE FLOWERS, each whereof sitting on a peduncle (Fig. 9, 10. p.)

K. The CALYX, { the PROPER PERIANTHIUM quinque-partite:
Fig. 9, 10.
* Magnified. { the SEGMENTS lanceolate, narrow at both ends, straight, somewhat unequal.

COROLLA, none.

The PISTILLUM, { g. the GERMEN oval,
Fig. 9, 10.
* Magnified. { in size of the proper perianthium.
s. the STYLE subulate, inflex,
coming out on one side of the apex of the germen.
t. the STIGMAS two, acuminate, reflexed, one shorter than the other.

P. The PERICARPIUM, { none:
Fig. 11.
* Magnified. { the calyx the same as in the hermaphrodites.

S. The SEEDS, as in the hermaphrodites (Fig. 8.)

OBS. By accurate observation with one of the best magnifying glasses, it is found, that the hermaphrodites are as here represented.

N. B. The fructification is to be examined a little before the maturity of the fruit.

The fruit of the fig is not a pericarpium but a receptacle, the interior sides of which support the flowers with the fructification.

Fig. 12. A longitudinal section of the fruit.

The common name the Common FIG.—
Is a native of the southern parts of Europe and Asia. Sp. Pl.

Class XXIV. Order I.

CRYPTOGAMIA FILICES.

POLYPODIUM.

The STIPES on the fore part channel'd (Fig. 1. F. Fig. 2. F. * magnified.) on the hind part rounded, covered with chaffy scales: the SCALES are lanceolate and subulate (l), imbricate: the FRONS oblong (Fig. 1.), acute, bipinnate (*doubly winged, when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate*): the BRANCHES alternate (a), spreading, lanceolate, pinnate: the PINNÆ (*wings*) for the most part alternate (Fig. 1, 2, 3. a. * magnified), sessile, grown together at their base, oblong, acute, smooth, somewhat prickly, ferrate and ciliate, the lowest ferrature is extended into a lobe: the FRUCTIFICATIONS in rows (* Fig. 3.), one row on each side of the mid-rib (* Fig. 3.): the CLYPEI (*shields*) membranaceous (Fig. 4. * magnified), orbiculate (*round*), peltate (*when the peduncle is inserted in the middle of the clypeus*), (Fig. 5. *), pedunculated (*having a peduncle*), (p), is at the time of flowering flat, covering the fructifications (Fig. 4.); after the flowering reflexed (* Fig. 6. l.), lacerated, deciduous (*falling off*): the CAPSULAR GLOBULES roundish (Fig. 6. r.), very numerous, fasciculated, on small footstalks (Fig. 7.)

The upper-side of the clypeus (Fig. 2. * magnified.), the under-side (Fig. 5. *): the CLYPEUS after the flowering reflexed, with mature globules (Fig. 6. *) the whole cluster of globules disengaged from the pinna and the clypeus (Fig. 8. *), the same disengaged from the pinna, and still adhering to the clypeus (Fig. 9. *), a few GLOBULES with their small footstalks (Fig. 7. p. *); a single GLOBULE in the state of flowering, rough on the upper part half-way down, with small tubercles, and four shallow wrinkles (Fig. 10. *), the same nearly ripe (Fig. 11. *), the same ripe, the roughness and wrinkles being then vanished (Fig. 12. *), the same burst in two, throwing out the seeds (Fig. 13. *), the same empty (Fig. 14. *): the SEEDS (Fig. 15. S. *): the CONCEPTACLE of the seeds (Fig. 16. c. *): the intire frons (Fig. 14.), the upper-side of a small part of the frons (Fig. 2. * magnified.), the under-side of the same (Fig. 3. *).

OBS. FRONS is a species of trunk, when branches and leaves are blended together, and generally united with the fructification, which is only applicable to ferns and palms.

STIPES is the base of a frons, or trunk in palms, ferns and mushrooms.

The common name Prickly POLYPODIUM.—Is a native of Europe.
Sp. Pl.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

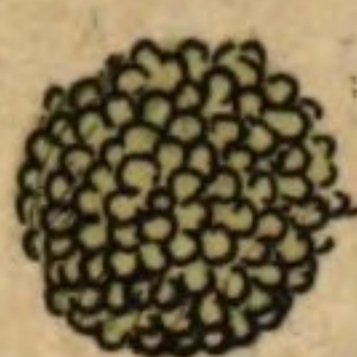


Fig. 9.

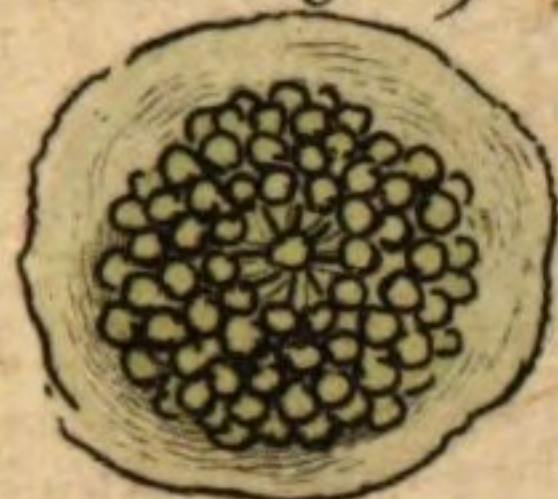


Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

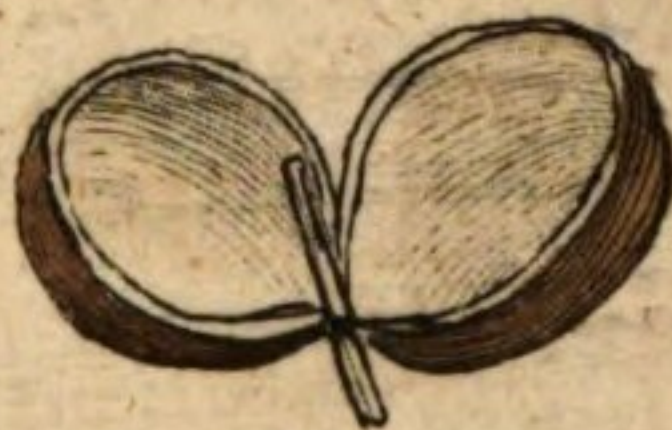


Fig. 14.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 15.

F

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 17.

Fig. 1.

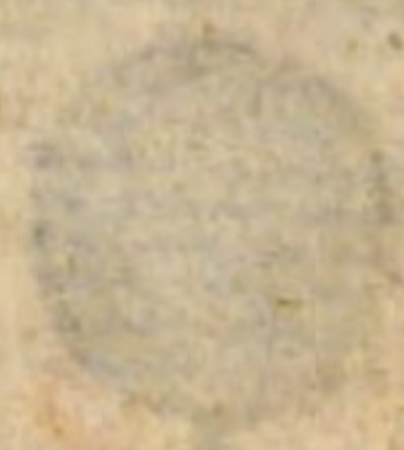
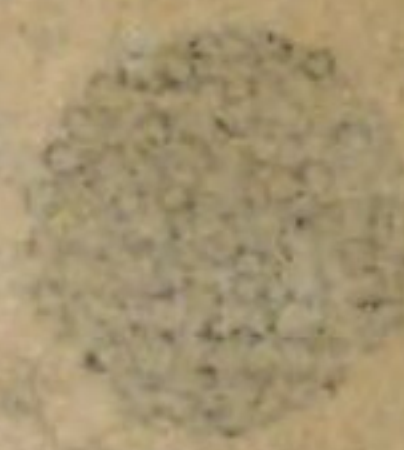
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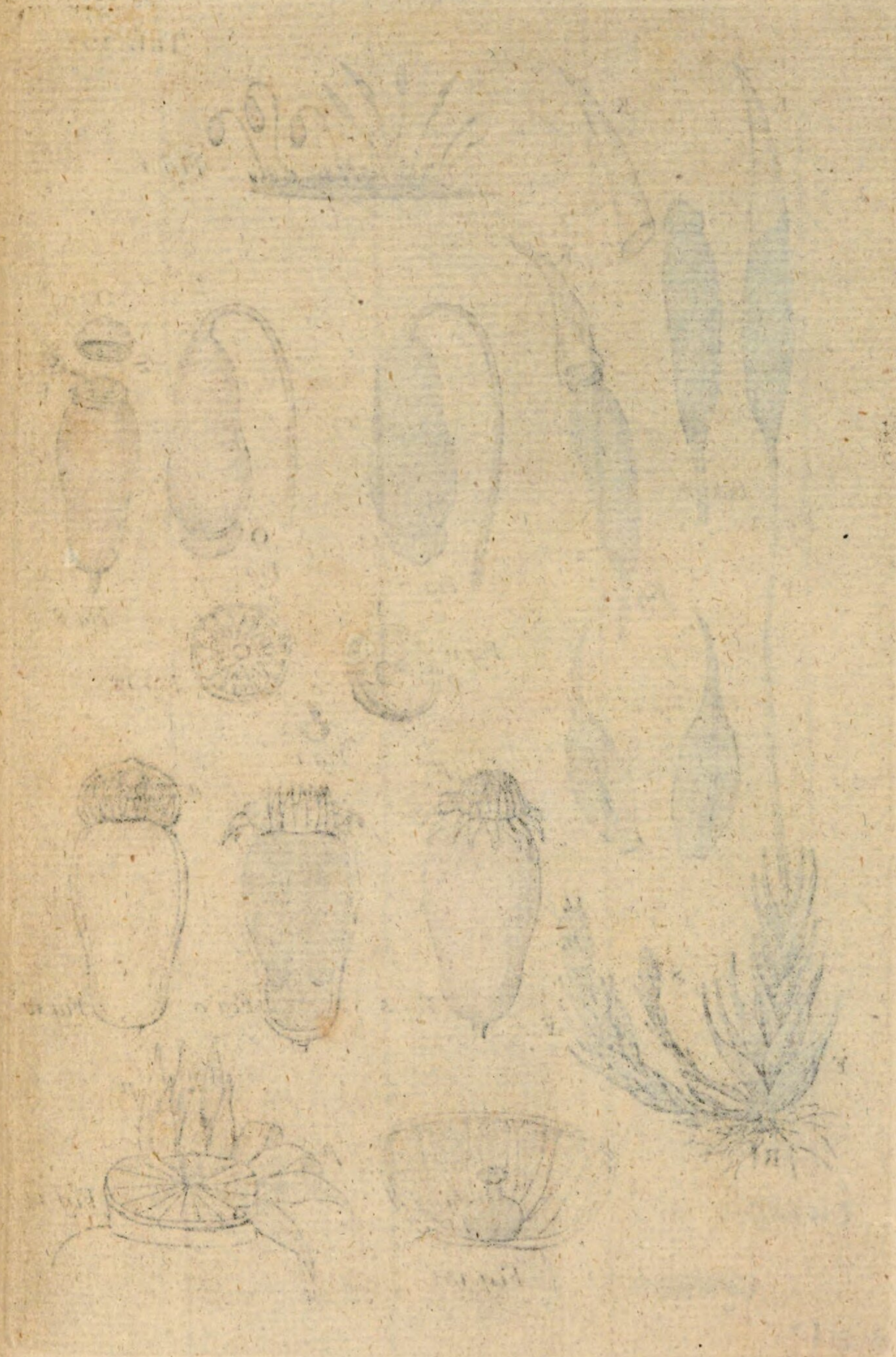
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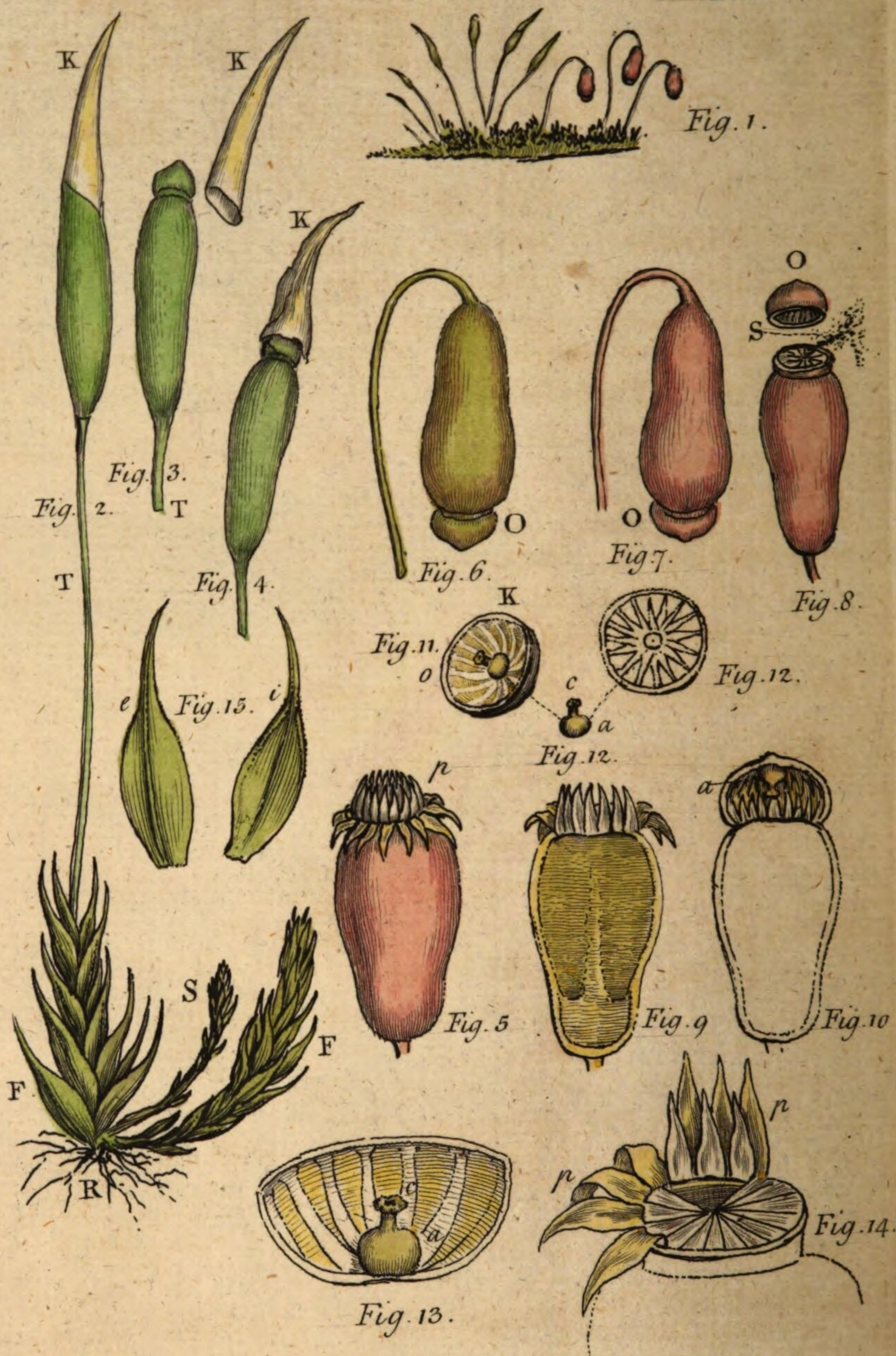
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Class XXIV. Order II.

CRYPTOGAMIA MUSCI.

BRYUM.

K. The CALYX, { The CALYPTRA oblong,
Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4. { acuminated,
* Magnified. { oblique.

The ANTHERA, { subrotund or oblong (p),
Fig. 5. { the mouth with a little ciliated ring,
* Magnified. { covered with a conic operculum (*Fig. 6.o.)

RECEPTACLE, no APOPHYSIS.

PERICHETIUM, { none, but a tubercle for the base of the
peduncle.

R. The ROOT, {
Fig. 2. { fibrous.
* Magnified.

T. The TRUNK, { the stem erect,
Fig. 2, 3. { somewhat branched. } S.
* Magnified.

F. The LEAVES, { erect,
Fig. 2. { sessile,
* Magnified. { lanceolated,
acuminate.

The PEDUNCLE, { terminal,
Fig. 2. { solitary,
* Magnified. { filiform,
at the base redish,
on the top yellowish (Fig. 6.)

The CAPSULE, { ovate,
Fig. 7, 8. { first erect (Fig. 2.),
* Magnified. { green ;
afterwards pendulous (Fig. 7.),
redish.

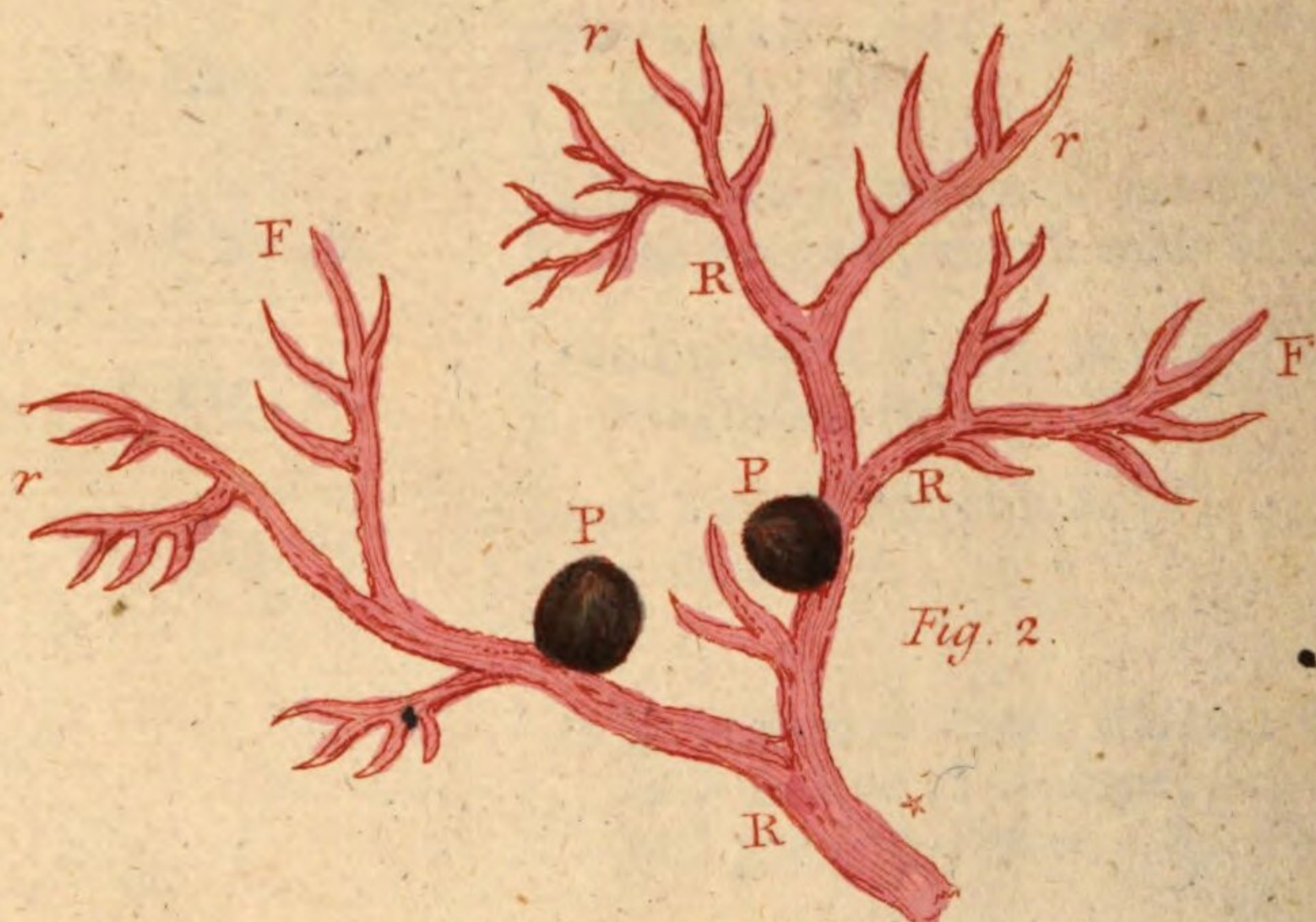
O. The OPERCULUM, { hemispherical (Fig. 7, 8. * magnified.)

K. The CALYPTRA, { subulate (Fig. 5. * magnified.)
* Magnified.

* Fig. 2.

- * Fig. 2. { the Moss in its early state with its calyptra (* K).
- * Fig. 3. the CALYPTRA taken off (K).
- * Fig. 4. { as the moss encreases the calyptra (K) withers.
- * Fig. 6. as it encreases becomes pendulous.
- * Fig. 8. { the OPERCULUM (O) taken off to discharge the seeds (* S).
- * Fig. 10. { a longitudinal section, to shew how the petals or setæ are placed within, and how the anthera is fixed to the operculum (a).
- * Fig. 11, 5. { when the operculum (o) is taken off, the outer row of petals or setæ spring back; but the inner remain erect: each row contains sixteen petals; but in less than six or ten seconds, fold themselves up as in Fig. 8. and 14.
- * Fig. 9. a longitudinal section of the same.
- Fig. 11. { the operculum on the inner side with the anthera (a).
- * Fig. 12. { the anthera taken out of the operculum (a. c.)
- * Fig. 13. { a horizontal section of the operculum with the anthera, much magnified (a. c.)
- * Fig. 14. { the situation of the petals or setæ greatly magnified (p).
- * Fig. 15. { two leaves, the outside (e);
the inside (i).

The common name Matted BRYUM.—
Is a native of Europe, on walls, roofs,
and gravelly places. Sp. Pl.



Class XXIV. Order III.

CRYPTOGAMIA ALGÆ.

FUCUS.

R. The ROOT, { Fibrous.
Fig. 1.

F. The LEAVES, { linear,
Fig. 1, 2. { cartilaginous,
red,
smooth,
without joints,
very branched :
the BRANCHES alternate: Fig. 2. R.
* Magnified;
the little branches many on each side
alternately (r).

P. The FRUIT, { the vesicles lateral,
Fig. 3, 2. { scattered without order,
* Magnified. { sessile,
globous,
black,
the size of poppy-seeds.

The common name Scarlet FUCUS.—
Is a native of the southern ocean of
Europe. Sp. Pl.

Class XXIV. Order IV.

CRYPTOGAMIA FUNGI.

AGARICUS.

The FUNGUS, { Horizontal,
Fig. 1. { with thin plates underneath (Fig. 2.)

The STEM, { erect,
Fig. 1, 2. T. { cylindraceous,
{ striated,
{ white,
{ solid,
{ bulbous at the base,
{ the VOLVA or CALYX growing in the
{ middle (V).

The CAP, { convex,
Fig. 1. P. { white,
{ somewhat lacerated and squamated.

The LAMELLAS, { a little convex,
or thin Plates, { intire,
Fig. 2, 3, 4. { a single lamella (Fig. 4. l.),
{ at first redish (Fig. 5. l.);
{ afterwards a brown-black (Fig. 2, 3, 4. l.),
{ a section (Fig. 3.)

Fig. 6. { a mass of old horse-dung, collected by the
{ gardeners, wherein are lodged white
{ shreds (S) or filaments, which contain
{ the seeds, or causes of mushrooms.

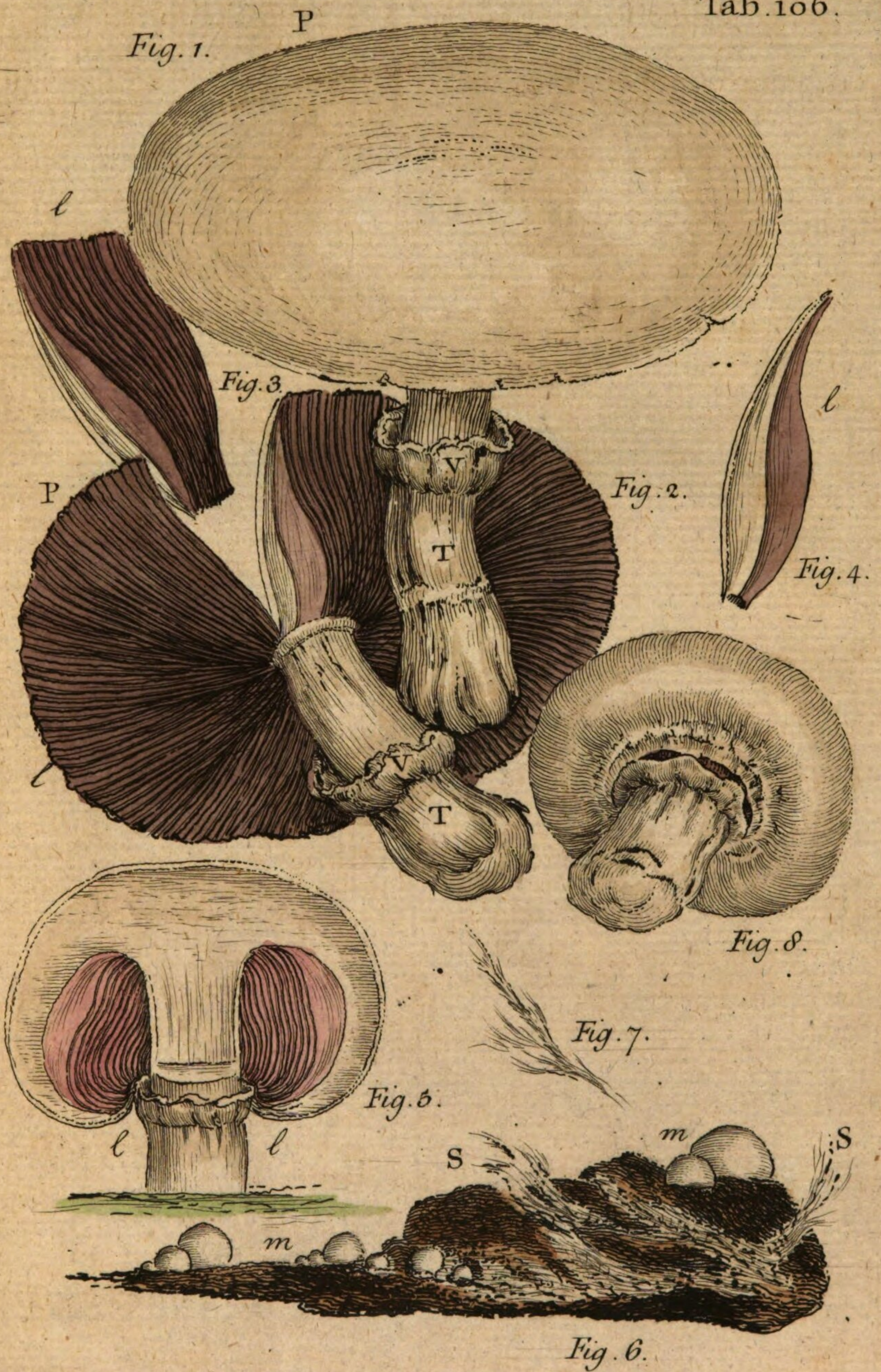
Fig. 7. a single shred or filament.

Fig. 6. { the manner in which the fungi first appear
{ (m).

Fig. 8. { a fungus on its under-side before it expands
{ itself, to shew how the pileus and the
{ volva are connected.

Fig. 5. a vertical section of the same.

The common name FIELD AGARIC, or
COMMON MUSHROOM.—It grows in
meadows and pastures. Sp. Pl.



Tab. 100

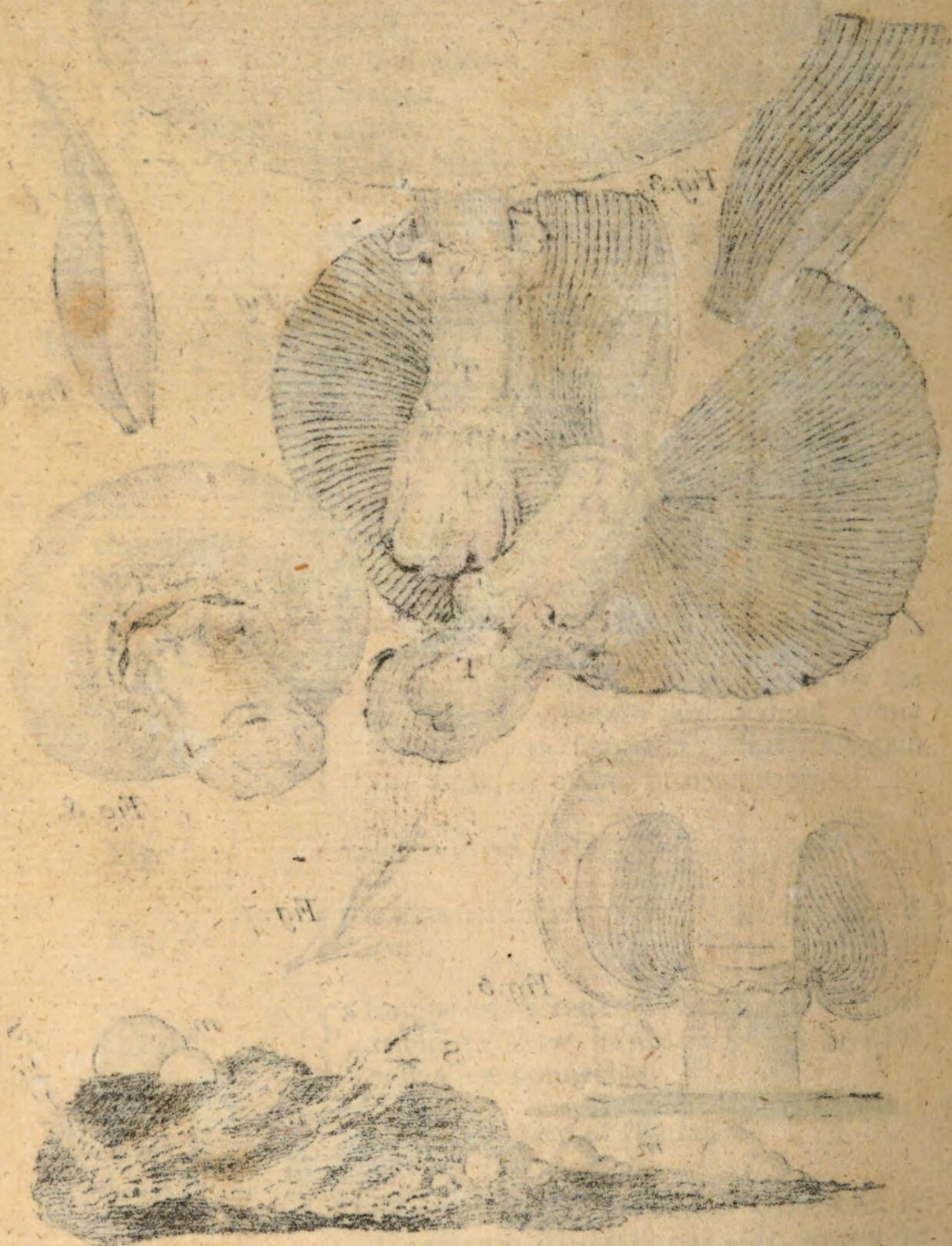


Fig. 1

guten Tag
in der
Hauptstadt
der
Provinz

Sie haben
mir
schreiben
lassen
dass
ich
mit
Ihnen
sprechen
kann

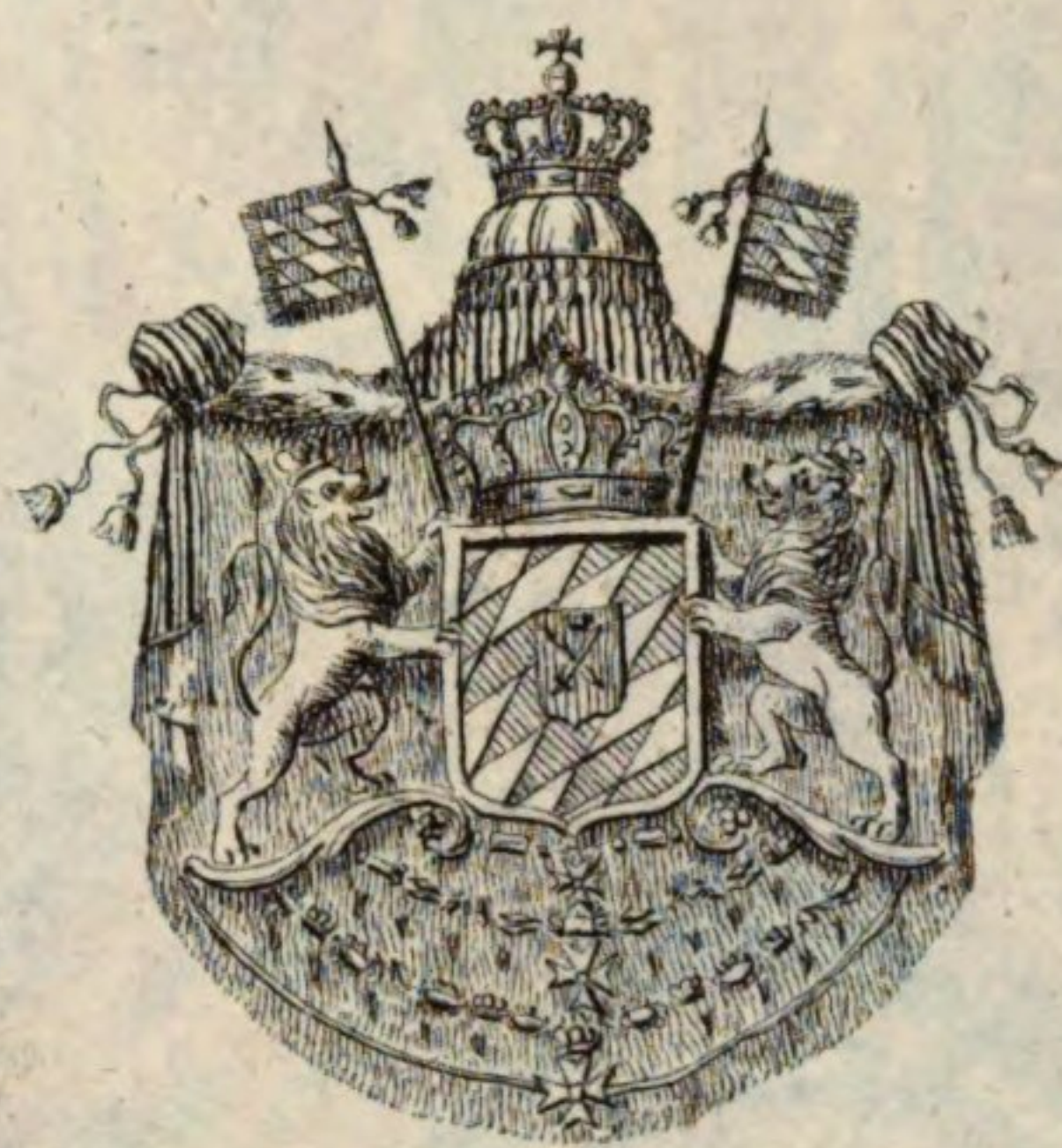
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18
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guten Tag
13

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fil





**BIBLIOTHECA
REGIA
MONACENSIS.**

Miller, John, 1715-1785

An Illustration of the Sexual System, Of Linnaeus

Bd.: 1

London (1779)

Phyt. 460 hf-1

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